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ITS NEW GATEWAY.

Baltimore and Ohio to Enter Grand Central Depot.

A WORLD'S FAIR PLAN.

Negotiations at an End and Details Being Perfected.

TO USE ROCK ISLAND TRACKS

Belt Line to Connect with the Northern Pacific Road.

"L" ROAD RIGHTS TRANSFERRED.

The negotiations between the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company and the Northern Pacific company, by which the former corporation is to use the tracks of the latter entering Chicago and its depot on Harrison street, have been finally concluded. President Wegg of the Northern Pacific is now in New York perfecting the details of the arrangements. Matters have progressed so far that the Baltimore and Ohio company has notified the Illinois Central company that it does not propose to renew its lease of the Illinois Central tracks from Parkside to the city.

The Baltimore and Ohio company has also concluded negotiations with the Rock Island railroad company for the use of its belt line terminating at South Chicago and extending to the Pan-Handle road westward. By means of this belt line connection the Baltimore and Ohio company can reach the Northern Pacific tracks about Eighty-ninth street. Until the Northern Pacific tracks to Harrison street depot from Seventy-first street are completed the Baltimore and Ohio cars will probably be run into the city over the Pan-Handle route to the point where the latter connects with the Northern Pacific line north of Brighton Park. The switches are already in and the connections are made.

What the Bargain May Mean.

What is the nature of the bargain between the Baltimore and Ohio company and the Northern Pacific, and the Baltimore and Ohio company and the Rock Island company is not known, of course. The officials refuse to speak on the question. There is no doubt, though, that the use of the Baltimore and Ohio lines from South Chicago to Seventy-fifth street, and from that point over the proposed new line to the World's Fair grounds, is part of the consideration. The Rock Island company has already made its connections with that object in view. It is probable, too, that an ordinance giving the Baltimore and Ohio company the right to lay tracks from its line at Ninety-fifth street to the World's Fair grounds, midway between the lake and Stony Island avenue, will be introduced in the Council next Monday night.

Right of Way Obtained.

The right of way has been already obtained, and if the ordinance is perfected it will be introduced. Over this line and the Belt road will not only the Rock Island and the Baltimore and Ohio, but several other companies seek access to the World's Fair grounds. The scheme is a comprehensive one. It is understood that the new ordinance makes provision for the use of the tracks to be laid under it by other railroad companies. If the ordinance is promptly acted on the new line to the World's Fair will be ready for use in the early spring.

H. S. Boutell, the Secretary and General Solicitor of the Chicago and Northern Pacific, said that he had not been advised as to whether or not the negotiations between his company and the Baltimore and Ohio had been completed. "The fact of the matter is," he said, "that President Wegg is now in New York looking after this business and we know little of the details here. The fact that President Fish of the Illinois Central notified his Board of Directors at the meeting in New York the other day that the Baltimore and Ohio had notified him that it did not care to renew its lease is pretty good evidence that the latter company has made other arrangements. I do not think that our company will be ready to give out any information as to the details of this transaction for several days."

When Mr. Boutell was asked as to the route and the connections with the Baltimore and Ohio tracks he said:

"That is a matter of detail and is the very thing that is being arranged in New York. As to the progress of the work on the tracks you will have to see the engineer. The Chicago Central that is now being constructed might be used. It is owned by this company. There are several routes, however, that might be selected. For instance, the Chicago and Northern Pacific owns the Calumet Terminal. The Baltimore and Ohio could be connected with this line, which runs to Hammond, Ind."

What the Chief Engineer Says.

Mr. Jones, the chief engineer of the company, when asked when the line that he was building for the Baltimore and Ohio would be completed, replied after some hesitation: "I do not know that I am building a line for the Baltimore and Ohio. I am just now engaged in building a T line of track from the Town of Blue Island to Twelfth street and Ogden avenue, to connect with the main line of our road. I do not know what it is for. Engineers generally do not ask many questions of the people who furnish the money. This line is called the Chicago Central and is completed as far as Seventy-first street. When it will be done I do not know.

It is not generally known, except to railroad officials, that the lease of the Baltimore and Ohio with the Illinois Central has run out.

There are several routes by which the Baltimore and Ohio could reach the Grand Central Depot at Fifth Avenue and Harrison street, notwithstanding the so-called Chicago Central line is only completed as far as Seventy-first street. The Rock Island company and the Northern Pacific company are on friendly terms, and it is not improbable that the spur of the Rock Island running east from Blue Island could be secured for the Baltimore and Ohio. The latter road could run its trains over this line to Blue Island, then over the Chicago Central to Seventy-first street, then over the Panhandle to the point where the latter tracks cross the main line of the Chicago and Northern Pacific. This route, it is said, could be prepared for use inside of a few days.

A man connected with the Baltimore and Ohio company said yesterday: "Our company has secured the right to use the Rock Island belt-line terminating at South Chicago. The connections are made, and cars on our track can be switched on to the belt-line now at a moment's notice. Further I am not authorized to say, except that the Rock Island company will use a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks to connect with the World's Fair."

TRANSFERRED ITS FRANCHISES.

Rumor That the Valuable Lake "L" Rights Have Been Given to the Day Company.

It was rumored yesterday on what seemed to be reliable authority that the Equitable Transportation company of the Town of Lake, which obtained an extensive and valuable franchise for elevated railroad lines just before the annexation of the latter municipality to the city, had transferred that franchise to the Day Elevated railroad company, or rather that the Equitable company had been amalgamated in the Day concern, the latter becoming owner of the Lake franchises. The Day company controls certain patents which will enable it to construct an elevated road cheaply. It is on the principle of the plan of suspension bridges. The supports are far apart. The frame work is light but durable.

The franchises which it has gained control of are said to be worth a couple of million dollars, and have been purchased with $2,000,000 of the stock of the Day company. They provide for lines from the west side of State street on Thirty-ninth street to Vincennes avenue, and on Vincennes avenue to Eighty-seventh street, also for lines on Halsted street and on Ashland avenue from Thirty-ninth street south, and cross-town lines on Forty-seventh street, Sixty-seventh street, and Eighty-seventh street, and other east and west thoroughfares. In fact, the franchises are for right to construct an elevated road on the leading thoroughfares south of Thirty-ninth street to Eighty-seventh street and between Western avenue and State street.

The franchises were granted just before the annexation of Lake. They hold good under the law for the city. It was provided that a mile of track should be laid under them by June 30 of this year. The Equitable company applied for a permit to lay the tracks some time last April, just before Cregier quitted office. The permit was granted. Work was about to be begun but the inevitable injunction proceedings were commenced. No effort has been made to dissolve the injunction. It is broadly intimated that the company was not prepared to go on with the work, and that it was not at all displeased at the injunction proceedings. The effect of the injunction proceedings, anyhow, has been to preserve the life of the ordinance. It must be utilized next year or never. It is valuable only in connection with a down-town terminal, and it has been often hinted that this terminal would be found along the line of the Rock Island company when that corporation had decided to elevate its tracks. To profitably utilize it the year after next requires a connection also with the World's Fair grounds, and such a connection, it is reported, is being sought along Sixty-seventh street from State. Petitions asking for a right of way are being circulated among the property-owners along that line. Some persons, including Ald. Noble, are disposed to believe that it will be almost impossible to secure a majority of the owners along Sixty-seventh street, but the promoters of the enterprise have no doubts. They say: "The Alley 'L' road acquired the right of way over Sixty-third street from Prairie avenue to Stony Island avenue. It ought not to be more difficult to secure the right of way over Sixty-seventh street."

The down-town connection, however, is what will be the most difficult to obtain. The suggestion that the connection will be over the Rock Island tracks at an elevation of fourteen feet is doubtless due to the fact that Warren G. Purdy, Vice-President of the Rock Island road, is President of the Day company and that the Rock Island officials have talked frequently of elevating their tracks to accommodate their increasing suburban business.

But others have suggested that the down-town connection will be over Halsted street. However, no right of way has been secured there yet, though petitions were circulated some time ago.

George F. McKnight and others connected with the Equitable company admit that the transfer of the franchise has been arranged with the Day company. Only the details have to be arranged. Whether the Day company will be able to utilize the franchise remains to be seen.

The officers of the Day company, which has been mentioned in connection with several enterprises, are Warren G. Purdy, Willard T. Black, James B. Hobbs, St. John Day, Isham Randolph, E. F. Getchell, and Leroy D. Thoman, ex-Civil Service Commissioner.

HENRY VILLARD TALKS ON CHICAGO.

Northern Pacific Property Here Is Most Valuable—A Great City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Henry Villard, who has just returned from a tour of inspection over the Northern Pacific, said in an interview today:

"What I saw of the Northern Pacific terminal properties at Chicago confirmed me in the strong faith I have always had in their present and prospective value, and I do not hesitate to again express my conviction that they will prove to be the most valuable acquisitions the company has ever made. Chicago will doubtless be the largest city in the United States. According to its past growth it will double its population every twenty-five years. To have a terminus in that great commercial and industrial emporium, including a magnificent passenger station and unequaled freight and transfer facilities, upon compact bodies of real estate that could not be bought today at any price, is in itself a steadily growing and almost immeasurable advantage to our transcontinental system for all time to come. But, in addition to this, these same terminal properties clearly promise to yield in the near future, through the suburban and belt line systems embraced in them, sufficient profits to relieve the company in a great measure, if not altogether, of the burden of the rentals paid for their use. For our old and new suburban lines extend through those western and southern parts of the city which are bound to have the greatest growth and densest population from the fact that there is already and there will surely be hereafter within them the greatest development of local industries. As regards the belt line I think its income from the transfer business for other lines will in a short period exceed present expectation. I have taken some pains to look into the present methods of and means of doing transfer business between the railroads in Chicago, and I feel fully justified in saying that the existing facilities are entirely inadequate; that all the roads suffer greatly from the delays and extra expense arising from their insufficiency, and that the opening of our transfer service will prove a great boon to all roads crossed by our belt line."

LATIMER'S COURAGE FAILED HIM.

The Famous Michigan Matricide Overlooks a Chance to Escape.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Three separate escapes by tunnel have been recently made from the penitentiary here and Aaron W. Hamacher, a foreman on contract work, was arrested for conspiracy in assisting in the escapes. His trial today developed many sensational features. It was shown that Warden Davies had been made the victim of a conspiracy among the free laboring men inside. It was also developed that R. Irving Latimer, the famous matricide, had again tried his hand at escape, but, as in the case of the dynamite plot, he weakened, played sick, and actually went to the hospital in the prison the day the others got out. If he had not weakened he would now be free. Letters from Hamacher to Frank J. Rupp of Chicago were read showing the former's criminality.

NO TROUBLE TO DIVIDE UP ASSETS.

C. M. Marsh Leaves His Creditors Plenty of Liabilities.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—C. M. Marsh, a Kentucky lumberman residing here, failed today for $75,000. No assets. Marsh's father, who indorsed some of the notes, has assigned. St. Paul, Mankato, and Owatonna banks are the heaviest losers. Many private parties in Mankato lose heavily.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Herman Rypinski, jobber in jewelry at No. 51 Maiden lane, assigned today.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 20.—John A. Marsh of this city has failed. Liabilities are $65,000. Marsh's trouble arises from signing notes for his son, Charles M. Marsh.

CENSURE THE POLICE.

TURNER SOCIETY DELEGATES DISCUSS ANARCHIST TROUBLES.

Representatives of Fifteen Organizations Pass Resolutions of Protest Against the Twelfth Street Turner and Greif's Hall Events—A Committee Appointed to Wait on the Mayor and Superintendent of Police—Lively Meeting of the Building Trades' Council—Action to Be Taken.

Delegates from fifteen Turner societies met last night at Twelfth Street Turner Hall and protested against the action of the police in the matter of the Turner and Greif's Hall affairs and arranged to hold mass-meetings to make still further objection. Two or three delegates were present from each of the following Turner societies:

Aurora, Vorwaerts, Fortschritt, Einigkeit, Social, Garfield, South Side, Columbia, Gutheil, Eich, Freiheit, Bahn Frei, Voran, Teutonia, Elmira.

Julius Valteich, who was expelled from the Turngemeinde, the most powerful Turner society in this city, for his anarchist utterances, presided, and Robert Kiesling was Secretary. The exercises were all in German. They opened by the reading of the following resolutions, which had been prepared by the Vorwaerts Turner Society. They were read by Jens L. Christensen, ex-editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung:*

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, provides that the people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, and to apply for redress of grievances; that every person may freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, and, furthermore, that the rights of the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

WHEREAS, Certain members of the police of this city, in clear violation of the constitutional privileges above referred to, have threatened to disperse a peaceable meeting unless a certain flag were unfolded; and

WHEREAS, Certain of the members of the same police force, in further violation of the said provisions of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, recently, without a search-warrant or any other authority, searched the meeting rooms of two peaceable societies organized under the laws of this State and without warrant or any other authority seized certain flags and broke certain furniture belonging to incorporated societies of this State; and

WHEREAS, The said police moreover arrested without warrant or other authority a large number of peaceable citizens who were then and there transacting their lawful business as members of said incorporated societies; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of Turner societies in convention assembled, solemnly declare it to be our duty, and the duty of every honest citizen of this city and State, to protect the Constitution of the State against any and all violations and encroachments of the said police force of the city; and also be it further

An Emphatic Protest.

Resolved, That we most emphatically protest against any and all attempts on the part of said police to bring our city into disrepute in other States and countries by instituting mob and club rule and making the police, who ought to be the servants of the people, the masters of the same; and

Resolved, furthermore, That this convention issue a call to all honest and orderly citizens of this city to assemble in mass-meeting in all parts of the city to protest against the disgraceful conduct of said police force and to take such other steps for lawful redress as may be deemed necessary; and

Resolved, That the delegates forming the present convention, and such other delegates as may already have been or in future may be elected by the different Turner societies of the Chicago district, constitute a standing committee for the purpose of preventing, so far as possible, any further encroachments on the part of the police upon law, order, and liberty.

Then followed a discussion, participated in by Messrs. Christensen, Urban, business manager of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung;* Rumpff, Greif, County Commissioner Frank A. Stauber, Messrs. Keisling, Mueller, Berner, Weigang, Schroder, Orlof, Herman, Kichner, Hoffman, and Ruderling. The trend of sentiment of the speakers was in the one line of denunciation of the police.

Thomas Greif deprecated the calling of mass-meetings. He had a high esteem for Supt. McClaughry, as he had been kind while Warden at Joliet to the imprisoned Anarchists. He believed his heart was in the right place, but that he was being imposed upon by his subordinates. He suggested that the Mayor and Chief be asked to hold a public trial of the officers who made the raid in case they had acted without authority.

Commissioner Stauber Talks.

County Commissioner Stauber said: "Mayor Washburne told me he had been informed that Weissmann, the speaker at one of the meetings which were raided, had been sent here with another agitator from Buffalo to reorganize in Chicago the old anarchistic groups so as to get into action during the World's Fair; that at the meeting at Greif's Hall the leaders of the old groups were to meet; that at the public ball to be given at the Second Regiment Armory Nov. 28 an outbreak might be made; that the Second Regiment Armory was selected as the place for the ball because it was adjacent to Battery D, where a large number of arms were stored."

The resolution as read was adopted.

County Commissioner Stauber moved that a committee be appointed to call on the Mayor and Chief of Police to ask them that, in case the action of the police had been without authority from their superiors, the officers so participating in the raids be publicly tried by the Police Trial Board. This was adopted, and the committeemen are Frank A. Stauber, Robert Hirsch, Charles Rumpff, George Mueller, Robert Kiesling.

Thomas Greif explained that for the demonstration of Nov. 11 the original intention was to secure Prince Krapotkin, the Russian Anarchist, as the orator. They had cabled to him in London, but he was unable to come, though he will visit Chicago later; that the Executive committee of the Bakers' Union suggested that Weissmann, the editor of the *Bakers' Journal* of New York, was about to visit their order in Chicago, and that he might be secured. This was done.

Four committees were then appointed, one each from the north, south, southwest, and northwest portions of the city to arrange for mass-meetings to further protest against and denounce the action of the police in these cases, they to coöperate with other societies in sympathy with the movement, and these meetings to be addressed in different languages spoken in Chicago.

MASS MEETING OF COMMITTEES.

It Will Be Held Next Sunday Afternoon—Other Matters.

The Building Trades' Council met last night. Their committee which had been instructed to call on Supt. McClaughry to protest against the action of the police in the recent police-anarchistic set-to reported that it had seen the Superintendent, that he promised to investigate the matter and report back to them, that he did not report to them according to his promise.

A mass-meeting was then called of all the committees of unions and societies which had taken action in the case, to be held next Sunday afternoon at Carpenters' Hall, there to formulate a plan of action so as to have a representation before the Police Trial Board next Tuesday and demand an investigation.

Robert Swallow, President of the Carpenters' Council, reported that he had been "fired" from the Woman's Building on the World's Fair ground by Superintendents of Grounds Geraldine and Beach, while he was there investigating as to the injury of a union carpenter, and that at the time he held a pass to the grounds from President Baker; that he was told that a new order had gone into effect giving Mr. Burnham the sole right to issue passes to labor representatives. A committee was appointed to investigate Supts. Geraldine and Beach.

INVESTIGATING THE GREIF RAID.

The Building Trades' Council Listens to a Report of Its Committee.

The Building Trades' Council at last night's meeting listened to the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the police raid at Greif's Hall. The committee reported that a full type-written report of the evidence taken in the Police Court had been submitted to the Mayor, but the committee had not heard from his Honor in reference to it. The committee was instructed to meet with the committees appointed by other organizations Sunday afternoon, to consider what is to be done in the matter. No other action was taken last night. Robert Swallow laid his complaint against the World's Fair management before the meeting and made an impassioned speech. He had been refused admission to the Fair grounds, although he presented an order from President Baker. The policeman on duty told him he would have to have a pass countersigned by Chief of Construction Burnham. The matter was referred to the Grievance committee.

Resolutions Passed in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Resolutions denouncing the action of the Chicago police in compelling an Anarchist meeting to display the American flag were adopted last night by the Federated Trades Council. The interference of the police was characterized as outrageous.

HE CAN DO NOTHING WITH HER.

Mrs. S. C. Miller's Husband Unable to Keep Her Away from Teed's Doctrines.

Mrs. S. C. Miller, who is said to have entered the Schweinfurth colony at Rockford, is the wife of the President of the National Publishing company of this city. Before her marriage in 1882 Mrs. Miller, then Miss Fox, taught in the public schools and was considered an exceptionally bright and talented woman.

A year after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller removed to Oak Park. They had a happy home and were able to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mrs. Miller attended church, but never appeared to be interested in religious matters until she came under the influence of Dr. Cyrus Teed, the leader of the Koreshans. She became interested in the society and, despite everything her husband and friends could say or do, alienated herself from old associates and became a devoted follower of Dr. Teed. Two years ago she deserted her family and, though living at River Forest, has spent most of her time at the College of Life.

Mr. Miller said yesterday: "I have done everything I could to reclaim her, but these people are crazy on the subject, and Teed has my wife with the rest completely under his influence. You cannot argue with her, she will not listen to reason, and when she deserted her children and myself I let her go."

HARVARD-YALE FOOTBALL GAME.

Elevens Preparing for the Great Contest of Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Tomorrow, the day of the annual Harvard-Yale football game, promises to be clear and rather cold. Both teams arrived here late this afternoon and are passing the night in secluded quarters. The teams will line up as follows:

Harvards.	*Positions.*	*Yales.*
Hallowell	Right end	Hartwell.
Newell	Right tackle	Wallis.
Mackie	Right guard	Morison.
Bangs	Center	Sanford.
Dexter	Left guard, rt.	Heffelfinger.
Waters	Left tackle, rt.	Winter.
Emmons	Left end, right	Hinckly.
Gage	Quarter back	Barbour.
Lake, Corbett	Half backs	McClung, S. Bliss
Trafford	Full back	McCormick.

Umpire—Coffin of Wesleyan. Referee—Moffatt of Princeton.

Stillman, the Yale center, will be unable to play, but Sanford is expected to fill his position acceptably. The betting is 5 to 4 on Yale. The greatest crowds in the history of football in New England will attend the game; nearly 20,000 seats have been sold, some seats selling at a premium of $6. The game will probably be hard fought and very close.

LAWRENCE FINALLY COMES TO GRIEF

The Alleged Representative of a Chicago Firm Arrested in New York.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—C. H. Lawrence, who has represented himself as General Manager of the United States Electric Supply and Construction company of New York and Chicago, and who has been the projector of the local electric road in Buffalo, is under arrest here charged with grand larceny by S. D. Phillips of Perry, N. Y., whom Lawrence had hired as timekeeper and paymaster for his men. He required a deposit of $500 from Phillips as a guarantee of good faith, which the latter put up. Becoming suspicious of Lawrence and his methods, he asked for his money and was refused. As Lawrence was skipping from Buffalo last night he was nabbed and brought back here today. He claims Phillips is under contract and that he (Lawrence) has not violated it. His office force have seized the furniture for payment of back salaries. Lawrence is said to have played this same game in Western and Southern cities, where he has been operating. He is believed to be the agent of some electrical company.

THE WHEAT UKASE IS TO COME SOON.

In a Few Days the Russian Empire Will Prohibit the Exportation of All Grains.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—An edict is about to be issued by the Czar forbidding the export of wheat, and as a result there has been a considerable fall in the value of the ruble during the last few days. The export of horses to Austria and Germany is also expected to be prohibited by ukase shortly. The minority report of the Committee on the Jewish Question, which has been presented for the consideration of the Council of the Empire, will, if confirmed, mean the imposition of further restrictions upon members of that race.

Several Greek houses in London have been advised that the Russian decree prohibiting the exportation of wheat will certainly be issued by Tuesday next.

WILL NOT ALLOW CONVICT LABOR.

Treasury Officials Demand an Explanation from Mr. Goebel.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Considerable talk has been current in labor circles that Contractor Goebel of Chicago, who will build the superstructure of the Detroit Federal Building, intends to introduce convict labor upon it. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crounse has written Mr. Goebel asking him to forward a full statement of the matter at once. The department will refuse to accept the work if convict labor is used.

High Rates on Wheat.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Wheat rates continue to advance. The highest rate paid so far as known was eight and one-half cents, paid yesterday afternoon, but agents say they could have placed boats at nine cents today if they had had the tonnage. Reports say that nine and nine and one-half cents have been paid for tonnage from Port Arthur to Buffalo. There were eight boats in the harbor loading today, and a large fleet delayed by storms on the lower end of the lake is due. Shipments of wheat here this week so far have been disappointing on account of the delay of tonnage in reaching here with the arrival of the fleet now due and on the way. It will keep elevators busy to get vessels loaded. Many of the steamers leaving here this week expect to get back here for another load before navigation closes.

SUFFERING FOR COAL.

W. P. REND TELLS WHY THERE IS A SCARCITY AT PRESENT.

Large Soft Coal Consumers Making Appeals for Supplies—Extract from One of the Letters Received—Effect of the Strike in Indiana—Little Inducement to Miners in Other Countries to Immigrate—Retail Rates Remain the Same—Full Review of the Present Situation.

W. P. Rend returned yesterday from the meeting of Eastern coal operators, and looks upon the local famine in soft coal as more far-reaching in its general effects than at first credited. Mr. Rend was seen at his office immediately upon his return, and relative to the coal famine said:

"While in Pittsburg in the early part of the week I read in the public papers a dispatch to the effect that there was a coal famine in Chicago. This report I regarded at the time as highly sensational or at least an exaggeration of the true facts of the situation

"On my return home, however, I find that this public report is not only true but falls far short of describing the great scarcity of soft coal here and elsewhere throughout the Northwest. Figuratively speaking, manufacturers, railroad purchasing agents, and large coal consumers are begging and imploring on their bended knees the bewildered coal operator and coal dealer to let them have a supply of coal that will keep their industries and interests from suffering serious loss and injury.

"Many of the appeals for coal are coming in the shape of the most urgent entreaties. On my desk there is now a stack of letters and dispatches from dealers at various places in several States clamoring for fuel. To illustrate their general tenor I will repeat the words of distress from a coal dealer in Indiana. He cries: 'For humanity's sake I beg of you to send me some coal. The people of my town are famishing for fuel.' The tone of many other letters and telegrams is no less earnest. Railway general managers in many cases are sending dispatches urging forward fuel and expressing fears that unless shipments are increased at once their trains will be forced to stop. In fact, there is not bituminous coal enough at present to satisfy the enormous and phenomenal demand. The coal dealer is fairly at his wits' ends trying to care for the various large industrial and other interests requiring coal for their operation.

The Present Production.

"The production of coal is now greater than ever before in the history of the country, but great as it is the demand is much in excess of the output and of the means of transporting it to market. The causes of this condition of things are numerous and complex. The general scarcity of coal affects most of the Northwest, but in our local market this is greatly intensified by the strike in the coal regions of Indiana. A vast quantity of this coal is sold in Chicago. The late sudden strike in the extensive coal-producing region of Brazil, Ind., shuts out the shipment of that coal from this market and forces those who have been using it to purchase Illinois and other coal in its stead.

"In Ohio and Western Pennsylvania there is now a home market for nearly all that can be produced in those sections, and little of this Eastern coal can be spared at present for the West. The failure of gas, or its greatly diminished supply, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana has forced its abandonment by manufacturers in Pittsburg and in fact almost every place in Pennsylvania, and in such places in Ohio as Dayton, Columbus, and Springfield, and in Indianapolis and almost all the manufacturing towns of Indiana. The coal required to take the place of natural gas amounts to a vast tonnage. The stocks of coal in Cincinnati laid in last spring and summer from shipments down the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers from Pennsylvania and West Virginia are about depleted and that city has not now a week's supply ahead. The Ohio River has been low for months, and no coal has been or can be floated down its stream to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places getting their supply in this way. The railroads everywhere are taxed to their utmost limit in moving the crops of the country and other merchandise required for general use.

A Scarcity of Miners.

"This vast traffic requires vast quantities of coal for locomotive purposes. Cars for the transportation of coal are insufficient, and, as a consequence, almost every colliery in the country is unable to get the full complement of cars required to keep it in full operation or that will enable its operators to take care of the orders pouring in upon them. There is in most places also a scarcity of miners. During the last two or three years comparatively few miners have come here from Great Britain or from the Continent of Europe. In England, Scotland, and Wales during the period I have named the hours of labor have been reduced and rates of wages have been greatly increased. As a consequence the inducements offered to miners to immigrate to this country are not what they used to be and the supply of skilled miners from abroad has of late grown less for the coalfields of this country.

"There are other causes not necessary to particularize operating upon the coal situation and upon the coal-mining industry affecting the supply and demand. I can add, however, that the prosperous condition of the country causes an increased consumption of coal as well as of other commodities for domestic and other uses. Suffice it to say, bituminous coal is now wanted, and wanted badly, and especially so in Chicago. So far, while the wholesale prices have stiffened and have undergone advances in various quarters, there has been no disposition to increase the retail rates in the Chicago market."

The coal famine along the Chicago River is now over. It is no longer necessary for boats to go to Milwaukee for coal.

Pittsburg to Relieve the Coal Famine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—There are fair prospects of a relief of the coal famine in the South and West by the shipment of coal from this city. The rivers, which have been too low for boating purposes for several months, are rising and an effort will be made to send out enough coal to relieve the present wants of the South at least. The towboat Seven Sons started with six barges this morning for East Liverpool, O., and others will get out if there is a rise of one or two feet more. The stage at noon was 7 feet 1 inch. The harbor is blocked with coal barges and fully 15,000,000 bushels are awaiting a boating stage of water.

GOV. HOVEY'S CONDITION IS CRITICAL.

His Illness a Complication of Pneumonia and Heart Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Hovey's illness has developed into a complication of pneumonia and heart trouble. The three physicians who are attending him regard his condition as critical. Since last night he has been violent and at times it was necessary to give him inhalations of oxygen.

Accidentally Shot a Dakota Banker.

MITCHELL, S. D., Nov. 20.—Banker Thomas A. Short of Edgarton was accidentally shot and killed near here this morning. In company with a party of friends he went to the Missouri River goose hunting. Upon the approach of a flock Charles Beebe raised his gun to fire, and at the same instant Short, who was five or six feet in advance, suddenly rose to his feet and received the entire charge of buckshot from Beebe's gun in the head.

Charges Against a St. Louis Fireman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—Fireman Reedy of Engine Company No. 10 is in disgrace. He was discharged from the force yesterday on a charge of sending in false alarms. It is alleged that while the big "Famous" fire was raging Tuesday Reedy sent in three false alarms from as many different localities.

BULLETIN
—OF—
TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

NOV. 21, 1891.

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BROWN BROS.' COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

P. Brockman Refuses to Lend More Money to the Council Bluffs Firm.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Brown Bros.' Grain company, which operates a large elevator at the Council Bluffs transfer, has been put in a bad plight by what it alleges to be a breach of contract on the part of P. Brockman, a grain-dealer of St. Louis. Last summer the company leased the elevator from the Iowa railroads, which own it, and entered into a contract with Brockman to furnish the capital necessary to conduct the business. He was secured by mortgages on a number of elevators owned by the company on the Republican Valley road in Nebraska. Up to last Saturday Brockman had continued to fulfill the contract, but last Saturday he allowed all drafts to go to protest. Since that time he has let the drafts go to protest daily, and the banks throughout the State have followed his example. The Brown Bros. charge Brockman with a deliberate intent to kill their business, as by his action they are rendered unable to pay for grain shipped in, and also unable to fill orders or carry out contracts with parties in the East. The reason they assign for Brockman's course is that doubtless he wants the grain received at the elevator shipped to St. Louis, so that he may have the handling of it and receive a commission for it, whereas the grain has been shipped to Chicago or other Eastern points.

A large business has been done by the company and has been accompanied with profits of two or three cents a bushel. Last Saturday the elevator had in its yards more than eighty cars of grain.

Late this afternoon it transpired that the amount of money advanced by Brockman to the Brown Bros. is $76,000, and he states that the reason he will give them no more money is because he has already lent them as much as he can on the security offered. A few days ago the Brown Bros. made a bill of sale to Brockman of all their elevators on the Burlington and Missouri system and assigned to him the lease of the Council Bluffs elevator. Brockman has taken personal possession of the elevators.

LABOR UNION BATTLE IMPENDING.

Steel Manufacturers Will Fight the Amalgamated Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—It is reported today that the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States will make a general assault on the Amalgamated Association in the spring. The skilled workmen in all the union mills belong to this association, and the annual wage scale for the United States is made in this city. Preliminary skirmishes have already occurred, and in every instance the workmen were beaten. The most recent was last week, when ex-National Chairman B. T. Jones succeeded in reducing the wages and increasing the hours of 1,500 laborers. Park Bros., who own the Black Diamond steel works, and William Clark Sons, who operate the Solar iron works, have successfully fought the Amalgamated Association for years and are now doing active proselyting. Other recent victories for the manufacturers occurred at the Allegheny Bessemer steel works of Andrew Carnegie at Duquesne station, and the Vesuvius iron works at Sharpsburg, belonging to Moorehead Bros. The latter are now completely non-union. This week the Oliver & Roberts Wire company secured a reduction of 20 per cent.

A few days ago the Baker Wire company at Joliet, Ill., dismissed its workmen who had organized a lodge of the Amalgamated Association. This mill is included in the syndicate of which Oliver & Roberts are members.

To Control the Phosphate Output.

OCALA, Fla., Nov. 20.—At a convention of those interested in the Florida phosphate industry held here forty-four mining companies were represented by one or more delegates each. Six private miners also participated. The convention adopted a plan for a phosphate combination, which provides for the organization of the Florida phosphate syndicate which shall regulate the output of the mines, control the sale of rock and the handling of it, fix prices, etc. It will be managed by a Board of Directors with plenary powers.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Carrie M. Field, aged 16 years, committed suicide at Peoria, Ill., yesterday by shooting herself.

The Rev. Dr. Kinslow Nelson has decided to accept the office of Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Georgia.

William Strickland, a Little Rock, Ark., butcher, yesterday fell from a stepladder on a beef-hook. He may die.

William H. Frizzle was hanged in the jail-yard at Abilene, Tex., yesterday for the murder of his wife in Camanche County in 1891.

President Sutton left the session of the Washington State Farmers' Alliance convention at Dayton, Wash., yesterday because delegates were selected to a third party convention.

Walter Branders, George Groevey, Edward Neuschaffer, and Gen. Megrath have been bound over for the lynching of George Smith at Omaha some time ago. Ten others were discharged.

William McCoy, colored, will be hanged at Darien, Ga., Dec. 18 for the unprovoked murder of another negro, for which crime his brother was sent to the mines for twenty years as an accessory.

An election will be held in the Second Congressional District of Tennessee to elect a successor to the late L. C. Hauck. John Chank is the Republican candidate; Gen. J. C. Black the Democratic.

Masked men forced Express Messenger Case to give up the keys of his safe and its contents, $2,020, yesterday. The robbery occurred on the Cœur d'Alene branch of the Northern Pacific, near Missoula, Mont.

The general Northern lumber season is over, and the cut for the year reaches 447,713,252 feet, 207,221,000 shingles, and 97,697,300 lath. This beats all records, and exceeds the output of 1890 by 403,138,890 feet of lumber, 45,003,500 shingles, and 17,422,250 lath.

At Albany, N. Y., Commander-in-Chief Palmer of the Grand Army of the Republic in general orders No. 8 urges that the cases of suspended members in arrears be examined by post committee, and when worthy arrears be remitted all save the per capita tax.

The United Gas Improvement company of Philadelphia has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Duluth against the Duluth Gas and Water company for infringement of the Lowe patent, claiming $100,000 damages and profits made by the defendant.

LAST EDITION.

WEST VERSUS EAST

Fight for the Location of the Republican Convention.

SECTIONAL LINES DRAWN.

New York and Cincinnati Are Opposed by All Others.

CHICAGO MAY GET IT YET.

All People Talk of It Kindly as Second Choice.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Combination is the watchword tonight among the rival convention cities. They cannot all get it, but some of them may do a neighbor a friendly turn.

Acting Chairman Clarkson was one of the arrivals on the evening train and was at once pounced upon for information about the feeling of the committee. As he had come to Washington to learn himself Mr. Clarkson was not able to enlighten these eager questioners. He said he doubted whether any considerable number of the committeemen were committed to any city. Warner Miller did not do much mingling because there was nothing to be gained by it, but he was ready to indorse New York City. Mr. Vrooman, the defeated candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was on the ground all evening keeping up the New York end of the talk until Committeeman J. Sloat Fassett and the other heavyweights should arrive. They will all be on hand tomorrow.

A Trans-Mississippi Combination.

Most of their work this evening was done by telegraphing. They wanted to know of Michael De Young whether the Pacific coast representatives would be for New York if San Francisco could not get it. The Californians did not answer the dispatch, but it can be stated that they will not be for New York under any circumstances. They have prepared a resolution to be offered in the committee that the convention shall be held west of the Mississippi. This would unite the forces of San Francisco, Omaha, and Minneapolis. According to the canvass made this afternoon about twenty votes can be had in support of the proposition. It will take an additional four to insure it a majority. All the Western cities, however, are not so sure this would be the best plan. If New York should be dangerous they would try to force it through. But if the Gotham bid turns out to be an empty one some of the Omaha men would just as soon take their chances without having the sectional line drawn too closely. The Minneapolis men, however, decided to stand or fall by the trans-Mississippi movement, and tonight instructed Committeeman Evans of Minnesota to urge the passage through the National committee of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee public and especially party policy demand that the next Republican convention be held in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, and that we, as representatives of Minneapolis and St. Paul and the region tributary thereto, earnestly represent to the National committee that whatever else be the outcome of the present session of the committee the importance of holding the ensuing convention in this great and growing empire of the West should not be lost sight of or disregarded.

The Omaha delegates went off to Senator Manderson's house for a quiet consultation and arranged the details of their case as it will be presented to the committee. They do not want too much talking.

Strong Feeling Against Cincinnati.

A sentiment was developed against Cincinnati which was rather surprising. The prominence given Maj. McKinley by making him one of the Queen City orators was the cause. It was said that the West is not yet in love with the Major's tariff bill, and if sending the convention to that city was to be taken as an indorsement of the bill a good many committeemen would have to make the defeat of Cincinnati paramount to the choice of any particular city.

At a meeting of the Minneapolis delegation the same sort of sentiment was manifest. Senator Washburn and Robert Evans, the Minnesota member of the committee, were deputized to do some skirmishing on this point and results will be reported later. Senator Stockbridge, who was a late arrival from Michigan, said the Detroit delegation would be along in the morning. He had remarked a decided feeling against Cincinnati, more so apparently than against any other city. These outcroppings of sentiment are significant. While Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin might not care to draw the line at the Mississippi River it is assumed they would give their aid to either of three leading trans-Mississippi candidates as against New York or Cincinnati. These two cities could not make a successful combination of the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, because many of the Southern committeemen prefer Chicago and will be for it in spite of the failure of the World's Fair city to enter the list as a formal candidate.

Chicago Is the Second Choice.

The Chicago feeling makes all the delegations uneasy. They meet with the undercurrent everywhere. When they ask the supporter of some rival city what his second choice is, the usual answer is "Chicago, of course." Up to this time no one has been talking for Chicago. Senator Cullom was making visits to all the delegations this afternoon assuring them that Illinois had only good wishes for them all and would do nothing to embarrass any city. Yet the representatives of the other cities are not happy and privately admit that the chances are in favor of the National committee "compromising on Chicago." This fear may be dispelled when some of the leading spirits in the committee declare themselves against the World's Fair city, but it is too strong to be overlooked at present. Late tonight when some of the San Francisco recruits arrived their first question was "whether Chicago had the convention yet."

A. M. Jones was the last name put on the hotel register tonight. It meant "Long" Jones. There has been a chasm waiting to be filled, and it is believed the Illinois Chairman is the man to fill it. He is fresh from New York, where most of the inside figuring has been going on. Jones comes in his individual capacity, but he is expected to supplement the statement Mr. Campbell will make before the committee. He will talk to the members privately and vouch for Chicago taking care of the convention. Ex-Senator Pierce and others who know "Long" Jones have been fearful he would put in an appearance, and now that their fears are realized they will protest against any Chicago committee in disguise. Marshal Frank Hitchcock, who has been in Washington settling some office accounts, will remain over in his unofficial capacity a few days, and there seems to be a possibility that other Chicagoans will turn up, though as private citizens, within the next twenty-four hours. Mr. John Worthy is here on some Treasury Department business.

The Administration Will Not Interfere.

Another development this evening has been the indications that the President does not want Federal office-holders to be too prominent in the affairs of the committee. No formal statement has been given out from the White House, but some of the members who are in office seem to have received a hint that it would be better for them to be represented by proxy, and where office-holders have proxies they are expected to transfer them. Not all will take the hint, but it will be effective enough, it is believed, to save the committee and the administration from the criticism that Federal office-holders dominated the proceedings.

It was boomers' day among the delegations. They argued with outsiders and made the hotel employés give pledges of preferences. Omaha, which got in so late last night, had its headquarters at the Arlington fitted up early in the morning. Senators Manderson and Paddock and all the other Nebraskans in the city came around. The Omaha people impressed everybody as in earnest. They talked the "mid-continent metropolis of America" and other catchy talk about the trans-Mississippi interests. They told what national gatherings they had had within the last two years and what they were to have in the future. All of which was to show that that city could take care of a national convention of any size. They also talked Republican politics, pointed out that the Farmers' Alliance in Nebraska was not dead, that it cast nearly as many votes this fall as it did a year ago, and urged that the taking of the Republican convention to the "mid-metropolis" would do much to break the power of the Alliance.

The Twin City delegation arrived during the afternoon. It was enthusiastic and hopeful. Bringing a St. Paul committee along proved a stroke of policy. The Minneapolis politicians did most of the talking, but they fell back on the St. Paul men as a moral argument, showing that their demand for the convention was not merely local. They called St. Paul "the other twin," and praised its hotel facilities, its enterprise, and its patriotism. "The other twin" responded by comparing Minneapolis with San Francisco, Omaha, Cincinnati, and New York to the detriment of them all. It was a genuine love-feast. The Minneapolis people were at pains to state their position on one point. They did not come to Washington as bidders for a national convention put up at auction. They did not think that was the purpose of a national committee. Minneapolis had made the needed financial guarantee and would stand up to it, but its supporters wanted other points taken into account. These statements were the outgrowth of a story circulated in the forenoon that New York, besides putting up $100,000, would see that the present debts of the National committee, amounting to $50,000, were paid.

The Cincinnati foreguard, not having enough of a delegation to do much booming around the hotel, put in the day paying calls on the Ohio people in office. There are enough of these to require plenty of time to make the rounds. Mayor Mosby and his associates felt good all day, because they heard the report that both Omaha and Minneapolis were conceding them to be in the lead. They rather thought themselves that the White House influence was going to be for them in an indirect manner. Later there was a little cause for discouragement. The story was afloat that the President had originally favored the selection of Cincinnati, but that, owing to the development of the Foraker sentiment in that city and the fact that the only Republican morning daily, the *Commercial-Gazette*, was decidedly for Blaine, he had changed his opinion, and would favor any other city instead. Whatever foundation there was for the rumor, it was nevertheless sufficiently plausible to give the advance representatives from Cincinnati some uneasiness. In view of this state of affairs a deputation was sent to the White House for the purpose of giving some assurances of fair play, and an arrangement was made to satisfy any apprehensions that the President entertains.

The San Francisco headquarters were open all day, though the delegation was not due till night. Senator Felton, Congressmen McKenna and Bowers, Committeeman Mike De Young and others held the fort and entertained the visitors. The other cities had shown a disposition to doubt whether the Golden Gate was really ready to put up $50,000 and pay the expenses of delegates. Mr. De Young gave emphatic assurance that the guarantee meant business, and every dollar promised would be raised.

Neither Detroit nor Pittsburg has its representatives in Washington yet. Pittsburg makes a novel but very practical bid. It is for the committee to decide how much money must be pledged to secure Pittsburg's selection, and when this is determined the Republicans of that burg will produce the amount.

New York Is After It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A score of New-Yorkers prominent in politics and trade gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening to discuss measures for locating the Republican National convention of 1892 in the city of New York. Charles E. Coon, ex-Assistant of the Treasury and Chairman of the Finance committee, presided. The speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Hiscock, and Elliott F. Shepard. Statements as to the financial status of the committee showed that during the two days since the movement was inaugurated no less than $30,000 had been collected in cash. It was agreed that five or six gentlemen should assume the personal responsibility for the $50,000 with which sum the New-York delegation will appear in Washington.

Cincinnati Puts in a Bid.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The committee of prominent Cincinnatians selected to go to Washington and secure the National Republican convention for this city left tonight. Ex-Gov. Foraker and Gov.-elect McKinley will present the claims of Cincinnati before the national committee. A fund of $30,000 has been guaranteed for the convention, and the committee has been authorized to increase the amount to $50,000 should it become necessary.

NEITHER CLEVELAND NOR HILL.

A Democrat Says Neither Could Carry New York in '92.

New York Letter to Boston *Globe* (Dem.): It is regarded as a moral certainty that neither Cleveland nor Hill can carry this State on a Presidential ticket as against Blaine, McKinley, or even Harrison.

Mr. Cleveland is more popular with his friends than ever he was.

But has he made any more friends? That is the material point.

Would he cast any more votes in New York than he did before? If so, where are they? In what direction has he made any progress? I have always been a warm admirer of the ex-President myself, but even Mr. Cleveland's personal friends are not justified in withholding the truth in this matter.

The adherents of Gov. Hill are quite as rabid in their degree of political madness. The New York victory is to them a Hill victory.

Both factions are now on the still hunt to capture the machine. The machine is Tammany. You know what Tammany is. No Democrat can be nominated from this State without Tammany.

The national candidate who comes from New York must carry Tammany through every State in the Union.

The tiger of New York will suddenly assume national proportions and a national significance. That is why sound Democratic thinkers deprecate the display of any popular sentiment looking toward a New York candidate, and especially to either Cleveland or Hill.

Moses Came to the Rescue.

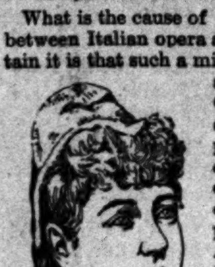
It is not often that the services of an insane man are required to insure his entrance to the asylum, but this was just what happened in the case of Jack Moses, commonly called "Judge." When a Deputy Sheriff took him up to Salem the other day the assistant physician in charge at the asylum was puzzled at the seeming irregularity of his commitment. These papers usually emanate, of course, from the county court, but Moses was ordered to the asylum by Judge Stearns as the natural conclusion from the verdict of the jury, which declared him guiltless of forgery on the ground that he was insane. So the physician doubted whether he had a right to receive the patient under the unusual papers. It was time for Moses to act. He was not to be deprived of the realization of the castles in the air he had been building about the comfortable home he was to have in the asylum. He called for the statutes, and turning at once to the provisions covering his case he expounded the law to the official in a way that would have done credit to Chief Justice Fuller. His triumph was complete, and he was accorded entrance. Moses told his friends before he went up that he was glad to go and was going to do all he could to help those in charge of him. The first call upon his services gives ground for hope that his professional ability may serve the authorities there in good stead.—*Portland Oregonian.*

WITH A GREAT CAST.

A NOTABLE PRODUCTION OF MEYERBEER'S "HUGUENOTS."

Appearance of a Powerful Quintet, Albani, Scalchi, Pettigiani, and the Two De Reszkes—Scalchi's Entrance the Signal for the First Spontaneous Outburst of Enthusiasm Heard Thus Far in the Operatic Season—The Auditorium Crowded in Spite of the Bad Weather.

What is the cause of the misunderstanding between Italian opera and the weather? Certain it is that such a misunderstanding exists, and Mr. Abbey or Mr. Grau should bring their diplomatic talents into play and patch up the quarrel, whatsoever the cause may be. On the opening night of the present season at the Auditorium the auditors were dampened pretty thoroughly, and last evening, the most brilliant opera night thus far in the engagement, the feud between the elements and the opera was revived.


ALBANI.

Nevertheless, Maurice Grau smiled a smile of beatitude and cheerfully paid to Anson Temple the box of cigars wagered upon the size of the audience. It was a much larger assemblage than Mr. Grau expected, despite his sanguine disposition.

"We have turned away about $3,000 in good coin of the realm," said Mr. Milward Adams, and his smile set up in business in opposition to that of Mr. Grau. "Many people could not get seats on the main floor of the Auditorium and would not take them anywhere else."

It was the largest audience seen in the Auditorium since the Patti nights of the first opera season in the great theater. In fact, a larger gathering would have been an inconvenience, for the stairways were utilized as seating accommodation and there were several hundred people standing in the galleries.

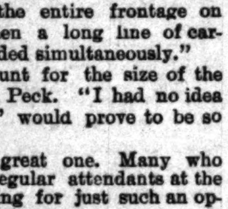
So it will be seen that the conspiracy of Jupiter Pluvius did not affect the financial phase of the operatic situation in the least, however the rain might have dampened the enthusiasm of a belated audience. There was a repetition of the difficulty about carriages both in arriving and departing. While the Huguenots were in convention in the first act the line of carriages on Michigan avenue extended two blocks northward and southward. Even while Scalchi was enrapturing the audience with her solo in the second scene long-detained parties arrived and entered their boxes just in time to assist in demanding an encore for that beautiful number.

Complaint of a Box-Holder.

Said one box-holder, much out of temper: "The management of the Auditorium should have awnings along the entire frontage on Congress street. Then a long line of carriages could be unloaded simultaneously."

"How do you account for the size of the audience?" asked Mr. Peck. "I had no idea that 'The Huguenots' would prove to be so popular."

But the cast was a great one. Many who cannot afford to be regular attendants at the opera have been waiting for just such an opportunity, a chance to hear several of the greatest singers in one opera. There were Scalchi, Albani, Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Pettigiani, and others. It is no stronger than several of the casts to come, but the most attractive up to the present time.


SCALCHI.

Last evening took place the first spontaneous outburst of generous enthusiasm heard thus far in the season. It was when Sofia Scalchi came upon the stage in the dress of the page Urbano. Scalchi is an old friend and the welcome to her broke the ice. After her first number, which was received with prolonged applause, everything went with enthusiasm.

Pettigiani made a hit with the audience. "It reminds me of Gerster in the part of the Queen," said an old opera-goer after listening to the flute-like tones of Pettigiani in the florid music of the second scene.

There was a big bouquet for Albani in the manager's office, but it was not passed up owing to the breadth of the orchestra.

In the second scene of the first act the façade of a palace toppled over, and caused an incipient panic among the chorus women. No one was injured, however, though Albani, Pettigiani, and Scalchi had tremulous voices for a while after the incident, and there was a sympathetic fright in the audience.

SUPERB OPERATIC PRODUCTION.

Meyerbeer's Masterwork Sung by Great Artists—Jean De Reszke's Raoul.

The Abbey-Grau company's performance of "The Huguenots" probably surpassed in general excellence any production of Meyerbeer's masterwork ever given in this city. All the rôles were in the hands of artists in all instances above the ordinary and in several cases of the highest ability. The chorus and orchestra did excellent work, and the scenery and costuming were in every way satisfactory. A finer Raoul than that of Jean de Reszke has certainly never been heard in Chicago. He looks the part and acts it with that fine intelligence and sure power which make all of his impersonations interesting, forceful, and artistic. His vocal work was a treat. His voice, although in the last scene showing signs of the weariness naturally resulting from rehearsing all day and singing in the evening, was nevertheless equal to the many demands made upon it by the part, and carried him in splendid style to the success his work richly merited. Jean de Reszke has proven himself a vocalist of rare gifts, which thorough schooling has developed and matured, and which governed and vitalized by the spirit of a nature in the highest degree artistic and musical entitle him to a place among the greatest tenors and artists of the age. In the duet with which the opera closed he did his best singing and acting, his rendering of the portion beginning "Repita ancor" being as superb an example of artistic, impassioned singing as has been heard in this city in years.

Mme. Albani made her first appearance this season. Her work as Valentine is well remembered from the time when she sang the rôle at the Auditorium two years ago. It is in every respect artistic, and although the singer's vocal powers are not what they once were, and in several places are unequal to performing, in an entirely satisfactory manner, the task required of them, yet her art is so perfect that one forgives these shortcomings in admiration of her artistic worth.

Peculiar Voice of Mme. Scalchi.

As to Mme. Scalchi no contralto voice is like hers, no one's method is similar to hers, and few can please an audience so thoroughly as she. Although every tone in her voice seems to have a register distinctly its own, the peculiar quality of those tones, the constant surprises it gives one when a cadenza or run is sung, the good nature and warmth revealed in it, cause criticism to capitulate, artistic standards to be forgotten, and one yields to the enjoyment of singing, novel and fascinating in nature and style. The "No, No, No!" was so dashingly sung that an encore was persistently demanded and finally given.

Jules Vinché's Marcel was melodramatic in acting as well as singing. The "Piff Paff" song, with its poor accompaniment, was sung with spirit and better effect than is usually obtained. A vibrato seriously detracts from the singer's work, however, rendering much that otherwise would be satisfactory of little value from an artistic point of view.

Mlle. Pettigiani has a voice light, carefully trained, and usually pleasing in quality, although lacking somewhat in warmth. The music of the Queen she sang with good effect, the opening aria, "A questa voce sola," being especially well done. In the music of the oath scene her voice was too light, being inaudible in the greater portion of the house.

Edouard de Reszke sang the small part of San Bris with splendid effect—so finely in fact that one could but wish he had been permitted to appear in his proper rôle—that of Marcel.

Signor Magini was Nevers and appeared to better advantage than in any role he has yet assumed.

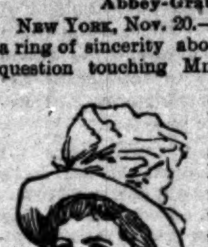
The orchestra played Meyerbeer's peculiar score smoothly and with excellent effect, the inaccurate work of the cellos in the final duet being the worst mistake made. The chorus did admirable work, particularly in the "Benediction of the Swords," where an overpowering climax was reached.

This afternoon "Sonnambula" will be sung, with Miss Van Zandt and the cast which gave it last week.

LILLI LEHMANN LANDS IN NEW YORK

She Is En Route to Chicago to Join the Abbey-Grau Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—There was a ring of sincerity about the answer to the question touching Mme. Lilli Kalisch-Lehmann's feelings as she landed in America this morning. "Indeed, I am glad to be back. Both my husband and myself have been able to make up our minds to leave the home we have built for ourselves in the neighborhood of Berlin. 'Eine Amerikanische Villa' is what they call it there. Of my success in Paris it would hardly be becoming for me to speak, but I can say that not even in America have I sung to more appreciative audiences. The interest in and enthusiasm for Wagner's work which one encounters there must be experienced to be realized. After the success of 'Lohengrin' at the Paris Opera, it does not seem optimistic to believe that Wagner's works will in future form as important a part of the répertoire there as they do in German cities. In Germany few other operas pay unless it be the muchlauded 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' In Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden they are obliged to have double casts, such is the demand to hear the work. I am told it has not made so profound a sensation here, which speaks for the sound discrimination of Americans. For in my opinion it is by no means a chef d'œuvre as in the sense of 'Carmen' or of 'Faust.' However, I have studied the part of Santuzza and shall take more pleasure in singing it in the original Italian than if I were obliged to use the villainous translation that passes muster on the principal German stages. Indeed, in nearly all the parts which I shall appear in this winter—Norma, Lucrezia, Leonora, Philina, Recha, Donna Anna, Aida, Valentina—I shall have no occasion to regret the contract that calls for my singing them in either Italian or French. The only Wagner rôle I am at all likely to appear in is Ortrud in 'Lohengrin,' and this I shall sing in German. You are astonished at this exception being made in my favor? I can only say that Mr. Kalisch and I have found both Mr. Abbey and Mr. Grau ready to meet us more than half-way. At first we were not all disposed to come over—indeed, had there been the faintest prospect of German opera, with which we had hitherto been identified, we should not have come under the old banner—but as it was the result of negotiations begun in March and terminated in July we are here and on our way to Chicago."


LILLI LEHMANN.

COUNTESS MARIE BECOMES A COOK.

She Sues for a Divorce from Her Titled but Erring Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—There is one Countess in this city who is not above cooking fishballs for a living. She is the Countess Marie von Stumpf and she is head cook at the Gold-Grub Restaurant. Marie became a Countess by marrying the Count Louis von Stumpf. Now she is suing for a divorce. Count von Stumpf came to America ten years ago. He became enamored of an actress in Germany. She had another lover and Count Stumpf killed him in a duel. Then he fled to America. At the Thalia Theater he met Marie Stout, an actress, married her, and started a money broker's shop on Canal street. He did not prosper, however. When reverses came he took humble lodgings and his wife secured a place as cook in the restaurant where she now is. About the time that Countess Marie hired out as a cook she and her husband took a room at No. 436 Sixth street, where they lived until last June. Since that time Marie has lived on the top floor, back, at No. 214 Chrystie street, and has seen but little of her husband. The suit for divorce was begun some weeks ago in the Common Pleas Court. The papers were served Oct. 6. He had until Oct. 26 to make answer to the allegations, which he failed to do. The next proceeding will be the hearing of the plaintiff's case, which will be followed by the decision of the court.

Oliver Murphy Returns from Canada.

Oliver Murphy has returned from Canada. He departed in 1877 with $50,000 which he held as Treasurer of the Excise Board. Mayor Wickham appointed Murphy an Excise Commissioner in 1876 and he was made Treasurer of that board, but under no bonds. At that time the saloon keepers who wanted licenses deposited the fees with the board and these were placed in Murphy's hands to be deposited in banks. In August, 1877, he took $40,000 of the fees from the German Exchange Bank, deposited it in another bank to his own credit, and then drew out half of the sum and satisfied mortgages on his own real estate. He then left the city. No indictment was found against him, as the money belonged neither to the city nor the Excise board. It was a complication of unforseen circumstances, he says, that led him to run away, and he expects to pay back every cent.

Timothy F. O'Connell in a Gotham Bastile.

Timothy F. O'Connell, a Chicago storekeeper, has been committed to the Ludlow street jail in default of $1,500 bail, upon an order issued by Judge Fitzsimmons of the City Court, in a suit by E. H. VanIngen & Co. to recover $1,220.23. The firm's agent sold goods valued at $1,420.23 to O'Connell, upon his representation that he was in good financial condition. It is claimed that O'Connell's statements were false. He has paid $200 on the bill.

Joseph Konald, Alias Howard, Arrested.

Joseph Konald, alias Howard, was arrested here on a telegram from Chicago stating that he was wanted for obtaining $10,000 worth of produce by fraud. The produce was shipped to New York. Konald denied his identity when arrested, but letters and bills of lading on his person showed that he bore both names. The Chicago authorities telegraphed that warrants and papers have been sent east, and to employ counsel, if necessary, to defeat any attempt at liberating the prisoner by habeas corpus proceedings.

Gotham Brevities.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Deputy Sheriff Tracy received attachments against the Bank of Key West, Fla., for $29,938, in favor of creditors.

The rumor current yesterday that James Brown Potter had secured a divorce in New Jersey lacks confirmation and is considered to be untounded.

Owing to the fact that smooth water does not prevail at this season of the year, the race between the Vamoose and Norwood will have to be postponed until spring.

The breach of promise suit of the widow, Mathilda Partridge, aged 60, against the widower, Andrew A. Joyce, aged 70, ended today in a verdict of $500 for the widow.

Leon Lait of No. 378 Grand street has disappeared. He did a banking and ticket brokerage business with the Russian Poles, and it is said that he has decamped with about $7,000 of their money.

Five Russian men and one woman have been discovered who came here under contract to work in the mines at Tyrone, Pa. Joseph Bowonits, a boss miner at that place, is said to have made the contract with them.

The "Wild man of Mattituck," Long Island, was caught today. He is not Tom Richardson, the outlaw. It is thought that the prisoner is an insane man who escaped from the Kings County Asylum at St. Johnsland, L. I.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamships Lahn and Werra reached New York today from Southampton within eight hours of each other. Three passengers were slightly injured on the Lahn and one died of heart disease. There were four deaths on the Werra from natural causes.

Senator Quay Sues for Damages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—Maj. F. A. Montooth, representing Senator Quay, today entered suit against the Pittsburg *Post* for $100,000 damages on the charge of libel.

Declining Rome.

The population of Rome has decreased nearly 30,000 during the last four years. The hand-organ industry in this country has increased perceptibly during that period.

DEMOCRATS WIN OUT.

SENATOR DEAN'S DEATH GIVES THEM THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Election Will Not Be Called by the Governor Until After the Organization of the Legislature—This Gives the State to the Democrats by a Majority of One — An Anti-Subtreasury Alliance Convention Called—Mining Silver Men Demand Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill and his lieutenants continue their brazen work of attempting to capture the Legislature. Today's events were favorable to them. Early this morning Senator Gilbert A. Deane, reëlected in the Fifteenth District, died, but this fact did not lessen the work of the Democratic tricksters in the least in juggling with the returns. Yesterday the Republicans applied to Judge Barnard for an order to compel the Dutchess County canvassers to canvass the blank ballots returned in the First District as blank, instead of for the Democrats. Today Judge Barnard denied the order, holding that it was premature. Gov. Hill left here yesterday for New York, where he is meddling in the Speakership contest of the House of Representatives. It is said he conversed with his lieutenants in Dutchess County on his way to New York, and directed their movements in the nefarious work in which they are engaged. If the Republicans thwart Gov. Hill's scheme, and the certificate is given for Mr. Deane, a new election will have to be held. This is ordered by the Governor, who will delay the election until after the Legislature organizes. With Mr. Deane's seat vacant the Republicans will still have one majority in the Senate.

There is some talk by boastful Democrats that the State Board of Canvassers will attempt to pass upon the eligibility of Edwards, Republican, in the Twenty-seventh, and Derby, Republican, in the Sixteenth. But as their duties are simply ministerial, and as three, at least, of the five are of unquestioned integrity, very little fear is expressed that they will do anything but that which is honorable.

By a strict party vote, the Democrats being one in the majority, the Board of County Canvassers of Onondaga today declared Patrick J. Ryan, Democrat, elected to the Assembly in the Second District. The returns showed the election of David A. Monroe Jr., Republican, by 69 plurality. The Democrats voted down a proposition to send certain of the returns back for correction, some of those returned failing to have the word "Junior" after Mr. Monroe's name.

This act gives the Democrats one majority in the Assembly. If recourse to law is taken it is hardly probable that a judgment can be reached before the Legislature assembles, the first Tuesday in January. This would give the Democrats the organization of the Assembly and one majority on joint ballot in the event of Deane's seat being vacant.

ALLIANCE ENCOMPASSED BY EVILS.

F. M. B. A. and Subtreasury People Give It an Interesting Existence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The last act in the Anti-Subtreasury Alliance tragedy closed this morning when the Alliance national body excluded Delegate Gates of Missouri from its deliberations. Gates bore credentials from his State Alliance, but he also bore the stigma of being a pupil of President Hall of Missouri, whose disciples are not needed by the old liners, who adhere to the Ocala platform and its peculiar demands. So Gates was fired and with him went the last vestige of anti-Subtreasury representation.

The Anti-Subtreasury Executive committee at once called a meeting of its members and promulgated the following call, which had been drawn up in anticipation of today's action.

National Anti-Subtreasury Convention.

A call for a national convention of anti-Subtreasury Alliance men.

WHEREAS, The National committee of the convention of the anti-Subtreasury Alliance men held in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the 15th and 16th of September, 1891, appointed to present to the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union when assembled in Indianapolis Nov. 17, 1891, a memorial and protest against the Subtreasury and land loan schemes and proposed governmental control of railroads and telegraph lines, has in due form and respectful manner appeared to present said protest to the Supreme Council; and,

WHEREAS, the Supreme Council aforesaid has declined to hear said protest, and the committee was empowered and instructed by the said St. Louis convention to call another national convention to hear and consider the report of said committee; now, therefore, the National Executive committee of the St. Louis convention does truly issue this call for a national convention of all anti-Subtreasury Alliance men in the United States, to be held in the City of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, Dec. 16, 1891, to hear and consider this report of the committee and take such final action in the premises as may seem proper and best for the general welfare.

Let all local organizations of the Farmers' Alliance and industrial and other farmers and industrial organizations send full delegations, the number from each such local organization to be determined by itself.

WILLIAM S. MCALLISTER, Chairman.
ROBERT W. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The F. M. B. A. today reëlected Treasurer Haines and the following Board of Trustees: F. M. Poe of Missouri, T. W. Wilson of Illinois, William Reed of Illinois, J. T. Reed of Ohio, and I. N. Miller of Indiana. The delegates to the February meeting were instructed to vote for independent political action. It then adjourned. The Alliance will probably adjourn tomorrow.

The People's party representatives have issued a card in which they predict a ticket for 1892 supported by a combination of all the organized producers.

Tonight W. S. McAllister, who signed today's call for a Southern convention, made public his long threatened exposé of C. W. McCune's alleged rascality. McAllister says he wrecked the Texas exchange and spent money in the Georgia Legislature in an effort to elect Pat Colburn, Jay Gould's candidate for United States Senator. The fight between the two men is very bitter.

Among the resolutions introduced in the Alliance today was one by J. B. Beverly of Virginia, demanding an amendment to the National Constitution by which all Federal officeholders would be disfranchised.

BIMETALLISTS DEMAND LEGISLATION.

Long List of Resolves from the First National Mining Congress.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 20.—The first National Mining Congress opened its third day of the session today with a reception of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which labored until an early hour this morning and rendered an exhaustive report. The report, after being carefully revised, was presented to the convention.

The resolutions set forth that it is believed the certificates of the government, backed dollar for dollar by gold or silver coin on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, are a safe and sound currency and have been approved by the people; that gold and silver are the money metals of the Constitution; that they should have by law equal rights, uses, and monetary purposes, and to that end it is demanded of the Congress of the United States that there should be enacted laws by which silver shall be coined free in all the mints equally with gold, and to have with it full and unrestricted monetary power, and that they be in the ratio of sixteen to one, and when the coinage is represented by Treasury notes each dollar shall represent 412½ grains of standard silver or 25.8 grains of gold.

The resolutions declare that millions of dollars of duties on imported goods have been paid into the National Treasury since the year A. D. 1878 in silver coin and silver certificates, and yet not one cent of this has been by any Secretary of the Treasury at any time devoted to the purposes fixed by law. It was consequently resolved that Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled be requested to take, without delay, such steps as should be necessary to ascertain why the Treasury Department refuses to obey the statutory requirements and to insure their vigorous enforcement in the future.

It was resolved that the alien act, at least so far as it operates to exclude foreign capital from investment in mining lands in the territories, is false in principle and pernicious in effect, and that therefore in the interests of the mining territories they demand at the hands of Congress its immediate repeal.

It was also resolved that inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court, by inference, seemed to give the Union Pacific railroad control of all minerals within its land grants, and inasmuch as this would result in a confiscation of some of the richest mines in the West, that Congress be petitioned to take steps to avert the threatened danger.

A number of speakers added the testimony of their constituency to the demands of the convention. They were generously applauded.

Martin Maginnis of Montana was given a marked reception and devoted the few minutes he occupied to a denunciation of ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio for his cowardice in failing to make his campaign on the bimetallic platform on which he was nominated.

At the afternoon session the resolution demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver was passed by a vote of 481 to 8. When Connecticut voted aye and Canada and Russia followed pandemonium reigned.

Helena, Mont., was selected as the meeting place for next year, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Just before the adjournment of the Congress resolutions were introduced indorsing the Columbian Exposition, and urging representation and exhibits from every State. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WORK FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Successors to Senator Quay and Gen. Dudley Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—It has been almost forgotten, but there are some other things for the National committee to do besides naming the place for holding the convention. It must first accept the resignation of Senator Quay from the Chairmanship and from the committee itself. This will leave Pennsylvania without a voice at the meeting, as the Republican State Central committee has named no successor yet. It is settled that Clarkson will succeed Quay whether he wants it or not. A Treasurer will also have to be chosen in place of Gen. Dudley. The time for the convention will not be fixed until the location is settled. If it is to be held at Omaha, San Francisco, or Cincinnati everybody wants the date as early as possible. The last week in May, perhaps. But if Chicago should be selected the time would make no difference, as the lake breezes there make even July tolerable. The probability is that the first week in June will be agreed on, and this will be earlier by a fortnight than preceding conventions.

THE GRANGE WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Canada Looked To as a Market for Our Food Products.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The National Grange adjourned this morning after an eight days' session. The chief business transacted at the last session was the passage of a reciprocity clause and the passage of a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver. W. R. Williamson, State Senator of North Carolina, presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was adopted. The report embodying the reciprocity clause is as follows:

> As a nation we are blessed with a surplus in corn, wheat, pork, beef, and other necessary food. No one will deny that the more consumers we find to purchase our supplies the better the price will be. There is ever a hungry people to feed somewhere. Surplus food, like surplus cotton, must find a foreign market, or the price will fall below the cost of production. It behooves us then as farmers in our organized capacity to demand such treaties of reciprocity as will enable the American farmer to sell more pounds of pork and beef and more bushels of corn and wheat and more bales of cotton. We should supply the South American people with the ever-needed food which they now obtain from other nations. It is said that our government has been sadly neglectful and indifferent in these matters. It is pleasing to know a greater interest is being manifested since the grange, through its undeniable influence, literally forced from Congress a Cabinet officer to represent the farmers.

MILLS IS NOT A FREE-TRADER.

He Proclaims Himself for a Tariff for Revenue Purposes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Congressman Roger Q. Mills may have the Presidential bee in his bonnet, judging from an interview today in which he denies that he is a free-trader and sets up a platform for his party in 1892. He held a reception in the rooms of the Art Association in Brooklyn this afternoon. While it was in progress he and the Rev. Dr. Charles Hall conversed on the tariff.

"I am not a free-trader," said the Congressman. "That is a concoction of the enemy. I believe in a tariff for revenue only, with the least burden of taxation. Until Mr. Cleveland wrote his message in 1887 manufacturers believed that they owed their prosperity to protection. They are getting over that error. The silver question, the force bill, and other side issues should be relegated to the rear. If we concentrate all our efforts on tariff reform and make that the sole issue we will win in 1892."

Mr. Mills left for Washington on the 3 o'clock train, confident that the five votes from Long Island would be cast for him for Speaker of the House.

Judge King Closing with Brice.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Judge King, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, today issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held Friday, Nov. 27, at the headquarters of the Lincoln League club in Columbus, to take action regarding the commencement of proceedings to prevent Calvin S. Brice from being sworn in as United States Senator from Ohio. Aside from the committee, invitations will be extended to prominent Republicans, including Senator Sherman, ex-Gov. Foraker, and Secretary Foster to attend the meeting.

"It is not intended," said Judge King, "to have any star chamber session or do anything underhanded. Whatever action is taken will be open and above board and hence I desire and intend to invite prominent members of the Republican party to meet with the committee in order that concerted action may be taken."

Cook County's Vote Canvassed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The State Board of Canvassers, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the State Treasurer, met today and canvassed the returns of the recent election in Cook County for Judges of the Superior Court. The official canvass does not change the result in any way, and Theodore Brentano (Republican) is declared elected for the long term, and Jonas Hutchinson (Democrat) to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John P. Altgeld, the vote being as follows: Brentano, 109,409 (no opposition); Hutchinson, 105,026; Henry McKey (Labor candidate), 3,374.

New York's Official Count.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Board of County Canvassers today finished the official count of the vote in this city at the late election. According to the official count there were 239,898 votes cast for Governor. Of this number Roswell P. Flower received 146,067, Jacob Sloat Fassett 86,565, Daniel de Leon, the Socialist, 5,180, and Joseph W. Bruce, Prohibitionist, 1,286. Flower's majority over Fassett was 59,502. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was 239,827, of which William F. Sheehan received 144,416 and John W. Vrooman 87,721. Sheehan's majority over Vrooman was 56,695.

Kansans Want Equal Suffrage.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association concluded a three days' convention this evening. This afternoon an article for the consideration of the constitutional convention was discussed and adopted. It contemplates giving power to bestow upon women the right of suffrage and provides for an educational and strict naturalization qualification for all voters. At the general election next year a proposition to hold a constitutional convention will be voted upon, and the sentiment in favor of it is growing stronger each day.

Gov. Campbell Denies the Brice Story.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20. — [Special.] — Gov. Campbell, who is at the Fifth Avenue, emphatically denies the story telegraphed from Ohio that he is expected to call an extra session of the Legislature in case Senator Brice resigns and that the extra session would be expected to elect him (Campbell) to the vacancy. He will not call an extra session for any reason now in sight. He is in favor of Chicago, or New York, or Cleveland as the meeting-place of the Democratic National convention.

Meeting of Republican Clubs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Executive committee of the Republican National League closed its session today, after admitting Idaho and Utah to membership. It was decided to hold State conventions Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday. The subcommittee to which was referred the settlement of time and place for the next league convention will meet in Washington Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

SENATOR VILAS TALKS OF INTEREST.

Testimony of the Wisconsin Statesman in the Ex-Treasurer Cases.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The interest in the Treasury cases greatly increased today when witnesses like Senator Vilas were called to the stand to testify as to their connection with the past State Treasurers. Col. Vilas is a leading attorney for the prosecution and when C. W. Felker asked him to take the stand today he was thoroughly surprised and answered the questions asked him with considerable hesitancy. Horace Rublee, United States Railroad Commissioner, Horace A. Taylor, Gen. John M. Ewing, Gen. Tom Allen, and other prominent political celebrities of the State came to the city today to listen to the testimony.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Patrick McMahon, a bookkeeper in the Treasury Department. Attorney Bashford asked him to calculate the interest that might have been earned by the trust funds during Harshaw's term of office had they been invested in government bonds. A number of hypothetical figures were given to the witness and he computed answers. On cross-examination Mr. Felker made the witness admit that he had never purchased a government bond in his life and knew absolutely nothing about the markets of United States bonds.

J. W. Hobbins, Cashier of the Capital City Bank of Madison, was the next witness. He testified that his bank had no public funds on deposit until Harshaw's term, when its directors, of which Senator Vilas is one, exercised its influence and secured $15,000, upon which it paid 3 per cent interest. At this point the State rested its case.

Joshua Stark opened the case against Mr. McFetridge for the defense. He said his client was sued for the purpose of making him give an accounting based on general principles of liability outside of the bonds which his client had given.

C. W. Felker opened the case for Harshaw and his bondsmen. He characterized the complaint as a "tale of woe couched in quasi legal phraseology," but said it contained no specific charges for action. It charged in brief that Harshaw was State Treasurer; that he gave a bond, and that Harshaw, Schreiber, and his bondsmen conspired together to defraud the State.

The deposition of M. C. Berg, a banker of Viroqua, was read. During his connection with the Viroqua bank, of which J. M. Rusk is a stockholder, certificates of deposits from the State were held by the bank during McFetridge's term of office. The total amount in the bank was about $10,000.

The deposition of ex-Secretary E. G. Timme was next read. It was taken in Milwaukee last October. Timme expected to leave the State before the trial came on, which necessitated the taking of his deposition. Timme stated the methods of investing the trust funds and the securities in which they were invested. The Commissioners of Public Lands were not allowed to bid on bonds of any character, and consequently they were obliged to buy them second hand.

He testified that McFetridge always took especial pains to invest the trust funds. He said the statement in the complaint that the Commissioners of Public Lands neglected to loan the trust funds was not true. The members of the commission frequently discussed the matter of investing these funds whether they were in regular session or not. They were aware of the fact that the Treasurer kept the trust funds not invested in banks, but they knew that the money was always subject to immediate check, and hence did not care whether the money was in banks or in the vault.

Investments in government bonds were authorized by the Legislature, but the Board of Normal School Regents was strongly opposed to such investments, because a decline in the premium of such bonds when held for any length of time might result in a loss to the principal. The University Regents said nothing about such investments, but it was evident that they had no desire to see the university fund so invested.

United States Senator W. F. Vilas was next placed on the stand, much to his surprise. He testified that he had been an officer of the various banks in this city. He became a stockholder and was elected a director of the First National Bank since 1871. He was also a director of the Capital City Bank in this city. He became particularly acquainted with the affairs of the State Department when he was appointed a reviser of the statutes. He was not definitely aware of the fact that his bank carried State money. He did not know when he first became aware of the fact that the public funds were placed in the banks until he became a reviser of the statutes, when he discussed the matter fully with his brother revisers.

He did not know which State Treasurer first deposited money in the First National Bank. He had no definite information as to the fact that the Treasurers received interest. He also did not know that his bank paid interest. When asked if he, as a director of the bank, did not occasionally look over the books of the bank, he answered "Yes," but that the State funds escaped him.

SHIPMENTS OF ORE FROM TWO HARBORS.

A Steady Increase Is Shown Over Last Year's Output—Figures for the Week.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Shipments of ore from Two Harbors the last week were 163,140 tons, over four times as great as for the same week in 1890. There are 10,174 tons on dock waiting to go forward, and about 12,000 tons still to come from the Minnesota mine. The output to date of the Vermillion range is 902,416 tons, against 879,971 last season. The total shipments last year were 880,264 tons. For the present year they are expected to reach about 917,000 tons, or an increase of 35,000 tons. The Chandler mine has finished shipping from Two Harbors. Its record for the season was 372,272 tons. In addition 1,240 tons have been sent to the Duluth blast furnace. This mine has already begun its stockpile for next season and is mining more ore than ever. Its daily output is now 2,000 tons. A pleasant surprise was given the Minnesota company the other day. Some foundation work was being done on the surface between two pits when a body of ore was unexpectedly found which contains at least 100,000 tons and probably twice that much.

THE MAN HE LOOKED FOR NEVER CAME.

Experience of an Ohio Farmer Who Was Caught in an Old Confidence Game.

LIMA, O., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Several days ago a stranger drove up to Farmer H. C. Clements, near Rockford, and after some conversation agreed to buy his farm for $5,000. The stranger exhibited a big roll of money and made a payment of $100 to bind the agreement. A few hours after stranger No. 2 came and offered to buy the farm, offering $8,000 for it. Clements was very anxious to take the last offer, but said he was sorry he had contracted to another man. Then stranger No. 2 proposed that he buy him off. Clements agreed to try it, and the following day when stranger No. 1 came to close up the deal, he succeeded, after some trouble, in getting him to give up his claim for $1,000. He has been waiting in vain since then for stranger No. 2, but he never came.

The Trouble with Louisiana.

When one asks why New Orleans does not grow and why the great State of Louisiana is not being developed more rapidly even the small boy who cannot run can tell him. Too many parish prisons are invaded by mobs and too few lynchers are prosecuted and punished. The State is in the hands of a chartered monopoly of gamekeepers. No State in the Union has a greater store of natural wealth than the grand old State of Louisiana. The people have made the mistake of a century of trifling with vital conditions of their safety. If the penal code of the Pelican State were rigidly enforced, mob violence condemned and punished, and partnership with a huge gambling corporation forever repudiated and dissolved, there would be no reason whatever why Louisiana should not become a field for the investment of millions of outside capital, and one of the loveliest garden spots of the United States. Until a change is wrought the Pelican State may be expected to contain more and more vacant farms, dilapidated sugar plantations, stationary or declining cities, and a more and more sorely troubled and oppressed people.—*Dallas News.*

Believed to Have Skipped with Boodle.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—Giacinto Epifairio, an Italian who for the last six years has carried on a steamship agency, general store, and banking business among the poorer class of his countrymen at No. 843 Carpenter street, is believed to have absconded with upwards of $50,000 belonging to his customers.

Family Pride.

Mrs. Mulcahey (over the Shantytown fence)—"Thot's a bad eye yez have, Mrs. Casey."

Mrs. Casey (furiously)—"Sure, what hov yous got to do wid it? Didn't me hushan' give it to me?"—*Puck.*

AT LAST IN CONTROL

LATEST MOVE MADE BY THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.

It Has Secured an Equity in the Twine Plant of the Deering Harvester Works—There Will Be No Increase in the Price as a Result, According to Those Interested, but It Will Lessen Competition—James E. Deering Talks of the Arrangement—Backed by $6,000,000 Capital.

The National Cordage company, or cordage trust, as it is commonly called, has secured an equity in the twine plant of the Deering harvester works. The deal was completed several weeks ago, but was not made public until yesterday.

By this move the trust has secured practical control of the twine and rope business of the country and is sustained by $6,000,000 capital. Whether the price will be advanced remains to be seen, but a man familiar with the workings of the trust said that prices would in all probability remain were they are.

James E. Deering, Treasurer and General Manager of William Deering & Co., said they had not sold their plant to the National Cordage company.

"Our twine plant is in the center of our works and we could not very well sell it. But we have disposed of an equity in it, which will enable the National Cordage company to mortgage it. We will operate it just as we have in the past. However, in the future when our agents come across a dealer who has been buying from the National Cordage company they will not try to secure his trade. In other words, we will not be competitors.

"The new concern will practically dictate prices, but the price of twine will not be advanced. It will be more apt to go down. It would be the death of the combine to attempt to run up the prices. It does not control the output of the raw material, and if an attempt were made to advance prices new companies would be formed all over the country. It will aim to pay a fair per cent to the stockholders and will keep prices as low as it can and do this. The combine has already done much in the last three or four years to reduce the price of manilla and sisal. Manilla was 12 cents last year and now it is 6 or 7 cents; sisal was 8 cents and now it is down to 4 cents."

By a skillful manipulation the trust now owns or controls the principal cordage manufactories of the United States. It now directs the output of the following concerns:

Boston Cordage company, Boston.
Standard Cordage company, Boston.
New Bedford Cordage company, New Bedford, Mass.
Lawrence rope-works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Field Cordage company, Xenia, O.
Ohio Cordage company, Xenia, O.
Middletown Twine company, Middletown, O.
William Deering & Co.'s twine factory, Chicago.

In securing these concerns the trust dealt under the name of the "Security Corporation" of New Jersey. "A method of financing their newly-acquired property" is the way a man remotely connected with the deal put it.

"The Security Corporation," he continued, "executed a mortgage on these properties in favor of the Manhattan Loan and Trust company to secure $6,000,000 in gold bonds. These bonds are $1,000 in denomination and bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Then the Security Corporation leased to the National Cordage company these plants to control and operate."

The papers of this mortgage were filed at the offices of the Recorders in the various counties where the plants are owned. They were filed at the Cook County Recorder's office Nov. 2 and contain 30,000,000 words. They state that the Security Corporation purchased outright all the plants leased to the National Cordage company, excepting that at the Deering Harvester works. That was leased Nov. 1, 1891, to John C. Furman, trustee, with all the patents, trade-marks, and good will for ten years for $250,000, payable on or before that time. The terms of the mortgage as a whole bind the Security Corporation and the National Cordage company to pay the $6,000,000 bonds in twenty years, and for any default of interest or principal the Manhattan Loan and Trust company may seize all the property of both corporations mentioned in the instrument.

POSSIBLE SALE OF CHICAGO HOTELS.

A Published Statement and the Actual Situation.

The New York *Recorder* published an article announcing the sale of two of Chicago's best-known hotels, in which was said:

> Mr. Andrew J. Cooper, one of Chicago's millionaire real-estate men, has been negotiating a deal in Chicago hotel property which involves millions and was eager for it to result as he and his clients wanted it to. The deal was closed yesterday, the papers were made out for the signatures, and Mr. Cooper left for Chicago. The property which has changed hands consists of two of Chicago's great hotels, the Leland and the Richelieu. The price for both is $2,250,000. The late owner of the former is Warren F. Leland of the famous hotel family. The Richelieu was the property of H. V. Bemis, who made a million and a half out of his brewery enterprises and runs the *Horseman* for amusement. The names of the purchasers are withheld for the time being. They are New-Yorkers, however.

There is undoubtedly some truth in the first part of this article. Circumstantial evidence indicates that the Leland Hotel was sold by A. J. Cooper, although such a sale is denied by Warren F. Leland. Mr. Cooper's negotiations involve only the Leland. Two New York men, Mr. Cooper and William Cuthbert, are interested in the proposed deal, details of which were given some days ago. One of the New York men is now in Chicago, but his business associate is ill, and nothing can be done for some time.

Mr. Bemis in conversation threw some light on the hotel situation. There are three possible deals on, involving as many of the Lake-Front hotels. An English syndicate which proposes to buy a series of hotels in the principal cities in the United States contemplates two purchases, either of which will include the Richelieu.

"This syndicate is willing to buy the Richelieu and Leland or the Richelieu and the new Victoria on the Van Buren street corner," said Mr. Bemis. "The latter combination would give a hotel of over 400 rooms, which would rank among the largest in the city. Warren Leland asks $1,000,000 for his property, the new Victoria will be worth something like $700,000, and the Richelieu I consider worth $750,000. Mr. Leland refused to consider the overtures made by the agent of this syndicate on account of the negotiations being carried on by Col. Cooper. The third possibility is a combination of the Richelieu and Victoria. Negotiations between Mr. McCormick and myself are under way and may result in a consolidation in case some basis of valuation is agreed upon."

John Bull Has His Eye on Us.

John Bull is preparing to make things pleasant for us. He has been of late especially active in strengthening his outposts near the United States. Six of the most powerful modern warships are to be sent to the North Atlantic squadron, the summer headquarters of which are at Halifax and the winter quarters Bermuda. Halifax is close to the American line and only 300 miles from Boston. Bermuda is only 650 miles from New York and is heavily fortified.

At Port Royal, in Jamaica, within one day's sail of Florida by steamship, Mr. Bull has some very powerful batteries. On the little island of St. Lucia he has a dry dock, a naval station, and a heavy battery commanding one of the approaches to the mouth of the proposed Nicaragua Canal. On all these strongholds money is now being spent. We all know about the arsenal, naval depot, and fortifications at Esquimault and the warships in these waters. Uncle Bull has industriously fortified his outposts as near as possible to the United States.

The increased activity in this work is only two or three years old. It must be costing a great deal of money. It manifests a very friendly interest in our welfare and shows that our jolly old uncle has his benevolent eye on us. We shall have to watch Uncle Bull, too, in the friendliest way. We must not let him outdo us in polite attention. A little friendly rivalry in navy building and preparation for target practice will charm the observant old man.—*Boston Journal.*

"Go to Halifax."

The evil repute of Halifax implied in this adage came to it by inheritance from Halifax, in Yorkshire, Eng. Halifax law, as may be gathered from a letter of Lord Leicester quoted by Motley in his "History of the United States," was that criminals should be "condemned first and inquired upon afterward," a law which, in that one particular at least, resembled "Jedburg Justice."

Halifax lay within the forest of Hardwick, where the law was that if a felon was taken with 13½ pence worth of stolen goods he should be tried by four firth burgers from four of the precinct towns, and if condemned by them be hanged the next day. After this proceeding had been carried out to the letter the case might be sent to a jury! Halifax is also credited with being the home of the guillotine, which the Regent, Earl Morton, introduced into Scotland only to have his own head chopped off with it.—*St. Louis Republic.*

FORGERY IS CHARGED.

ARREST OF A YOUNG MAN WHO CARRIES A CHECK-BOOK.

Quite a Number of Checks Missing from the Book—Verdict in the Axel Lund Murder Case—End of the Voting at the First Regiment Carnival and Phantasma—A Turk Finds That His Valuation Does Not Agree with That of the Appraiser—News Notes of a Great City.

A well-dressed, refined-looking youth of 20 years who gave the name of Charles Friedman, was locked up at Harrison Street Station last evening on the charge of forgery. Friedman is said to be the son of well-to-do and highly respectable West Side people. So far there is but one charge against the young man.

According to the story of the complainant, a saloonkeeper at No. 6 Dearborn street, Friedman entered his place Thursday and succeeded in inducing the liquor seller to cash a $20 check on the Fort Dearborn National Bank, purporting to be signed by W. S. Smith, a commission merchant at No. 128 Dearborn street. After Friedman left the saloonkeeper became suspicious and on investigation says he found that the check was a forgery. He reported the case to the police, and recalling the fact that he had seen Friedman at the race track, sent the officers there, where the young man was found.

About forty checks had been torn from the check-book carried by Friedman, and the police are expecting to hear from other victims.

VERDICT IN THE LUND CASE REACHED

It Will Not Be Read Until 10 O'Clock This Morning.

The jury in the trial of William Phelan, Edward McCabe, and Joseph Wright for the murder of Axel Lund retired last night. At 11 o'clock a verdict was reached, but Judge Horton decided that it should not be announced until 10 o'clock this morning, owing to inability to secure the presence of the counsel in the case.

In his argument at the close of the trial yesterday the counsel for the State analyzed the testimony given in defense. He tried to impress on the jury that the witnesses had been coached on their stories and charged that they had come into court to swear the defendants free. Judge Horton then gave his instructions and the jury retired.

END OF THE CARNIVAL VOTING.

Baby McKee Outstrips the Newer Cleveland Youngster—Other Contests.

The prize voting contests at the First Regiment Military Carnival and Phantasma closed last evening. Baby McKee defeated baby Cleveland by a vote of 1,292 to 1,028. The $250 diamond pin voted to the most popular politician in Cook County went to James W. Nye, with 1,080 votes, against W. G. Ewing's 762. The rest were nowhere. The most popular wife of a commanding officer was voted to be Mrs. P. Chenoweth; Mrs. Eddy obtained second place. Maj. Taylor E. Brown won the cavalry outfit and Lieut. Ray defeated Lieut. Moore in a contest for regimental popularity. Capt. Hardenbrook was voted the most popular officer in the First Brigade and received therefor a gold-mounted sword. Joseph P. McHugh was awarded the gold-mounted Colt revolver. Mr. Nye has returned the handsome pin voted to him to the regiment with the request that it be sold for the benefit of the new armory fund.

THE APPRAISER SURPRISED THE TURK

The Valuation on Embroideries Increased 237 Per Cent—Tinplate Coming.

Majib Malauf, a Turkish importer who recently came to Chicago to open a store, entered some embroideries at a valuation of 13,000 piasters, or $560. The appraisers increased the valuation 237 per cent. The McKinley law provides that for every 1 per cent advance made by the appraisers there shall be added a 2 per cent penalty. This penalty the collector will seek to recover, and if he is sustained by the Board of Appraisers Malauf's taxes on that importation will be $5,000. The increase is the largest ever made by a Chicago appraiser.

In the face of the reported shutting down of the tinplate works in Wales and the consequent suffering among the laborers, tinplate continues to be received at the custom-house in as large quantities as before the increased tariff went into effect. Yesterday Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, the Fairbank Canning company, and Merchant & Co. paid duty on 2,000 boxes of tinplate, and G. W. Sheldon & Co. imported 180,000 pounds, paying $4,000 in duty.

ENTERED MEDINAH TEMPLE.

Some Prominent Citizens Initiated into the Higher Mysteries of Masonry.

Sixty-two candidates were conducted safely across the hot sands of the desert last evening and found shelter under the protecting dome of Medinah Temple of the Ancient Arabic order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the preceptory of Oriental Consistory, No. 78 Monroe street. The work was impressively conducted by Potentate William A. Stiles, William M. Knight, C. T. Drake, Thomas Currier, C. R. Matson, R. M. Johnson, and other officers of the temple. Among those who assumed the degree were Congressman Allen C. Durborow, Gen. John C. Black, R. C. Givins, J. Frank Tenny, John Glaze, I. Rockwell, W. K. Gassette, and J. D. Toby.

There was a large attendance and after the conferring of the degrees a banquet was served in honor of the new shriners. There were 400 seated at the tables, and after the spread there were impromptu speeches by Gen. Black, Congressman Durborow, and others.

BOTH FURNISHED BONDS OF $1,000.

John and George Firmenich of Marshalltown, Ia., Give Bail.

John and George Firmenich, the Marshalltown, Ia., glucose manufacturers, who were indicted by the Federal grand jury Thursday, gave bail yesterday before District-Attorney Milchrist. The bonds in each case were fixed at $1,000, instead of $2,500, as at first contemplated. The Firmenichs, their bondsmen, and their attorney, Mason B. Loomis, held a conference with Mr. Milchrist, and they secured from the District-Attorney his promise that the names of the bondsmen should not be made public.

None of the members of the firm of Swift & Co. appeared to give bail yesterday and District-Attorney Milchrist will not hurry them. The United States Marshal is disposed to be quite as accommodating as the District-Attorney, and if the warrants are issued he will not serve them, but notify the indicted parties by mail that they are wanted. Attorney Veeder, who is looking after the interests of the Swifts, said yesterday his client would appear to give bail in due time. "But they won't break any engagements in doing so," said Mr. Veeder.

During the progress of the investigation by the Federal grand jury Freight Agent Fell of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad was summoned from New York to testify. Fell refused to obey the subpœna served on him, and giving as an excuse that it had not been made out properly. Mr. Milchrist will next week take steps to have Mr. Fell brought before Judge Blodgett on a charge of contempt.

Mr. Milchrist said yesterday that there was no hurry about the matter, and that in all probability nothing would be done until after the Supreme Court had passed upon the Counselman case.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—George B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate, who was indicted Thursday by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, professes not to be in the least worried about it. He said: "An indictment is not a conviction, and I have no fears I will come out all right. No papers have been served on me yet."

SAYS IT WAS NO SENSATION.

Mrs. Frank P. Haven Explains the Circumstances of Her Marriage at Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Frank P. Haven, formerly Miss Sarah E. Haskell, No. 145 Oakwood boulevard, whose marriage at Kalamazoo, Mich., Monday evening appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, disclaims that there was anything romantic connected with the union. Miss Haskell has been engaged for a year and a half to Mr. Haven, who is the stage manager of the "Fast Mail" company. The wedding day had been set for six months and as Mr. Haven's business kept him on the road continually it was decided that Miss Haskell should meet him at Kalamazoo, where the marriage service was to be performed at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The rector of the church was attending the Episcopal convention at Battle Creek and was late in arriving at the church, and the apparently unnecessary haste shown in bringing him from the train led people in Kalamazoo to suspect that there was something sensational connected with the marriage. Mrs. Haven says that she did not return immediately to Chicago, but went on to Marshall and Ann Arbor, where the company was booked for engagements. She returned to Chicago Thursday and will make this city her permanent home with Mr. Haven.

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN DEAD.

Hagan Carney's Services Under Gen. Scott, and His Life After the War.

Hagan Carney, a survivor of the Mexican war, was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 637 Washburne avenue. Mr. Carney was born in New York in 1825, and served through the Mexican war under Gen. Scott. He was one of the forlorn hope that stormed the heights of Chapultepec and won the battle in 1847.

For some years Mr. Carney was Superintendent of the insane asylum at Jackson, Miss. Later he resided at Bloomington and was in the employ of the Chicago and Alton railroad. He had been in feeble health for some years, and had been suffering from the effects of a severe sunstroke incurred while serving in Mexico.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Odger of the Fifty-fourth Street Methodist Church.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

They Want Monetary Satisfaction.

H. A. Christy and E. E. Wise, President and Treasurer of the Hutchinson and Southern railroad company, have begun proceedings in the United States District Court of Kansas at Topeka against A. J. Lusk, President Hutchinson National Bank; William E. Hutchinson, Vice-President Valley State Bank, Hutchinson; the Commissioners of Reno County; and George A. Vandervere, formerly of Hutchinson, but now of Kansas City, Mo., for malicious prosecution, placing their damages at $100,000. Last September the charge was made against Messrs. Christy and Wise that they had embezzled $250,000 worth of the company's funds. Wise was acquitted by the District Court, and the charge against Christy was dismissed without a hearing.

He Will Investigate.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry made a statement yesterday from which it appears that there are sixty of "Pap" Edwards' protégés now on the police force. "Pap" Edwards is the man who is charged with running an office brokerage business and using his influence to get men positions on the force for a consideration. The Superintendent declared that he would immediately order an investigation, and if the men for whom "Pap" stood sponsor have ever paid one cent for any influence to get them on the police force they will be discharged on the instant the fact is made known. All of Mr. Edwards' pets will be called in and put through a rigorous examination without delay.

Federal Grand Jury Indictments.

The Federal grand jury, in its investigations of violations of the Federal statutes, found indictments against Henry E. Barlow, James P. Duffy, Arthur W. Boyington, and Dernburg, Glick & Horner. The latter are proprietors of the Leader store and were indicted for selling oleomargarine without a special government license. Henry E. Barlow was the letter-carrier whose stealings from the mails caused a loss of hundreds of dollars to Montgomery Ward & Co. and other firms. Boyington was Postmaster at Highland Park, and was but recently arrested charged with being $2,000 short in money orders and postal funds. James P. Duffy was a postal clerk who was arrested on a charge of rifling letters.

A $50,125 Condemnation Verdict.

After a week's trial before Judge Driggs, a jury yesterday returned a verdict in the petition of the city to widen the South Branch of the Chicago River east and west of South Canal street. The following amounts were awarded for land and improvements taken: Mahla & Chappell, $6,672; Cyrus Dupee, $15,193; Lucy J. Rome, $10,417; and C. Tegtmeyer, $17,841; making a total of $50,125. This sum is smaller than the city expected, Attorney Richolson putting the figure at $60,000. The property-owners, however, sought to recover in the aggregate $250,000, and consider the verdict a knock-out. The usual motion for a new trial was entered by the respondents.

One Thousand Persons Attended.

Over 1,000 people attended the revival services at the Third Presbyterian Church last evening. After a service of song led by Mr. Greenwood prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. Malcolm, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mills read a part of the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke, taking his text for the sermon from a part of the fourteenth verse. There will be no meeting this evening. Tomorrow morning's service will be for men only. At 3:30 in the afternoon a service for young people will be held. Mr. Mills will preach in the evening as usual.

Prosecuting the Grocers.

The Liquor Dealers' Protective Association renewed its attack on grocers who, it is charged, sell liquor without the formality of securing a license. On the charge of selling liquor in less than gallon quantities without a license Robert Haller, agent of the association, caused the arrest of Samuel Regensburg, P. F. Ryan, J. Fish, F. Garnseller, J. J. Coughlin, Jeremiah B. Hassett, and Meyer Wolff, all grocers. They were taken to the armory and released on bail pending examination this morning.

What an Officer Overheard.

Officer Foshinbauer, detailed on special detective work, overheard a conversation in a saloon at Jefferson and Monroe streets last night that was instrumental in landing two footpads in the Desplaines Street Station. James Eldridge, 68 years old, was in the saloon, became noisy, and was ejected. Two men, Michael Casey and William Shanley, watched him closely, and the officer heard Shanley say to Casey: "I'll follow him and hold him up. Then you go through his pockets and take his stuff." They did this and were arrested.

Through a Hole in the Ice.

The body of John Harrison was found Wednesday by a farm laborer lying at the bottom of a pool of water in a stone quarry near Lyons. From the circumstances it would appear that Harrison had committed suicide. He had driven his cows down to the quarry to water them, and, after cutting some holes in the ice near the edge of the pond, he went to the middle and cut another hole. There seems to be no reason for his cutting the hole, and it is thought that he did so for the purpose of drowning himself.

Revival Services at Centenary Church.

The revival services at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church last evening opened with a song service under direction of Prof. Miller, after which Mr. Lane led in prayer. Mr. Potter took for his text the first three verses of the fourteenth chapter of St. John. Next Sunday Dr. Bolton will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Potter will conduct the concluding service of the series at 7:30 p. m.

Theater Awning Burned.

The awning at the entrance of the Olympic Theater caught fire yesterday afternoon from an electric light wire. At the time of the fire the theater was crowded, but the audience was kept in ignorance of what was going on outside, consequently a possible panic was averted.

Fire in a Michigan Avenue Residence.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence of Mrs. H. H. Honore, No. 2103 Michigan avenue, was discovered on fire and an alarm sent in. The fire was caused by a defective flue and the total damage was $750, fully covered by insurance.

Raided a Pickpockets' Den.

Another den of West Side thieves was raided yesterday afternoon and eight pickpockets, all well-known to the police, were captured. For some time past the police have been trying to locate the authors of numerous robberies on South Halsted street, between Randolph and Harrison streets. Yesterday the officers located the gang at No. 116 Green street. They made a raid and captured eight of them. A 15-year-old girl named Minnie Maxon was also arrested.

Lake View's Water Supply.

The lake level was six inches higher yesterday than the day before and there was enough water in the Lake View reservoir to run the 5,000,000-gallon engines. Some water was pumped to Lake View also through the sixteen-inch main on Halsted street, the gate connecting the city and Lake View pipes at Fullerton avenue being open. Ald. Sexton said yesterday that he would introduce an order at the next meeting of the Council requiring these gates to be kept open permanently until the tunnel is completed, and another requiring the pumps to be run to their full capacity, 17,000,000 gallons.

Waifs' Thanksgiving Dinner.

The annual Thanksgiving dinner provided by the Waifs' Mission for the newsboys and bootblacks will be given at the Second Regiment Armory next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock. Supt. Daniels asks that every charitably disposed citizen who can will send donations to him at No. 44 State street. An interesting program has been arranged. Prof. Roney and the Grace Church Choir will be there, and the Second Regiment Band has agreed to play for the boys.

Charged with Smuggling Opium.

Harry H. Hutchinson, a Canadian, was arrested by United States Marshal Allen at McCoy's Hotel yesterday on a charge of smuggling opium into the United States. Hutchinson's trunk was seized, and securely packed in the bottom of the trunk were 110 half-pound packages of smoking opium. Hutchinson was held in $1,500 bail by Commissioner Hoyne. It is believed the opium is part of a large amount that was smuggled from Vancouver.

He Heard Her Fall.

D. Drake, a carriage driver for Leroy Payne, makes the following statement concerning the accident to Cora Cunnion Thursday night at No. 74 Van Buren street. "As I went up the stairs to my room she passed me coming down. I did not even speak to her. She passed through the swinging doors on the landing, and I heard her fall. I called the landlady, and we went to her assistance. We found her lying at the foot of the stairway with a fractured skull."

To Visit Western Forts.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Department of the Missouri, leaves today for an extended tour of inspection of the target ranges and facilities for target practice in the various military posts in the Southwestern portion of the Department of the Missouri, visiting Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Fort Supply, I. T.; Forts Sill and Reno, O. T.; and to transact other official business connected with the department. He will be absent three or four weeks.

Mr. Campbell Comes to Chicago.

The Rev. W. T. Campbell, formerly pastor of the Olive Street Baptist Church in Kansas City, who has lately returned from an extended tour through Bible lands, has become assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city, and will take charge of the mission at Wabash and Thirty-eighth streets. The basement of the building is now ready for occupancy, and Mr. Campbell will preach his first sermon there Sunday evening.

A Surprise for Commissioner Spofford.

A surprise was given to the Hon. George W. Spofford Thursday evening by sixty of his intimate friends, who came to congratulate him on his election to the office of County Commissioner. Dancing soon began, and a collation was served, after which a floral flag, with the Commissioner's majority in figures on the stripes, was presented to him. Ald. Mills, President Thompson of the West Park Board, and Representative Hayes made short speeches.

Found to Be Insane.

In the insane court yesterday eleven persons were sent to the different asylums. Among the number was Peter Nelson, for several years a member of the police force, who was severely injured on the head while attempting to stop a runaway team Sept. 15. He was sent to Elgin at the expense of the county. His widow and several children are left without support.

Pullman's Anti-Prohibition Case.

Ike Simons, a Kensington saloonkeepers' agent, was yesterday on trial for selling whisky by the pint in Pullman residences. He was caught in the act by an officer, and a large number of bottles were found in his possession. Justice Quinn said that he thought the practice of peddling liquors should be stopped and imposed a fine of $15.

For a Religious Exhibit.

Dr. S. J. McPherson, Dr. F. A. Noble, Dr. William C. Gray, Prof. George E. Morrow of the University of Illinois and others met last night at the Sherman House to discuss the proposed religious exhibit at the World's Fair. McPherson was appointed to correspond with the denomination and arrange for a conference of delegates.

May Use the Sidewalks During December.

The Street Department has issued an order that during December merchants will be allowed to put showcases on the sidewalk regardless of the city ordinances. Commissioner Aldrich said he had heard nothing of it, but was thinking of turning the enforcement of the street-obstruction law over to the police.

Mr. Farwell Asks Police Protection.

John V. Farwell applied to Supt. McClaughry yesterday for police protection of a fence around property on the Lake-Front which he and Capt. Streeter both claim. Mr. Farwell put up a fence which the Captain tore down, and he wants the police to watch while it is rebuilt. They will do it.

Thrown from His Carriage.

Albert C. Huston, proprietor of the Drexel Café, Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-ninth street, is in the Michael Reese Hospital with a broken collar bone and hip, also slight internal injuries, the result of being thrown out of his carriage by a frightened team Wednesday afternoon.

Some Other Trask.

C. C. Hilton of the Wellington Hotel says that Edward A. Trask of No. 155 Washington street is not the man who was horsewhipped at the Wellington Thursday. Trask himself says that he was not within five miles of the hotel when the affair took place.

Items.

Cornicemakers' Union No. 61 held its first annual reception and ball in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall last night. There were 250 couples in attendance.

The Chicago Hospital for Women and Children at West Adams and Paulina streets, will receive donations for Thanksgiving in money and merchandise.

Yesterday at the Sherman house H. A. Ainsworth of Moline, Ill., was chosen President of the Illinois State Board of Labor Statistics, to succeed Charles H. Deere, resigned.

No further hearing of the evidence in the Long murder case was had yesterday, the prosecution asking a continuance to find evidence of the identity of the victim, who is supposed to be Frank Bennett.

Oct. 18 Fred Smith took lodging at the Friendship House, No. 97 Clinton street. He was suffering from acute rheumatism, and last night tried to kill himself by slashing his throat with a pocket-knife. He will live.

George Lake, a milliner located at 759 South Halsted street, assigned yesterday to Jacob Feinberg. The assets are $1,200; liabilities $1,000. Judge Scales entered an order allowing the assignee to continue business.

O. P. Applegren, an employé of A. M. Mangson, contractor, of No. 139 Blackhawk street, lost yesterday three envelopes belonging to the firm containing $80. They were marked "S. Swanson," "J. Lundquist," and "O. P. Applegren." A reward is offered for their return.

To Establish a New Michigan Resort.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A syndicate of Chicago and Indiana capitalists, including H. S. Earl of Chicago, H. W. Perry of Brazil, and E. C. Westervelt of South Bend, has purchased Macatawa Park. This resort lies between Lake Michigan and Black Lake, near Holland. The plans of the syndicate include the erection of an immense hotel and first-class water communication between the park and Chicago, the purpose being to make it a cooling-off place for visitors to the World's Fair.

MONEY FOR CLOTHES.

SUCCESS OF THE BENEFIT FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Society People and Their Children Attend a Delightful Performance at Hooley's Theater—"A Summer Evening Sketch," "Art and Nature," and "Picking Up the Pieces" Presented—Nat C. Goodwin Donates the Services of Four Members of His Company—Those Present.

A large portion of the audience at the benefit matinée in Hooley's Theater for the aid of destitute school children yesterday afternoon was composed, appropriately, of children who were not destitute. From one of the boxes a party of four small folks watched the march of stage events approvingly, and round, childfaces varied the grown-up sobriety of the parquette. One babe-in-arms, introduced prematurely to theatrical delights, crowed and gurgled contentedly throughout the performance. The audience as a whole was a fair one, and as many more seats were sold than were filled barefooted school children all over the city may congratulate themselves on the financial success of the performance.

From an artistic point of view the performance was quite as fortunate. First upon the program was "Picking Up the Pieces," a comedietta in one act by Julian Sturgis, which Volney Streamer as the somewhat phlegmatic Lord Lawlish and Mrs. M. A. Loring as energetic Mrs. Merton, a widow, interpreted in a bright and satisfactory manner, as their recall at the end of the play testified.

While the stage was being arranged for the next piece George Ellsworth Holmes sang "Forever Young," by H. W. Harris, and "The Two Grenadiers," by Schumann, winning an encore but declining to respond. Volney Streamer recited "A Ballad of East and West," one of Kipling's most stirring poems, giving as an encore "My Cigarette."

In the "Summer Evening Sketch," by F. W. Broughton, which followed, the part of Jack Dudley was taken by George L. Dyer, who played the jealous lover with tact and discrimination. Volney Streamer, who was well suited to his rôle, made a spirited Capt. Wilton, and Jean M. Waldron as Ruth Cary was as bright, coquettish, and caustic as that pretty, sharp-tongued young person should be. Mrs. Kate M. B. Wilson was advertised to sing "A Summer Night," by Goring Thomas, and Paladilhe's "Serenade," but she did not appear.

The most attractive feature of the entertainment was wisely reserved until the last. The destitute school children owe a large debt of gratitude to Nat C. Goodwin, who gave the services of four members of his company in their behalf. The cast of "Art and Nature," a comedy in one act, adapted from the French by William Yardley, was as follows:

Louise, cousin to Mlle. Dumesnil............Miss Elsie Lombard
Pierre Dubisson, a provincial lawyer from Mans............Mr. R. G. Wilson
Adrien, his son............Mr. Henry Woodruff
Mlle. Dumesnil, a young actress of the Comedie Français Théatre, Paris...Miss Mabel Amber

The bright little piece occasioned much merriment, and at its close Miss Lombard and Miss Amber were each presented with a large bunch of roses.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Valentine.
Mrs. Genio Wallace, Mrs. Gilbert Wheeler, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Harry Owsley, Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Mrs. Nagle, Mrs. Whitgreave, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Eagan.
Misses Sallie Cox, Stockton, Fox, Crawford.

Mrs. J. M. Flower and party and Miss Emma Chapman occupied boxes.

FORTNIGHTLY ASSEMBLY AND HOP.

Fairest of the Fair Enjoy Themselves at Bournique's.

The fairest of the fair were at the Fortnightly assembly and hop last evening at Bournique's. No severe dowagers or messrs. and mesdames grace the membership list of the Fortnightly. The coterie of South-Siders who make up its membership are essentially young people. Society in the Fortnightly holds all its proper graces, but loses the affectation that often is the lodestone to select social gatherings.

Mrs. Norman B. Ream, Mrs. John G. Williams, Mrs. William H. Rand, Mrs. Samuel A. Maxwell, Mrs. George R. Thorne, Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, Mrs. Stuart R. Alexander, Mrs. Samuel Baker, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, and Mrs. Robert L. Henry are the patronesses, and even when the grand opera at the Auditorium gathers the social coteries from North and South Sides they go to the Fortnightly.

Last evening there were dainty misses in gowns as varied as buds at the flower show, and they trod the cotillon measures with as much grace as the daughters and nieces of Sir Roger de Coverly. The program was short—only six dances and the cotillon—and in the six a lone waltz-quadrille was the only one to invite the attention of keen-eyed chaperones. Among those present were:

Misses Ewing, Colvin, Lansing, Warnock, Harper, Jeager, Moss, Sullivan, Heron, Schieble, Caldwell, Bauer, Trego, Wheeler, Greer, Curtis, Corbett, Fernald, Fitzgerald.

Charles E. Springer, J. R. Morran, W. H. Hill, C. W. Praesent, E. R. Larned, H. J. Caldwell, Frank Tennyson, H. V. Speer, Frank F. Pratt, Arthur L. Greer, L. T. Wilton, J. R. Baker, W. S. Cobin Jr., J. R. Thorne, C. D. Peacock, Harry E. Shepard, Fred R. Pratt, Fred K. Sibley, George W. Watters, J. W. Sullivan, Charles E. Springer, C. H. Dudley, Ed. S. Marrenner, B. J. Fierlien, E. Spencer Sturges, A. B. Murray, William M. Bauer, W. S. Whiton.

MARRIED FIFTY-FIVE YEARS.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin Celebrate Two Events in One Evening.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin and the 79th anniversary of Mr. Baldwin's birthday were celebrated by a reception last evening at the residence of his son, A. Baldwin, No. 47 Woodland Park. The spacious parlors were profusely decorated with Catharine Mermot, hybrid, and bride roses, and the grates and mantels banked in cut flowers.

The four children of Mr. Baldwin were present, and five grandchildren. In addition to the family reunion there were numerous old-time friends and business associates of Mr. Baldwin present, many having come from distant States. At one euchre table was seated a party of four whose ages aggregated an even three centuries.

After the reception with its multitude of congratulations and hand-shakings luncheon was served in the handsomely decorated dining-rooms. Two score guests were present.

MUSICALE AT THE ASHLAND CLUB.

It Was "Ladies' Night," and a Pleasing Program Was Presented.

Bad weather did not deter the members of the Ashland club from filling the clubhouse last night with their presence and bringing their feminine friends with them. It was what is known as "ladies' night," and a musicale was given for their entertainment. The quality and appreciation of the program can be judged from the fact that the following persons took part: W. C. E. Seeboeck, Miss Grace Hiltz, Charles Horvath, Henry F. Stow, James L. Johnston, Henry T. Hart, Frank K. Root, and Wyant McGaffney, the last four composing the Lotus Quartet. The next "ladies' night" will be Friday, Nov. 27.

FORCED TO POSTPONE THE MEETING.

Why the McKinley Club Did Not Hold Its Promised Gathering.

The McKinley club did not meet last evening. Club-room "A" at the Grand Pacific Hotel had been assigned to it, but the United States Live-Stock Association held an adjourned meeting there, and the McKinley club was barred out.

Nearly 200 members of the club called during the evening, and a number of the speakers scheduled to address them also put in an appearance. Arrangements were made for a meeting at the same place Tuesday evening, and a number of speakers are expected to be present.

The McKinley club has a membership of over 400 and was chartered Oct. 10. It is not an organization to boom McKinley for the Presidency, but simply to promote the principle of protection as advocated by McKinley. It is composed mainly of laboring men, and it is the club's intention ultimately to build a club-house. The organization was perfected Oct. 14 by the election of the following officers:

President, James M. Campbell; Vice-Presidents, Robert Hughes, Andrew Cant, Isaac Clements, John M. Green, Farlin Q. Ball, Andrew W. Neal, Miles Kehoe, John F. Scanlan, and E. Harlan; Secretary, W. H. Phelps; Treasurer, William Hilmert; Treasurer, James Warmington.

There is in addition an executive committee of fifteen, of which R. W. Thomas is Chairman.

Latonia League Reception.

The Latonia League gave its first annual reception and ball at the North Side Turner Hall last night. About sixty couples were in the grand march, which was led by J. F. Harnishmaker and Miss Rose Claddek. The affair was a social success for the league. In the future athletic performances will be a feature of the entertainments. It is the intention of the members to make boating and other athletics special attractions in the league.

Students Have an Enjoyable Time.

The ladies and gentlemen of the sophomore class of the Northwestern University enjoyed a pleasant sociable last night at the Avenue House in Evanston. The officers of the class acted as the reception committee. Besides toasts, music, and refreshments, the company were treated to a well performed comedy. Dancing followed.

FIRST SESSION OF THE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Passenger and Freight Conductors' Benefit Association.

The Mutual Aid and Benefit Association of Passenger and Freight Conductors opened its seventeenth annual convention at the Sherman House yesterday morning. One hundred and fifty conductors are already in attendance and many more are expected before the session closes.

Only one session was held yesterday, adjournment being taken at noon until 10 o'clock this morning. Nearly all the routine business of the organization was transacted yesterday and various committees appointed whose reports will be heard today. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence of the Second Baptist Church opened the convention with prayer. The annual address was delivered by W. S. Sears, a retired conductor of Adrian, Mich. President James E. Curran of Elkhart, Ind., delivered his address, and C. Huntington of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, presented his report, which showed that $36,500 had been paid out in benefits during the year, leaving a balance in the treasury of $9,067. Ten members had withdrawn from the society, and ninety were delinquent. Thirteen had died and one had been disabled. The organization had paid $569,839 in benefits since its formation in 1874. The expenses of the association last year were $3,429.09, and the membership at present was 1,305.

Sunday morning a special train on the Monon route will convey the association to Jacksonville, Fla., on its annual excursion. Three hundred are expected to attend.

Several important changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association are proposed and will be considered today. One of them is a closer definition of the disability clause. By this clause a member becoming permanently disabled receives $2,500, and as it is now worded there seems to be opportunity for abuse.

A PURE BAKING POWDER.

Prof. Love's Tests for the United States Government.

A baking powder that can be depended upon to be free from lime and alum is a desideratum in these days of adulterated food. So far as can be judged from the official reports, the "Royal" seems to be the only one yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely without one or the other of these substances and absolutely pure. This, it is shown, results from the exclusive use by its manufacturers of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "Royal," the manufacturers of which control the patent under which it is refined.

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the United States Government, who made the analysis for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoritatively, says of the purity, wholesomeness, and superior quality of the "Royal":

"I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substance."

Prof. Love's tests and the recent official tests by both the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder to be superior to all others in strength and leavening power. It is not only the most economical in use, but makes the purest, finest flavored, and most wholesome food.

Grafton's Select Tours to Mexico.

These exclusively first-class tours enable patrons to travel in a luxurious manner and at the same time afford opportunity for visiting all of the principal cities, the Aztec pyramids, and the very best parts of the marvelous land of the Montezumas in an intelligent way. The facilities offered by a special limited train of superb Drawing-Room Vestibule Cars, accompanied by a Dining-Car with a faultless cuisine, are in themselves recommendation enough to persons who enjoy elegance and comfort when they travel. Pamphlet giving particulars of this, also tours through California and the Sandwich Islands, can be obtained from J. J. Grafton, 199 Clark street (Missouri Pacific R. R. office), Chicago.

"The Diamond Special" for St. Louis

Is a solid vestibule train composed of compartment sleepers and luxurious chair cars—seats free—which leaves Chicago daily via the Illinois Central at 9 p. m., arrives at St. Louis 7:30 a. m. This train is very convenient for "South-Siders," as it stops in both directions at Van Buren street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City ticket office, No. 194 Clark street.

No Openers for Champagne Required.

By means of a small seal attached to wire it can be broken and easily removed by hand-on G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry. Immense purchases of the choice vintages of 1884-'87-'89 by G. H. Mumm & Co. guarantee for remarkable quality of their Extra Dry for years to come. Prof. Doremus says: "By chemical analysis the purest and most wholesome champagne."

Low Rates for Thanksgiving Day.

The Chicago and Alton railroad will sell excursion tickets at one single fare for the round trip to all points on its lines, including St. Louis and Kansas City. Tickets now on sale, good to go on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 25 and 26, and good to return up to and including Monday, Nov. 30. City ticket office, 195 Clark street, Chicago.

North Star Route—Milwaukee and Northern R.R.

Solid train of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches, daily, from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad depot, Adams and Canal streets, at 8 p. m., for Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Iron Mountain, and Champion. Short Line to Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon. City ticket office 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Low Rates to St. Louis Via the Alton.

The Chicago & Alton railroad has made a rate of $6 for the round trip, Chicago to St. Louis and return, for the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebration of Archbishop Kendrick. Tickets, good going Nov. 28th and 29th, are now on sale at the office of the company, No. 195 Clark street, and the rate is open to the public.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

Electric-lighted, steam-heated vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Sioux City. Through sleeping car daily to Portland, Ore., via Northern Pacific R. R. City ticket office 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Leland Hotel.

The business-men's lunch from 12 to 2 is a great success, as is also the table d'hote dinner from 5:30 to 7:30. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

That cough of yours can be stopped surely, quickly, by Piso's Cure for Consumption. Pleasant, effective. 25c. All druggists.

The United States Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Pills. Fifty doses 25c.

New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesny.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea,

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds, all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Michigan, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow Saturday, south winds, no decided change in temperature, rain or snow probable Sunday.

For Indiana and Illinois, threatening weather and rain, south winds, no decided change in temperature, rains probably Sunday.

For Minnesota, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow Saturday and probably Sunday, warmer south winds.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Nov. 21: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana—Rain and a little warmer. For Chicago and vicinity—Cloudy weather with rain; a little warmer; winds generally southerly.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The threatened development of a storm in Northern Texas and Kansas Friday morning and the cyclonic area touching Montana has become an extensive barometric depression, covering most of the Trans-Mississippi States and the far Northwest. There are two distinct cyclonic areas, the greater still over Northern Montana, and the other in Kansas. The northwest storm has no rain area in its front, but the Kansas storm has caused rain from the west gulf coast north to Kansas and Southern Iowa, and also over Lakes Michigan and Erie. These two storms will probably unite in the northwest and cause rains or snows from the gulf to the lakes and later eastward. Warm and cloudy weather and rains spreading eastward to the Atlantic States may be expected during the next few days in most districts. Behind the Montana storm there promises to follow a cold wave.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	60	68	S.	Fair	†
Bismarck, N. D.	29.72	32	36	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Boston, Mass.	30.58	42	46	S. W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.42	44	44	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Cairo, Ill.	30.18	48	54	S. E.	Rain	.04
Charleston, S. C.	30.42	52	60	N. E.	Cl'dy	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	28	36	W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.14	44	46	S. E.	Rain	.22
Cincinnati, O.	30.32	50	56	E.	Cl'dy	
Cleveland, O.	30.36	44	46	S. E.	Rain	.10
Davenport, Ia.	30.04	38	40	E.	Rain	†
Denver, Colo.	30.00	46	50	W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.90	34	38	S. E.	Rain	.04
Detroit, Mich.	30.32	38	40	S. E.	Rain	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	32	34	N. W.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.00	34	38	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Duluth, Minn.	30.00	32	34	E.	Cl'dy	
Erie, Pa.	30.40	44	46	S. E.	Clear	.01
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	62	68	S. E.	Rain	.18
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.20	40	46	S. E.	Rain	.06
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	38	40	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Helena, Mont.	29.64	44	46	S. W.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	29.70	28	34	S. E.	Clear	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.24	48	52	S. E.	Fair	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.32	60	62	N.	Cl'dy	.20
Kansas City, Mo.	29.84	48	48	S. E.	Rain	.12
Keokuk, Ia.	29.96	40	40	S. E.	Rain	.06
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.38	54	58	E.	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.06	34	36	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Louisville, Ky.	30.26	50	56	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Manistee, Mich.	30.20	40	42	S. E.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	30.06	34	36	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.20	54	58	S. E.	Rain	.18
Miles City	29.62	40	40	S. E.	Rain	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	38	44	S. E.	Rain	.01
Minnedosa	29.98	18	26	Calm.	Clear	
Montreal	30.50	36	38	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.90	26	28	S. E.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.	30.28	50	58	S. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.18	58	62	E.	Rain	†
New York City	30.56	46	52	S. E.	Clear	
Norfolk, Va.	30.52	50	60	N. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.86	38	40	S. E.	Cl'dy	†
Oswego, N. Y.	30.46	38	42	S. E.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.	30.22	58	62	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.54	46	50	S. W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.38	38	40	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Rapid City, S. D.	29.70	40	52	S. W.	Fair	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	46	50	S. E.	Rain	.16
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	32	32	S. E.	Cl'dy	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.02	42	48	S.	Fair	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.88	34	36	S. E.	Foggy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	44	44	S. E.	Rain	.26
Springfield, Mo.	29.94		50	S. E.	Cl'dy	.28
Toledo, O.	30.32	40	42	E.	Cl'dy	.01
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.14	52	54	S. E.	Rain	.16
*Portland, Ore.						
*San Francisco						

†Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, above zero, 8 a. m., 41 degrees; 9 a. m., 42; 10 a. m., 43; 11 a. m., 43; 12 m., 43; 1 p. m., 43; 3 p. m., 44; 6 p. m., 44. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.90; 6 p. m., 29.88.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, Werra, Lahn, from Bremen, Lydian Monarch, from London, Britannic, from Liverpool.

London—Sighted, Umbria, Bohemia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, from New York.

Bremerhaven—Arrived, Elbe, from New York.

Boulogne—Arrived, Werkendam, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Herman Reichel, Emma Rueder	21—19
Klaas Dykema, Antje Van Bergen	36—45
C. Schult, Thornton, E. Marz, Homewood	21—21
John Haderlim, Babetta Kuebrich	23—21
John Kedgwiske, Nellie Rotke	21—18
Lawitz Johnson, Maren Barentsen	35—32
Nicholas V. Fischer, Ida Hanschmann	36—19
Richard Otto, Harlem, Aline Scheel, same	24—20
Alfred John Everingham, Lizzie Garland	21—25
Wm. C. Mynick, Richmond, Me., L. M. Henry	32—32
Jonan A. Quist, Sycamore, Albertina Carlson	51—44
John H. Doody, Annie Nicolls	23—18
Thomas Bowers, Effie Lee	22—18
Patrick McElliott, Bridget Walsh	28—26
Andrew J. Anderson, Mrs. Ellen Thorsen	46—40
Frank Hlavin, Barbara Bernhard	21—18
Samuel J. Lovett, Frances E. Larned	51—37
Joseph Lesser, Carrie Peck	24—18
Charles Abrahamson, Emma Skan	28—30
Ira Rosback, Ennie Moe	24—20
Josef Nawrocki, Franciska Hebdowska	27—20
Gustav Beyer, Helena Ludwig	29—22
Jacob Wolfsohn, Annie Britman	23—20
Thomas Delaney, Helen Carroll	31—26
Philip Miller, Carrie Zipsi	21—18
Anton Koza, Teresia Burkartova	27—23
Walter S. Greenleaf, Nellie L. De Golyer	35—27
Joseph Bernard, Mary Smith	22—21
John Pinkowski, Annie Poff	23—19
Gustav Bergquist, Elizabeth C. Olsen	27—24
Henry Newbert, Augusta Buenger	26—22
Charles Johnson, Bina Ellas	25—23
Joseph Brady, Nellie Cronin	31—22
Albert Mueller, Ida Kelbecke	29—21
Ernest Weinert, Minnie Brem	40—24
Carl Bruhm, Seester, Ill., Clara Scholz, same	27—21

MARRIAGES.

HAVEN—HASKELL—At St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., Monday, Nov. 16, at 6:30 p. m., by the Rev. Carlton P. Mills, Frank Parker Haven to Sarah Elizabeth Haskell, artist, daughter of Joseph Allen Haskell, artist.

DEATHS.

Death notices five lines, or less, one insertion free.

ABRANN—Grenada flats, corner Rush and Ohio-sts., Eugene S. Abrann, Nov. 20, aged 32. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOLLAM—Died at her residence, 3251 La Salle-st., Nov. 19, 1891, Fannie Isabella Bollam, wife of James A. Bollam and daughter of Archibald McClellan. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods Cemetery.

COLLEY—At 121 W. Lake-st., Nov. 19, Henry Colley, aged 67 years. Funeral private. Hull (England) papers please copy.

DALEY—John Daley, aged 29 years. Funeral from his late residence, 115 W. 21st-st., Sunday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 a. m., to the Sacred Heart Church, and from there to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited without further notice.

HENDERSON—Nov. 20, Agnes Louise, wife of Andrew M. Henderson, aged 48 years. Services at the late residence, 555 Washington boulevard, at 4 p. m., Nov. 21. Interment at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., via Monon route.

MONTGOMERY—Nov. 20th, at Lake Geneva, Wis., David Montgomery, aged 56 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

RICE—At his residence, Cleveland, O., Nov. 6, in the 92d year of his age, the Hon. Harvey Rice, a native of Conway, Mass., and one of Ohio's oldest, prominent, and most respected citizens.

SMALE—Nov. 19, Katie, beloved wife of George Smale, age 25 years 5 months and 15 days, at the residence of her parents, W. Frick, 2469 State-st. Funeral Saturday morning at 10:30.

SMITH—Nov. 20, 1891, at 344 Belden-av., Belle, wife of Ernest Seymour Smith and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bush. Funeral from residence Sunday 2 p. m. Funeral private.

TRIER—Nov. 19, at 3123 Wentworth-av. Winnie and Mamie Trier.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE WESLEY Hospital Association, the Ladies' Association and all others interested in this enterprise are requested to attend a meeting which will be held at Clark-st. M. E. Church, Saturday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock. Reports will be read, and matters of vital importance discussed. A memorable mass meeting is anticipated.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Wabash-av. Improvement and Protective Association tonight at Apollo Hall, No. 2728 State-st. Matters of great importance are to be considered and all owners of Wabash-av. property should attend. W. A. STEVENS, President.

A LECTURE ON "THE GLORIES OF THE Heavens," illustrated by fine stereopticon views, will be given by G. Wharton James of London at the new Athenæum Hall, No. 26 Van Buren-st., this evening.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES CONDUCTED by John Henry Douglas at 28th-st. near Indiana-av. will be continued every evening next week at 7:30 o'clock. Also Thanksgiving day at 10:30 a. m.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE THEOsophical Society this evening, room 30, Athenæum Building, Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TO RENT—400 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for gents or man and wife.

2953 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room with board. "Table board."

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

NOVEMBER 11-21 INCLUSIVE.

American Fat Stock Show,
American Horse Show,
American Dairy Show,
American Poultry Show

Large Display of Horses, Fat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, and Dairy Products.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Pepper & Harris, High Jumpers. Roseberry vs. Filemaker. "Doc" the Canadian Trotting Dog vs. "Joe" the United States Trotting Dog. Burton's Wonderful Trained Dogs. Second Regiment Band. Open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Admission 50c. Children 25 cents.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 8127.

Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Jammed to the Doors at 8 p. m. Ever Successful

KATIE EMMETT IN THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

Next Sunday—Hoyt's "A Hole in the Ground."

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON,

The only War Museum in America. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. Open daily and Sunday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

THE AUDITORIUM.

GRAND OPERA

Season under the direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

LA SONNAMBULA.

Mlle. Marie Van Zandt, Miss Ida Klein, M. Edouard De Reszke, and Sig. Giannini.

REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK:

Monday, Verdi's Opera...OTELLO
Mmes. Albani and Scalchi, Sig. Camera, Serbolini, M. Capoul, Viviani, Rinaldini, and M. Jean DeReszke.
Wednesday, Verdi's Opera...RIGOLETTO
First appearance of the New Tenor Sig. Valero.
Mmes. Albani and Scalchi, Sig. Camera, Vinche, Viviani, Vaschetti, Rinaldini, and Sig. Valero.
Thursday, Thanksgiving Night, Extra Performance Gounod's Opera...FAUST
Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Scalchi, MM. Edouard De Reszke, Martapoura, and Jean De Reszke.

NOTE—Subscribers desirous of retaining their boxes and seats for the extra performance on THANKSGIVING EVENING are requested to notify the Box-Office not later than this evening.

Friday, first appearance of Mme. Lili Lehmann and Mr. Paul Kalisch. Bellini's Opera...NORMA
Mmes. Lehmann, Bauermeister, and Mlle. Pettigiani, Sig. Serbolini, Rinaldini, and Kalisch.
Saturday afternoon—Mlle. Van Zandt, Mme. Scalchi, Sig. Valero, Carbone, and M. Edouard De Reszke in Flotow's Opera MARTHA.

PRICES—Seats, $3.00, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.00. General Admission, $1. Box-Office open at 8:30 a. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A Branch Office has been established in THE INTER-OCEAN BUILDING, where choice seats can be had at regular prices.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

Mat. Today, Tonight at 8, Dockstader's MINSTRELS. LAST 2 TIMES.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Special.

HOME AGAIN! MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 23,

Return of the American Extravaganza Co. in

SINBAD OR The Maid of Balsora

DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

Full of Novelties, New Songs, Dances, and Specialities. All the Old Favorites and Features Retained. A Series of Delights for Eye, Ear, and Imagination.

If you haven't seen it, COME. If you have, COME AGAIN. Buy Seats Now.

50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.

RACING RAIN OR SHINE.

6 RACES TODAY

Including a Handicap.

The Entire Grand Stand Heated by Steam.

C. & N. P. trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 9:30 and 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 12:50, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m., landing passengers in rear of Grand Stand. Returning trains leave immediately after races. Madison-st. cable direct to main entrance.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 75c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MATINEE TODAY.

HOYT'S GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS, A TEXAS STEER

SEATS NOW on sale for "A Texas Steer" Next Week.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Tonight.

Evening at 8. Also Matinee Today, 2:30.

—THE— STODDARD LECTURES. Second and Final Lecture on MEXICO, The Capital and the Tropics.

LAST TIMES. MATINEE AND EVENING.

Next week—JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND. Included in this lecture is Mr. Stoddard's eloquent TRIBUTE TO THE JEWS. Week Nov. 30—EGYPT AND THE NILE. Reserved Seats, 50c, 50c, 75c, $1.00. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

Filled with Merry, Laughing Throngs Seeing

NAT. C. GOODWIN THE NOMINEE

Last 2 Times. Today at 2. Tonight at 8.

Next Sunday—Mr. Goodwin's great success, A GOLD MINE. Change of bill every week.

THE COLUMBIA.

AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS...Proprietors

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LAKESIDE LODGE NO. 739, A. F. & A. M.—An Emergent Communication, Saturday, 21st inst., at hall, at 1:45 p.m., for burial of our late Brother Hyram Adelbert Estell. All Master Masons are invited to join with the members of the lodge.
JOSEPH T. COBB, W. Master.
W. M. BURBANK, Secretary.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1891.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

The original message sent by Prof. Morse over the first telegraph was a commanding one to the whole world, as will be seen from an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Capt. Gronow was one of the recognized dandies of England and France two-thirds of a century ago. His recollections will be quoted tomorrow and some of the curious sketches of his book reproduced.

Paris cleans its streets thoroughly. The process will be described in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Lord Randolph Churchill is still plunging through South Africa. Some of his tribulations will be given in his letter to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

One of the most picturesque things in this country is a genuine "colored" camp-meeting. It will be described in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Some progress has certainly been made in opening up communication with the monkeys. The rudiments of the simian tongue will be told about by the discoverer in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

New York's upper crust has seized upon the horse show as an opportunity for a grand social pageant. This gives John Habberton a text for a discourse in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

M. Quad's Corner, THE TRIBUNE Etchings, Wilder's column letter, and other departments tomorrow will be found worth reading for their combination of wit and pathos.

Miss Gilder describes a manuscript of an unpublished drama by Charles Lamb, together with other literary treats, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Jean de Reszke, the operatic tenor, will talk to musical people through THE TRIBUNE tomorrow.

Winter is at hand, and none know this better than the poor. Their applications for public charity will be the topic for an illustrated special article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Collection of news in the early days in Chicago was a difficult task, and yet, as will be shown in tomorrow's TRIBUNE, it was done in a way to excite favorable comment.

The time may yet come when the Jews will people Palestine. The subject will be treated of in an interview in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In THE TRIBUNE tomorrow the autocrat of the boarding-house will vent his philosophy over the buckwheats, and several others will tell things strange but true collected from highway and byway.

The latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94⅛, which is equal to 73⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

There was a buoyant market in New York yesterday, and stocks closed at the highest prices of the day. Transactions on the local exchange were limited and uninteresting. Both sterling exchange and New York exchange sold at the same quotations which have ruled for several days, those for New York exchange being par to 12½ cents premium.—The leading produce markets at Chicago were moderately active. There was considerable interest in corn, which advanced on a rumor that this month's delivery was being manipulated. Wheat improved on reports relating to the Russian ukase against wheat exportation, which is expected on or before Tuesday next. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, May corn ¼ cent higher, May oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye ¼ cent lower, barley steady, flax ⅛ cent lower, January pork 15 cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

Engineer Cooley is reported to have declared that "We will have a ship canal or bust." If he has his way there will be no middle course. It matters not to him what the people of the Drainage District want nor what the law has declared they shall do and pay for. He has got into his noddle the insane notion of a "ship canal" to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River, while the law only calls for a drainage channel. It matters not to him that such a canal would be a commercial failure in competition with railroad lines which have no locks to obstruct traffic at intervals of every few miles along a large part of the route and are not frozen up one-third of the year. He does not care though the people of the Sanitary District are saddled with an expense double that intended when they asked for the passage of the Sanitary act, and double what is required to give them the drainage they wanted as a sanitary measure. He utterly misrepresents the fact in saying "a ship canal providing for cheap water transportation to and from the Mississippi has become an actual necessity for Chicago," which purpose the drainage channel has nothing to do with except as a mere incident, but spoke truly in admitting that "there will be the bitterest kind of opposition to the ship canal scheme," because the law contemplates nothing of the sort. Read the decision of the Supreme Court on that point. His unblushing impudence deserves a severe check and ought to receive it.

Mr. Watterson says that he is in favor of repealing the law by which the Standard Oil company and the packers are given a drawback of 99 per cent of the duty on the tinplate used in the making of the cans in which their goods are shipped abroad. The Standard Oil company has not many friends and a proposition to keep in the Treasury the million or more dollars paid it yearly in drawbacks to promote exportation of the oil might not meet with much opposition. But why does not Mr. Watterson insist with equal vehemence on the repeal of the ten millions of bounty paid the Democratic sugar-planters of Louisiana? That cane sugar bounty is indefensible from every point of view. It is a sheer gratuity of about $10,000,000 to a number of Democrats distinguished for nothing but their disregard of the political rights of their colored fellow-citizens. But a free-trader might look on drawbacks with some degree of composure, regarding them as a step in the direction of free trade. For the practical effect of that system is that some tinplate is duty free, while were there no drawbacks every pound of it would pay a duty. Mr. Watterson should not be silent on this sugar bounty question, even though to attack it might hurt his paper in Louisiana.

SUBTREASURY POLK ON FARM MORTGAGES.

Alliance President Polk is again "talking through his hat" about the alleged grievances of farmers in the United States. He says they possess only 22 per cent of the wealth of the country, yet pay 80 per cent of the taxes, but cannot prove the assertion. In particular he affects to be troubled over the amount of farm mortgages in Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois. He says they are frightfully large, and that "everywhere the farmer is overburdened with debt," the great remedy for which, as proposed by himself, is that the national banking system be abolished and money be issued directly by the government.

In the name of all that is candid and honest why does not Polk tell his hearers how these mortgages came into existence? Why and how were they imposed by the lenders and assumed by the farmers who now stand pledged to pay? Were the documentary evidences of indebtedness imposed upon unwilling people or were they given in exchange for good and lawful money of gold value which the owners were besought to lend? Were those liens fraudulently obtained from the poor farmers or do they represent capital loaned to the farmers, money belonging to somebody else, which the farmers agreed to return at a time named with interest for its use? Were the farmers driven to create those mortgages without receiving an equivalent? Or did they create them voluntarily for the purpose of obtaining the possession of capital on which they expected to realize a profit? Did the capitalist take the farmer by the throat and choke out of him the mortgage as an acknowledgment of indebtedness never incurred? Or did the farmer carry his lien in hand to the lender and beg him to let him have the money named in the document, to be returned at the time stated? If Polk will answer these questions he may then try to make it out a man is honest who holds the money or goods belonging to another, and after a year or two, or five, fancies the borrowed property is his own and not to be paid for. He may explain where the hardship and injustice come in when a man who has borrowed another man's money is asked to pay it back at the expiration of the time named in the document by which the borrower certified his indebtedness to the lender.

In the great majority of cases these mortgages which are so much complained of represent money borrowed for the purchase of land which otherwise could not have come into the possession of the persons now holding it. In the exceptional cases they stand for money borrowed to construct fences or buildings, or to purchase live stock and farm implements, with a few instances where the cash was used to start or maintain a mercantile business in the country. For every one of them an owner of money loaned a portion of his capital to some one else, who bought with the cash the property he could not otherwise have obtained possession of, and on the use of which he hoped in a few years to make a sufficient profit to enable him to become the actual owner. In short, if the money had not been borrowed the indebted farmers whose cause is so plaintively championed by Polk would not now be farmers at all, or would not have the land. They would be tenants for other people or working at so much per day. They would have no land or live stock; no wheat stacks nor filled corn cribs—nothing to sell except their own labor. Hence it is exceedingly difficult to see what they are grumbling about or by what right President Polk asserts it to be a heinous wrong to ask them to pay their debts, or why the government should be asked to loan them worthless scrip to palm off on their creditors.

His talk about "government money," which means fiat scrip that would not be worth a tenth of its face, is a pitiful evasion. It would be more candid if not more honest to come out at once in advocacy of absolute repudiation than to sneak around with a demand that the farmer be furnished with a lot of depreciated shinplasters which the law is asked to justify him in foisting on his creditor instead of good money like that borrowed.

Polk admits that he and his following want "cheap money," which must mean "money" that will not be worth as much to the creditor as was the good money loaned to the man who executed the mortgage. He might just as truly claim that a farmer who borrowed a hundred bushels of wheat should be allowed to discharge the debt by paying back a hundred pecks or a hundred pints of wheat as to argue for the payment of farm indebtedness incurred in gold with a lot of shinplasters worth a few cents on the dollar. What right have the farmers to their farms bought with other people's capital if they do not pay what they owe on them? Why should the farmer any more than the mechanic or the merchant be allowed to get and retain possession of other men's property by paying only a small part of the purchase price agreed upon and repudiating the rest? Honest farmers ask for no such relief.

MR. WATTERSON ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

Mr. Henry Watterson said in one of his short works of fiction which he prints in the *Courier-Journal*: "Nearly $10,000,000 may be added to the revenue by reducing the duty on tinplate to one cent a pound." THE TRIBUNE pointed out that this could not possibly be, because the gross revenue for 1890, when the duty was a cent a pound, was less than $7,000,000. In 1889, when the imports were somewhat larger, it was but a little over $7,000,000. THE TRIBUNE showed also that, as the *C.-J.* claims that no tinplate is made in the United States, the present duty of 2.2 cents a pound is purely a revenue one, and will produce double as much revenue as the old one unless the imports fall off, which is unlikely. In view of these facts a return to the old one-cent rate could not possibly *add* ten millions to the revenue, but would diminish the ensuing revenue about half, because the imports will fall off but little.

This dash of cold water facts on the fire of Mr. Watterson's imagination has irritated him, and he returns to the subject in an editorial commencing with the statement that THE TRIBUNE "has abandoned the habit of accurate writing." But by the time he had reached the close of his article he cooled down a little and he ended it thus:

> In the normal condition of business the Americans require from seven to eight hundred million pounds of tinplate. A duty at one cent will yield from seven to eight millions of revenue. To secure a revenue of nearly $10,000,000 the consumption must increase, say 20 to 25 per cent. This increase would undoubtedly take place in a year or two under a revenue tariff [of one cent a pound.]

This is a horse of quite another color. Mr. Watterson's first statement was that a duty of one cent would "*add*" $10,000,000 to the revenue from imported tinplate. His next statement is that the revenue from tinplate can be raised to $10,000,000 a year by returning to a one-cent duty. Had he said that in the first place THE TRIBUNE would have made no remarks. It may be observed, however, that if only 455,000,000 pounds are imported under the 2.2 cents duty—and at least that quantity will be imported next year—the revenue from tinplate will be $10,000,000, and as the excessive stock is worked off the next year the revenue will rise 50, 60, or 75 per cent higher. When a person caught in a mistake is forced to back down, as is the case with Mr. Watterson, the wisest thing to do is to crawfish as quickly and gracefully as possible, and not in the clumsy fashion of sticking to the original incorrect statement through nearly the whole of a half-column diatribe and then awkwardly crawfishing at the end of it.

MR. SPRINGER'S SUBSTITUTE FOR FREE TRADE.

The Illinois candidate for the Speakership has announced the tariff platform on which he hopes to win, and on which he thinks the next Presidential election should be fought. If he is successful he will appoint a Ways and Means committee which will report separate bills to carry out the following "reforms": To put wool on the free list and take off woolen goods the duties added to compensate the manufacturer for the higher price of his imported wool; and to put binding-twine, cotton ties, lumber, and salt on the free list.

The first of these bills might pass the Senate, even though it is Republican. The failure of the McKinley wool schedule to accomplish the results predicted by those who drafted it and bulldozed it through, must have opened the eyes of the more intelligent wool-raisers. The duties on foreign wools which the manufacturers must have, and which are not and will not be produced in this country, have forced the mill men to adulterate with shoddy and cotton. Ten years ago they used about one pound of cotton to four pounds of wool. At present they use about equal quantities of each, and yet the fooled consumers think they are getting woolen goods.

Free-listing mixing wools would cause a larger demand for fine domestic fleeces to use with the coarser foreign article, and that would result in higher prices for the American wool. There would be far less shoddy and cotton used, and therefore the goods would be better and the reduction in the duty on woolens would result in cheaper and better clothing for the whole American people. The Lawrence wool schedule in the McKinley bill was uneconomical as well as a political blunder, as its outcome has amply demonstrated.

There is no reason why a bill reducing the duty on cotton ties should not pass. Under the old law the duty was 35 per cent. The value of importations was $847,000, or about one-thousandth of the total value of imports. By the new law the duty is 103.7 per cent and is prohibitory. This was one of the "Yankee notion" features of tariff legislation which Senator Sherman complains of—a "petty character of protection." As these ties are used in the cotton States of the South only, it would have been politic for the last Congress to have left the duty as it was, and not have irritated an important section of the country to help what Senator Sherman would call a "petty industry" at the expense of the labor classes of the cotton States.

The present duty on binding twine is seven-tenths of a cent a pound. The manufacturers get their raw material free. The business is controlled practically by a well-organized trust, which doubtless takes all the advantage of the duty it can. Were it repealed the price might fall a little. But it is doubtful whether the bill would meet with cordial Democratic support. The reduction of the duty by the last Congress met with the opposition of some of the Massachusetts Democrats and some of those from New York, including Mr. Flower. Some of the mills controlled by the trust were in the districts of these Democratic free-traders.

The removal of the duty of an eighth of a cent a pound on salt would not have the least effect on the price paid by the mass of the people for what they use. Certain kinds of fancy table and dairy salt might be slightly cheapened. If the article were free-listed not one in a hundred thousand would know it, as 999 parts in 1,000 would still be home made. As for lumber, it would be more politic to use it as a means of helping to secure unlimited reciprocity with Canada than to free-list it. The admission of that natural product duty free is one of the inducements held out to the Dominion to admit American manufactured goods on the same terms. Therefore it is better to make the free importation of that article depend on valuable concessions by Canada, and hence it is not likely that this one of Mr. Springer's little bills will pass.

These are the features of Springer's little tariff program, some of them unobjectionable and some unimportant. If the tariff policy of the Democrats is to be no more radical than his scheme they and the Republicans will have to find some other issue to fight over next year.

MISSTATEMENTS OF A FREE COINAGE SENATOR.

A National Mining Congress met at Denver last Wednesday and fell into the clutches of Senator Stewart of Nevada, who made a speech swarming with what for politeness sake may be called "incorrect statements." One short, rough Saxon word would tell the story better but would not be as courteous.

Said the Nevada Senator: "Silver is now discarded," when in fact silver coin to the value of one hundred millions is in physical circulation, and four hundred millions of silver coin and bullion in the Treasury vaults are represented in circulation by four hundred millions of silver certificates or notes in the hands of the people. Some member of the Miners' Congress must have known this, but no one appears to have interrupted the wild-eyed Nevada crank and told him the facts.

"As a consequence farmers are growing poorer," said the crank. Perhaps they are on the sage brush and alkali plains of Nevada, where nothing grows. It is not true of farmers elsewhere. They are paying off millions of liens and other debts and leaving the Alliance.

"England has demonetized gold in India," said the crank. Silver was always the currency of that country. The people were too ignorant and backward and poor to use gold. They want large-looking, cheap money.

"Secretary Sherman after a visit to England and a conference with the gold-bugs returned home and surreptitiously incorporated in a bill the clause rejecting silver," said the Nevada crank. It seems impossible that even the Senator from Nevada should repeat this worn-out stuff. There was nothing surreptitious about the legislation of 1873. There was no object in smuggling it through. Silver had not then begun its long downward journey, but was then at full parity with gold at 15½ to 1. Furthermore, Senator Stewart *voted for the laws to demonetize silver* at that very time. Why does he omit mention of that cold fact? Is it because it would show that he did not know what he voted on?

"If this had been done to gold—that is, if it had been demonetized as silver was in 1873—gold would not be worth 25 cents on the dollar. If it was not used as money it would have no commercial value," said this crank. In point of fact, if every legislative body on earth were to pass laws demonetizing gold it would have about as much effect on its use and value as laws to dispense with the sun and rely on the moon for illumination would have on the light of the god of day. Gold is the measure of values. Man did not make it that, and man cannot unmake it by statutes. There are countries where gold has been demonetized, or has not been monetized, but a hundred cents in gold bullion are worth just as much there as in England, where it is the sole legal tender standard. A gold dollar is of the same commercial value the world over. The silver dollar is not, and cannot be made so till it has a hundred cents' worth of silver in it. A gold dollar in Mexico or India is worth about 135 cents in silver.

"Enough dollars cannot be found to pay debts," said the crank. Men who really wish to pay debts do not wait till they can *find* dollars with which to pay; they go to work to earn them. They give something for them and then pay their debts. There are dollars for all who have wheat, corn, pork, beef, mutton, cotton, wool, iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc, lead, coal, lumber, cloth, furniture, tools, or other products to exchange for dollars. There are dollars in readiness for all who will exchange labor for them. The country has dollars enough but they are not to be picked up on the street; they do not drop into men's pockets or hats, and they are not given away at the Treasury. They have to be worked for and earned, or property must be given for them.

The specimens quoted were the kind of stuff which Senator Stewart fed the members of the Denver convention. And yet they took it in as if it were mother's milk or the wisdom of a sage, although the only sign of smartness the Senator has shown is in getting elected from a rotten borough, apology of State, with scarcely the population or wealth of an average county in any State of the American Union. His speech was about up to the measure of the magnitude of the State he represents.

OUR BIG PILE OF SILVER.

In *Harper's Weekly* the Hon. David A. Wells conveys some idea of what is meant by four hundred millions of silver. As that is approximately the amount now piled up in the National Treasury besides the hundred millions or more in circulation in the hands of the people, it may be of some practical interest to glance at the figures. Coined into dollars the product would weigh over 11,000 tons and to move it would require 1,000 railroad freight-cars carrying eleven tons each, or 5,500 wagons, each carrying two tons. If melted into a solid mass it would occupy 33,500 cubic feet, which would make a solid column of pure silver a foot square and six and a half miles high. Assuming a load of 100 pounds per man an army of 220,000 soldiers would be needed to carry the mass and they would form a file in close order eighty miles long, occupying thirty hours in passing a given point without halts or rests. If piled one upon the other these dollars would form a column 675 miles high, or, placed side by side, they would carpet a room 100 feet wide and nearly 12 miles long. It would take a man over eleven years to count them at eight hours a day and no stopping for Sundays.

The whole of this vast mass of silver is represented by paper afloat in the hands of the people in addition to the large amount of silver coin in active circulation. There are some idiots who do not seem to understand this fact. They profess to think that silver is wronged in some way or other because the metal is not all in the hands of the people instead of most of it being shut up in the Treasury. Apparently they do not stop to consider that the metal itself would not circulate if it were out of the Treasury, while being represented by paper which is convenient to handle that paper passes readily from hand to hand. It is pretty evident to an unprejudiced observer that this vast mass of silver is not far from all the country can maintain at the artificial parity of 16 to 1 of gold, as the purchase of nearly six tons of it every working day in the year by the government has not sufficed to prevent an almost steady decline in its commercial value. Yet, in spite of this, there are other men who affect to believe the country would be better off by doubling or trebling the amount, though they do not know how it would benefit them or the public.

One thing is certain. Although this enormous amount of silver has been withdrawn from commercial channels in the last thirteen years, with the expectation by many people that its purchase would raise the value of silver bullion, it has utterly failed to do so. The world's market value of the pure metal in a silver dollar has declined from about 90 cents in 1878 to 73 cents now, and, excluding minor fluctuations, has fallen 13 cents since the 14th of July last year, when the United States increased its purchases from 2,000,000 to 4,500,000 ounces per month. At that date the ounce fine was quoted at 112½, while now it is only 94⅛ per ounce. Though that increased buying has absorbed the American output, as it was intended to do, yet the supply of outside nations has so much exceeded the demand that the cheapening process has gone on steadily, and it is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the absorption of 54 million ounces per year by our government does not and has not raised the price as promised by those who begged for the passage of the act. In demonstrating this the Treasury has taken on so much silver that we must have nearly reached the point where the two precious metals will pull apart, the gold going out of the country and becoming simply an article of merchandise, while the depreciated silver becomes the only money of the country. If that point be at any time reached the purchasing power of silver will at once drop to its bullion value of 73 cents on the dollar, and nothing can stop it from going there, or lower. Is it wise to invite such a commercial catastrophe as would be involved in that outcome of free silver?

IS THIS KIND OF FREE SPEECH TO BE ALLOWED?

The speech made by the Anarchist Weismann at the graves of the hanged Anarchists, as reported in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the organ of the Chicago Anarchists, has some interesting passages. Addressing himself to the ghosts of Spies and his associates he said:

> "You saw that the only way of freeing the workingmen from oppression was by their arming themselves. You gave them that advice, knowing perfectly well what you did. You knew that those who stood at the head would have to be a sacrifice to the cause of freedom."
>
> "You knew that the existing social order would have to be overturned before a remedy could be found for the wrongs it inflicted. You saw that, and you saw, too, that its overthrow could be brought about only by the aid of armed and united workingmen."
>
> "That is as true today as it was then. Capital is as strong now as it was then. Priestcraft is as dangerous now as it was then, and 'To Arms!' is the only salvation of the oppressed workingmen now, as it was then."

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* found no fault with the sentiments of Weissmann. It said:

> He made a speech, fiery and good, powerful and incisive, such as Chicago workingmen have not had an opportunity to hear for a long time.

The police authorities think it ought to be a long time before ignorant workmen are given a chance to listen to more speeches filled with declarations that things can be bettered only by force and violence, and with cries of "To Arms!" According to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* "there was not one of Weismann's hearers who was not deeply moved by the vehemence of his eloquence." Is it not the duty of the authorities to put a stopper on eloquence the vehemence of which may set some misguided fool to making and throwing bombs and committing murder in his mad desire to substitute anarchy for law and order?

Do the demagogue papers which are truckling to the Anarchists of Chicago and the boodle Aldermen who are in the same vile business think that speeches of this Weismann stamp are the proper mental food for excitable, ignorant foreigners who may act any minute on the bloodthirsty advice given them by these revolutionary orators?

The second of the three competitive tests of armor plate made in the United States took place a few days since on the shore of the Potomac, near Washington, and demonstrated in the opinion of Secretary Tracy and experts that this country can produce better armor for vessels than can be produced in Europe. The plates tested were the high carbon nickel-steel plate of Carnegie & Co.; the low carbon nickel-steel "Harveyized" plate of the same firm; and a high carbon nickel-steel plate "Harveyized" from the Bethlehem iron works. As the outcome of the tests it was shown that the high carbon nickel plate from Bethlehem demonstrated less penetration and less cracking than the others and was decidedly the best plate. Commodore Folger of the Ordnance Department declares "it is unquestionably superior to any armor that has been tried in this country or abroad." This point having been settled, would it not be well to have some vessels plated with this armor? If we have got the best armor in the world, why waste any further time experimenting?

Are Lord Hartington and his Liberal Unionist followers preparing to break with the Tories? In a speech delivered in Northern Scotland Thursday the chief of the Liberal mugwumps said: "Speaking for myself and the Liberal Unionists generally, I say that if a majority of the Scotch people favor the disestablishment of the Scotch Church the Liberal Unionists will support it." This is in such emphatic opposition to the Tory ideas as to the Scotch establishment that it has naturally created a sensation. The majority of the Scotch people have already declared for disestablishment of the State church through their elected representatives. Disestablishment in Scotland is a cardinal principle of the Gladstonian Liberal platform. If Lord Hartington and his friends now make good their pledges a resolution in its favor can be carried at the next session of Parliament, despite Tory opposition. On that question a reunion may be established between the Liberal factions—always excepting the Chamberlain family party.

Shade of Demosthenes! Is our own and only Chauncey M. Depew in danger of being eclipsed as an after-dinner orator by a man named Skaggs from Talladega?

The Emperor of Germany continues to express his wild, unconquerable yearning for peace, and to insist on a more liberal allowance of money for the army.

Mr. Julius S. Grinnell indignantly contradicts the impudent falsehood published in a would-be organ to the effect that the Aldermen have entered into a conspiracy to force him out of the service of the Chicago City railway company. He says: "I have not tendered my resignation, have not thought of doing so, nor have I been asked to do so, and so of course have not been told that my resignation would not be accepted. I don't know how such an idea could have been suggested. Personally I do not believe that any member of the City Council makes any objection to me and I do not believe that any personality figures at all in the question of giving or not giving the down-town loop asked for by the South Side system. I regret that such suggestions appeared in print." Notwithstanding this contradiction the would-be organ will keep on printing such falsehoods.

The overjoyed parents of triplets, born in New Jersey a few days ago, have named them, respectively, Grover Cleveland, Frances Folsom, and Ruth Cleveland, the family name being Hopkins. Mr. Cleveland's friends have been waiting with ill-concealed dread for the publication of the letter he is certain to write to the Hopkinses.

Several football contests have taken place lately without serious results to any of the players, and the public is clearly losing interest in the game.

A scatter-brained evening paper has been playing of late the part of an overzealous watch-dog towards Mr. Julius S. Grinnell, and whenever any one has approached that gentleman it has broken out into a series of prolonged and painful howls, has shown its gums, and has tried to give the impression that it would be dangerous to go too near the object of its puppyish affections. Thus, Mr. Grinnell's name having been mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, this faithful dog Tray says: "Mr. Grinnell is an object of hatred to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE." Mr. Grinnell is an estimable gentleman. He did this community a service once, and was measurably rewarded for it by the gift of an honorable position. He resigned it, and is the attorney of a great corporation, for which he works for a good salary. What he may say or do in his capacity as a lawyer he says and does for the corporation. If fault is found with what he thus says or does it is not he who is blamed, but his employer. THE TRIBUNE has no quarrel with him, but commends him for being faithful to his client's interest, as an honorable attorney must always be while accepting fees therefrom.

A Democratic organ discussing the recommendation of Col. F. Q. Ball for Election Commissioner says: "Mr. Ball does not reside in the city, but in a town where the Election law administered by the Election Commissioners has not been adopted." Mr. Ball lives in Cicero, which *has adopted* the new city Election law, and which is under the jurisdiction of the Election Commissioners. He is, of course, eligible, he would be an acceptable officer, and entirely satisfactory to the Republicans.

Possibly the wild man they are hunting in the woods near Vandalia is one of the early vandals.

A North Dakota Methodist congregation rented a piece of ground last spring, planted it in wheat, and with the proceeds paid off a church debt of $300 the other day and had money left to put in the church treasury. Faith and works united can accomplish as much in the year 1891 as they could in the days of the Apostle James.

A Lake View without water is perhaps the most unique thing in an artistic sense now on exhibition.

Those who are howling for a cable line on Woodward avenue ought occasionally to buy a Chicago newspaper and get acquainted with some of the beauties of the system.—*Detroit Evening News.*

The advice is good, but is susceptible of much wider application. The people of Detroit who are howling for any kind of knowledge can obtain it by buying occasionally a Chicago newspaper.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Still Owes It.

Dinguss (meeting him unexpectedly)—"Shadboit, I owe you an apology for——"

Shadbolt—"Don't break your record, Dinguss, by trying to pay anything you owe me. Good afternoon."

His Only Defect.

"Cassimere," exclaimed the despairing youth, "has some other man forestalled me in your affections?"

"N-no."

"Do I not come of a respectable family?"

"You do."

"Are not my habits irreproachable?"

"They are."

"Is not my standing in society assured and satisfactory?"

"It is."

"Do I not conduct myself before the world in all respects as a man of honor and integrity?"

"I think you do."

"Is my present financial condition unsatisfactory?"

"It is not."

"Do my business prospects or future expectations seem unpromising?"

"Not at all."

"Are your relatives prejudiced against me?"

"No."

"Have I not always been respectful and considerate in my conduct toward you?"

"You have."

"Have I ever seemed to you selfish or parsimonious?"

"Never."

"Then, Cassimere," he said with fiery vehemence, "your scornful rejection of my suit is inexplicable! It is undeserved! You have been trifling with me. I am entitled to know, at least, to what unfortunate circumstance or combination of circumstances I am indebted for your cold refusal to regard me in any other light than that of a friend. It is my right to demand of you, Cassimere Higgins, an explanation. You have scorned me—rejected me, heartlessly, unfeelingly! For what reason? I await your answer!"

"William," said the young woman with infinite sadness, "your feet are not mates!"

PERSONALS.

Charles Brigham, who entered the postal service in Boston in 1837, is still a clerk in the post-office of that city, in which he has seen ten Postmasters come and go, and is now serving under the eleventh.

Mr. Von Mumm of the German legation, the amateur photographer of the Diplomatic Corps, has taken the pictures of all the Washington belles, and shows them in an album on which his coat-of-arms is emblazoned.

Prof. Keeler of the Allegheny Observatory estimates that the sun will warm and light the world for 10,000,000 years. This should arrest the panicky feeling entertained by some persons in consequence of statements that Old Sol is gradually withdrawing from business.

Miss Annie Abbott, a "magnetic girl" from Alabama, is creating a sensation in London, where the Prince of Wales gave her a great lift, as it were, by failing to lift her. London gets no end of magnetic girls from this country, but they don't all have the pull this one has.

Mrs. Mary Callahan, who died a few days ago in Philadelphia, sent seven sons to the war. John served in both army and navy and was twice wounded. William died in an army hospital. Anderson, James, Andrew, and Robert did their duty in the army and Stewart his in the navy. Here, indeed, was a modern Cornelia.

Secretary Foster says he has discovered that there are two things which it is utterly impossible for a Secretary of the Treasury to do. The first is to turn a Democrat out of office who has become fastened in position by being transferred to the civil service classification. The second is to get a dollar out of a national bank for the government.

A Kansas editor has sent ex-Senator John J. Ingalls an unpaid subscription bill of seventeen years. This is what a man gets for being an "ex." When Ingalls was in the height of his glory and power the editor would not have dared to send him the bill. He was on the free list as Senator; now that he is "a statesman out of a job" he must pay.

Senator Peffer, while recently visiting a district school in Kansas, picked up one of the new-fangled raised maps, on which no coloring is used to distinguish between land and sea, and for the edification of the pupils pointed out Hudson's Bay, the great lakes, and other objects of interest in the geography of America. It amused the teachers, for the map was a map of Germany, and not, as the Senator supposed, of his native land.

Mr. Philip H. Sternbergh of Reading has married the sister of his father's wife, and there is a great deal of speculation as to the curious complications of relationship that will arise. Young Mr. Sternbergh, in the first place, is his wife's nephew; by marriage he is his father's brother-in-law, his own uncle, as well as an uncle to his brothers and sisters, and his father's nephew. He will be uncle and great-uncle to his own children, and is brother-in-law to his wife.

The New York *Recorder* a few days ago said that Anna Dickinson was a complete wreck and would never again appear on the platform. The same paper now says: "Her legions of friends and admirers will be glad to be told that she is not the physical or mental wreck the enemies she has made have painted. On the contrary, she still possesses the old genius, the old fire, and the old enthusiasm that used to electrify the continent in the years when her addresses on the platform were almost as important as the victories of the Generals in the field."

President Palmer of the World's Columbian Exposition said the other day to a New York reporter: "I think that Chicago is going to be the biggest city on this continent. I didn't think so five years ago, nor three years ago, but since I have come in contact with the people of that energetic, restless, pushing, driving, and perfectly resistless community, have seen its marvelous growth, the tireless persistence of its citizens in accomplishing objects for the common good, and the general unity of everybody in Chicago for Chicago, I have become convinced that it will be the metropolis of the United States."

TALK IS CHEAP.

Kalamazoo *Telegraph:* Detroit is centrally located, and next to Chicago would doubtless prove as popular a place of meeting as any that has been suggested.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Omaha is literally hunting the Republican National convention with a brass band. It will play "Annie Laurie," "McGinty," and "Not in a Thousand Years" on the return trip.

Detroit *Tribune:* Send a big, brainy, energetic committee to Washington next Monday, and it may come back with the Republican National convention safely tucked away in its side pocket. Detroit is the great convention city.

Boston *Herald:* After Mr. Platt's recent experience with the tiger, it isn't likely that the Republican National convention will be held in the Tammany Hall metropolis. He will prefer, doubtless, to go far, far away from its lair.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* New York pretends to want the National Republican convention, and would not object to the Democratic convention. From present indications she will not get either. But you might keep your eye on Chicago.

Detroit *Free Press:* While these two old-time rivals [Chicago and St. Louis] are making mouths and calling each other names, Detroit may well be gathering in the support necessary to capture one or both of the conventions.

New York *Mail and Express:* Be the "claims" of other cities what they may, there are only three cities in the United States that can take care of such a gathering as that convention will be—New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

New York *Advertiser:* Omaha is now after the Republican National convention, on the basis that it is a ground-hog case. This is an emergency which usually produces results, but we fear that on this occasion it will not greatly benefit the Omahogs.

Boston *Traveller:* New York is talking of raising a guarantee fund to pay the expenses of the national conventions if they shall be held in that city. San Francisco has already raised such a fund. New York is away out of sight when it comes to the matter of talk.

Washington *Star:* Chicago may be selected on the grounds of nearly central location, accommodations, and the influences upon the politics of a section disposed to slip away from the Republican fold. Washington is better situated for national conventions of all sorts than any other place and offers finer attractions than any other.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Tammany will probably dictate the choice of the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1892, and for this reason it is likely to make a big effort to take the convention to New York. The fate of the last Democratic ticket selected in New York, however—that of Seymour and Blair in 1868—ought to make the party shy of that city for the future.

Denver *Republican:* The West ought to unite against New York. Denver would prefer that the convention would be held in San Francisco. But if San Francisco cannot secure the prize then let some other Western city be chosen. New York is essentially selfish. It assumes to be the metropolis of the nation, and it claims that all the rest of the country should pay tribute to it. It has but little sympathy with the West, and in this contest it has no right to expect any aid from Western men.

Henry C. Paine, member of the National Republican committee for Wisconsin, says: "As a Wisconsin man and Milwaukeean I am above all in favor of Chicago. Chicago, I notice, is not making any efforts, but that is my city. It is centrally located and has all the railway and hotel facilities. It has been and will always be the convention city of America. I can see no reason why we should change this year, and I am sure many other members of the committee will feel likewise. If, however, Chicago cannot get it, I shall be in favor of Minneapolis."

CURRENT NOTES.

The devil has never been bothered much about how to reach the masses.—*Ram's Horn.*

"Has she a true sense of humor?" "No. Why, she's the girl who was married for fun at Lenox."—*Life.*

The only reformer in the world who does not advocate reform for the money there is in it is the mother of a bad boy.—*Atchison Globe.*

When a young lady offers to hem a cambric handkerchief for a rich bachelor friend, you can set it down that she means to sew in order that she may reap.—*Judy.*

She—"Which of Mr. Caroll's poems do you think evinces the boldest flight of the imagination?" He—"That in which he refers to himself as a poet."—*Funny Folks.*

Angel Child—"I know why you want to go to heaven when you die, Aunt Nelly." Aunt Nelly—"Why, dear?" "Because marriages are made in heaven."—*St. Joseph News.*

"You should not speak of a man serving a term in prison under a nom de plume. Alias is the better word." "A nom de plume is a pen name, isn't it?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Jack—"Love's language is the language of the eyes." Tom (gloomily)—"It may be, but I confess I have found it to be chiefly a language of 'Noes.'"—*New York Herald.*

Mr. Stinter (examining some accounts on desk)—"I think I prefer the courting to the wedding days. Then there was alternate billing and cooing; now it seems to be about all 'billing.'"—*Boston Courier.*

"My dear, will you please explain how your new cloak came to be set down among the household expenses?" "Why, darling, you are certainly not going to deny that it is a mantle-piece? And you know you told me to get one."—*Baltimore American.*

VARIOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

The recent census in France showed a foreign population in the country (outside of Paris) of 84,299 Germans, 371,300 Belgians, 295,741 Italians, 80,387 Swiss, 33,166 Luxemburgians, 67,702 Spaniards, 25,334 English and Irishmen, 12,704 Russians, and 4,910 citizens of the United States. Besides these, Paris has a population of 181,563 foreigners. Women of foreign birth are included in these numbers.

Interesting discoveries are made now and then by students in the big old libraries. While Baron Nordenskjold was gathering material for his "Atlas of Ancient Cartography" he discovered in the British Museum the only known copy of the earliest general map of Germany. This was the famous map of Cardinal Nicolas of Cusa. The map was completed in 1464. This find greatly interested geographers. Mercator's famous map of Germany was published more than a century after that of the learned Cardinal.

Prof. Steernwitz, Assistant State Geologist of Texas, who spent all the summer in geological work in the western part of the State, says that he is convinced of its great value as a mineral region. He saw unmistakable outcroppings of gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, and copper. Mining, however, is not likely to become popular because of the cloud cast on titles by old Mexican grants. At least 5,000,000 acres of land are claimed by two or more owners. The alternate-section system also prevents the purchase of large tracts for mining purposes. Prof. Steernwitz says he saw many situations in the mountains where a dam forty feet high would create a reservoir holding 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons of water, so that irrigation is feasible beyond question.

There is an old saying that all things grown in a graveyard are unfit to eat, and it seems to be verified by a circumstance observed in St. George's Cemetery, Middletown, Del., which the *Transcript* of that town reports. When Benjamin Raymond, a civil engineer on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, was buried in the cemetery in September, 1824, one of his friends stuck an apple-tree switch in the ground near the grave, and from this cutting a fine tree grew in course of time. Every August it bears fruit of tempting appearance, which nobody, however, is disposed to gather. The other day a colored woman—Mahala Dudley—asked the cemetery-keeper to allow her to carry away several bushels of the apples for her pigs. To her surprise, the swine, although very fond of apples, refused to touch the graveyard fruit, and even the pangs of hunger did not make it more palatable. The woman believes the pigs are "under a spell."

The Italians are showing their adaptability in every direction, and just as the Jews are driving out the Gentile street peddlers, newsboys, and small shopkeepers, so the citizens of sunny Italy are making themselves felt in New York in ways at first not open to them. When the wires were first put underground the Italians dug the trenches, and mechanicians of other nationalities laid the conduits, made the joints, and placed the wires. A subway gang at work in Broadway the other day seemed to be composed entirely of Italians, who handled the wires, used the blowpipes, and went about the technical part of the work as intelligently as any gang could have done. The chief carpenter at Tuxedo, it may be remarked, is an Italian; and most of the men who under his direction erect the "cottages" for the fastidious persons who live there are his countrymen. The architect who has designed most of the cottages there is said to consider this Italian the best man he has ever employed.

A Salt Lake citizen who was "interviewed" in the East the other day reports that the "unreconstructed" Mormons are making their way to the new colonies in Mexico. The leaders appear to have bowed to the inevitable and to be prepared to respect and obey the Federal laws, but the great body of the Mormons still cling to the tenets of their creed. The escheat of the Gardo House and some of the valuable property in Brigham Young's estate under the law of 1864 has had the effect of convincing the Saints that as long as they are guilty of polygamous practices they cannot hold property in the United States. Although the Gentiles charge that polygamy is not uncommon in the Territory, the reverse is the case, or at least it is next to impossible to secure evidence in any individual case. The Salt Lake citizen believes that the Mormons will carry the next election against the Gentiles. He pays a tribute to the industry of the Saints and says they make vigilant and sagacious politicians.

The season on the Erie Canal now drawing to a close has been a poor one for boatmen. The shipments of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye have been 6,000,000 bushels less than last year, in spite of the abundant harvests. The only explanation of this is that a vast quantity of grain is held in storage for higher prices. Many of the boats now passing down the canal before the close of navigation are under charter to hold their cargoes in New York during a part of the winter. A small amount of demurrage and a daily fee for watchman's services helps the boatmen who have their families on board to pass the winter. Wages have been generally low during the season. The canals will remain open until Nov. 30, unless an early and severe winter sets in, but many boats are already being laid up. The mules and horses which have been pulling them are for the most part let out to farmers during the winter, who pay $1 a week for the services of the beasts. The men who work on the boats also find employment on the farms, caring for stock and chopping wood.

A company at Maysville, Ky., is manufacturing gas at a cost of five cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The machine used is comparatively inexpensive, simple in construction, and it can be operated by two men. A million and a half cubic feet of the gas are made every day for commercial purposes. The process of manufacture is described as follows: "Steam is first gotten up in the boiler with coal; then kindling-wood is put in the base of the cupola and ignited; then the blower is started, which furnishes air to support combustion in the cupola. Coal is fed through the top of the cupola into the chamber, perfectly sealed, by the ordinary cupola bell-feed. Then by lowering the bell the coal is dropped into the kindling below and combustion takes place. It has been discovered by experience that it takes 280 cubic feet of air to support combustion to a pound of coal. The bed of coal is kept at incandescent heat and the volatile product is thrown off as a monoxide gas; and the product is made volatile by virtue of the force combustion supported by the continuous force of air at the base of the fire. There are no by-products, such as coke, tar, or ammonia. Nothing is left but a very small quantity of ash, iron, and silica. By the use of hydro-carbon or cannel coal the gas can be enriched to any desired candle-power of illumination."

Commander W. W. Mead of the United States navy, who was on duty in Bering Sea during last summer, does not think the regulations for the protection of the seals were altogether a success. The law provides that before a vessel is captured it must be warned to leave the sealing waters. A United States officer boards the vessel, demands her register, enters upon it the date of his inspection and the latitude and longitude, and takes an invoice of the cargo. If the sealer is found a second time, and she has seals or skins on board in excess of those marked in the invoice first made, confiscation follows. Says Commander Mead: "The sealers knew of the law, and made it a point to avoid being warned, and in this way many of them secured good catches. As a rule they left on being warned, as the nine government boats each had a list of all the ships, and the penalty, in case of capture, was much feared, being a confiscation. Vessels that were boarded had green skins in numbers ranging from 600 to 700. A cargo is from 3,000 to 4,000 skins, so you can see that a lucky ship did a good business before being warned; indeed, some of the vessels were so good at escaping the warning that they did not receive their notification until the season was practically over."

Congressman-elect Caminetti of California will probably introduce [illegible] bill providing [illegible] cluded in the [illegible] Yosemite National Park [illegible] Mariposa and Fresno [illegible] townships [illegible] the Yosemite [illegible] bill passed [illegible] officials [illegible] their county [illegible] from the [illegible] southwestern [illegible] Signal [illegible] some al[illegible] worked [illegible] tract is [illegible] the Mariposa [illegible] netti has [illegible] summer [illegible] But the [illegible] with the [illegible] say that [illegible] per Tuolumne [illegible] mining [illegible] sential to [illegible] park. A [illegible] again the [illegible] longed [illegible] wandered [illegible] man Caminetti [illegible] voir on [illegible] Valley [illegible] ply of [illegible] would increase a hundredfold their [illegible]

Mexican Exports.

Official statistics of exports from Mexico during the first six months of the present calendar year show a total of [illegible] exports were sent and the appropriation of each are:

	Precious Metals.	Other Articles.	Totals.
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guatemala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicaragua	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Salvador	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Need of the Hour.

Dallas *News:* We want public men who dare to do right [illegible] the people when they are wrong. [illegible] themselves [illegible] They are tired of cowards.

PARIS IS IN DESPAIR.

LITTLE FAITH IS PUT IN STORIES OF A RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

M. de Giers Is in Paris but Not Thought to Be Negotiating Anything More Serious than a Commercial Treaty—English Liberals Will Introduce a Local Tenants' Bill—Anarchy Prevails in Brazil and Fonseca Cannot Live—Chile Showing a Sensible Feeling—Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Since last night the Parisian reporters have been dogging a gray whiskered, elderly, and rather haughty-looking gentleman who hides his real reserve beneath a show of affability. This gentleman, who wears an ugly felt hat and reached Paris from Stuttgart yesterday by the Orient express, is M. de Giers, the Russian Minister. The reporters have got nothing for their pains. Nor have the politicians been much more fortunate. The fact is that M. de Giers has not come here to talk but to attend to business. He spent this morning at the Russian Embassy. This afternoon he called on M. Carnot, the President of the Republic; M. de Freycinet, the French Premier, and M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is reason to believe that M. Carnot received him coolly. M. de Freycinet, as usual, was more amiable, while M. Ribot was reserved.

In speaking to the President, M. de Giers paid a high compliment to the French navy. In his interview with the two Ministers he seems to have confined himself to discussing the atrocities committed in Bulgaria and hinting at the possibility of a Franco-Russian treaty of commerce. Certain plans for the reform of Russian finances, which would facilitate future loans, were also talked of, it is said.

No Russian-Franco Alliance Probable.

But contrary to the general belief it is not true that a Franco-Russian alliance will be formed tomorrow. M. de Giers will not take that important document to Berlin with him when he leaves Paris. Perhaps it would have meant too much—or too little—and perhaps, too, it was needless. This evening M. de Giers dined privately with President Carnot at the Elysée. A few privileged guests only were invited to meet the Czar's envoy, among them Baron de Horenheim, the Russian Ambassador to Paris; Comte de Montebello, the coming Ambassador to St. Petersburg; M. de Laboulaye, the Ambassador, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine.

The Parisian press and public insist on treating M. de Giers' visit as an event of international importance, notwithstanding the thin protest, put forward in behalf of the Russian Government, that the Czar's trusted Foreign Minister has visited Paris for pleasure only. The interview between M. de Giers and War Minister Freycinet was long and free from ceremonial. What was said has not been made public. It is known, however, that during the interview M. de Freycinet had brought to him a number of maps and military reports, evidently to be submitted to M. de Giers, and the inference is drawn that the two statesmen discussed thoroughly the military strength of France, and the probable course of a campaign in Germany.

The French War Office has a perfect set of drawings of every German fortification, with the strength in armament of the different ports, the military roads, and every feature bearing upon military movements in Germany. This fact is well known in Berlin and has caused deep chagrin to the Kaiser, who sees in it the evidence that men in whom he confides must have been purchased by French gold. The War Office at St. Petersburg has been for some time anxious to get copies of these maps, which are jealously guarded by the French War Ministry, and it is believed that M. de Giers has had something to say on the subject.

Paris Is Enthusiastic Again.

An interesting incident occurred on the street today when M. de Giers was being driven in the carriage of the Baron de Mohrenheim. The coachman accidentally ran down a workingman, hurting him severely. The man made a great outcry at first, and called for the gendarmes, but when some one said it was the carriage of the Russian Ambassador, the man smothered his pain and taking off his cap, shouted: "Vive la Russie, vive le Czar," the crowd joining in the cry. Everywhere nothing is talked of but the Russian alliance, coupled with the expression that it will bring France nearer to Alsace, in fact the *Gaulois* today says that it warmly welcomes M. de Giers and appeals to the French people to show a united front, adding that they all agree that the advantages of a Russian alliance will restore the integrity of France and enable her to resume her position among the nations of the world.

M. de Giers leaves Sunday for Berlin, where he will be received Tuesday by Emperor William and will dine at the palace. Thursday a grand official banquet will be given in his honor, at which Count von Caprivi, the Chancellor, will be present. This last bit of news has had a bad effect on Paris.

Simon Opposes the New Tariff.

In the debate on the new tariff in the Senate today Jules Simon attributed the diminution in public wealth and the attendant difficulties to the effects of the war of 1870 and the development of production in the New World. He said that Americans, formerly husbandmen, had taken to manufacturing and exported their surplus produce at low prices. This was the true state of affairs and it was a serious condition. All agreed that something must be done, but the system proposed would not meet the requirements of the situation. It was a grave error to suppose that work and wages would increase under it. The home market was limited, and the manifest field of exportation would diminish under reprisals, and retaliation would be encountered on all sides. This serious danger in the commercial world would lead to political reprisals.

ENGLISH FARMERS TO THE FORE.

Both Parties Will Drop Irish for Home Tenant Legislation—The World's Fair.

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LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Liberal leaders have decided to incorporate in the platform approved at the Newcastle conference an English tenants' rights bill. The magnitude of the Liberal victory in South Molton and the conviction that the capture of the rural vote by the Liberals will lead them to overwhelming success in the general elections have lifted the measure in favor of tenant farmers into the front rank of Liberal proposals. This resolution on the part of the Liberals has been hastened by the movement of the Conservatives in the same direction. Since the South Molton election the Tory *Globe* has led in advocating the adoption in England of the principles of the Irish Land Purchase act.

The Attorney-General, in opening the session of the Society of Arts, appealed to manufacturers in their own interests to be fully represented at the Chicago Fair. He referred to efforts made in the United States to divert British trade from South America and other countries to American centers, and said that the ease of access to Chicago from Australia, China, and Japan would bring to the Fair more traders from those countries than had ever visited European exhibitions. Both British trade and British prestige would suffer unless the display of British goods rivaled anything shown at the Fair. He had reason to state that the Indian Empire would be fitly represented. The London Baptist Social Union has indorsed the proposal to hold a Baptist ecumenic conference in Chicago in 1893. At the suggestion of Mr. McCormick, the Chicago Fair Commissioner, the London and Northwestern railway will send an exhibit to the Fair to illustrate English railway transit.

A Scotch minister, a bitter anti-Papist, sent to the Queen a number of pamphlets issued by the Protestant Alliance and asked her to accept them, as she had endeared herself to her subjects by preferring the simple Presbyterian to the corrupt Papish worship while a resident in Scotland. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, returned the publications with the curt statement that the Queen was unable to accept works of a controversial character.

ENGLAND IS BEING BADLY HOAXED.

An Old American Dime Museum Freak Drawing Crowds—Week in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The sensation of the week comes from a music hall. It is furnished by Miss Annie Abbott, the "Georgia Magnet," who is exhibiting at the Alhambra, and every day the excitement increases over her performance, which is not only being discussed in the ordinary critical way by the papers, but they go so far as to write leaders on her. The Alhambra is besieged for an hour before the doors are open by an eager crowd which is anxious to secure places in those parts of the house which cannot be reserved beforehand, and the result is that Leicester Square about 7 o'clock holds a surging, seething mob. The reserved portions of the house are closely booked a week ahead of time, a thing hitherto unknown in London music halls. Many of the American colony, who believe the whole affair is a gigantic fake, are laughing at the way staid Londoners are being humbugged.

Miss Cornwallis West, the beautiful daughter of a beautiful mother, will be married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and naturally the wedding will attract a great deal of attention. Her wedding dress will be a beautiful confection of the time of the first empire, and instead of the orthodox wreath of orange blossoms her hair will be adorned with a veritable crown of diamonds.

The Shelley Society, which was founded by that society-founder, Frederick J. Furnidall, is making preparations for the observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the poet, and has decided that the most fitting tribute to his memory will be a performance of his tragedy, "The Cenci." This will occur in May next, and will be its second representation. The method of securing seats for the performance next year will be a simple one, as everybody who subscribes a guinea to the funds of the society will become a member for the year and will be entitled to two reserved seats.

Mme. Patti has already begun her preparations for her departure for America and has engaged the best state cabins on the City of Paris which leaves Liverpool Dec. 25.

Mrs. Grimwood is to be married. The pretty heroine of Manipur, who has been probably the most conspicuous woman in England of late, in consequence of her bravery in India when her husband was assassinated, has naturally been much sought after and has won the esteem of everybody, from the Queen down, so that it is not surprising to hear the news, and if it be true she will undoubtedly carry with her into her new life the best wishes of every one.

Influenza is again epidemic here, as it is in Berlin at present. Advices from the southwestern portions of England state that the factories have been deprived of no less than 40 per cent of the employés, and the doctors are working day and night, so that they are all tired out.

HIS FATHER WAS A PAUPER.

Surprise That Awaited a Shining Light of the Church in a Police Court.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. William Proctor Swabey, rector of Millfield, Sunderland, a leading light of the church of the North and famous as a preacher and a theologian, who has been considered by his colleagues as destined in the no distant future to receive a bishopric, was recently horrified by the service upon him of a summons to show cause at the Derby police court why he should not be required to support an aged pauper who claimed to be his father. It seems that the father, who was a workman, suspected his wife of being unfaithful, and deserted her. This was fifty years ago, when the son, now the eminent divine, was 4 years old. The deserted wife slaved to educate her boy, who developed brilliant qualities, and was the head of his class at school, became a teacher after graduation, soon took holy orders, speedily became curate, and in due course rector, his present income being about £800 per annum. The father followed his son's career with pride, but never revealed the relationship existing between himself, a humble workman, and the talented and successful churchman. Finally the father, on the approach of old age, drifted, like so many of his class, into the workhouse. The Shardlow Guardians of the Poor learned the old man's secret through his garrulous talk to his cronies in the institution and set inquiries on foot which confirmed his story.

FONSECA IS IN DIRE STRAITS.

Anarchy Reigns in Brazil, and the Dictator Has Not Long to Live.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A code dispatch received here today from Rio says that the state of things throughout the State of Brazil very nearly approaches anarchy. It is generally admitted that Rio Grande do Sul is strong enough to maintain its present stand, and that Para is likely to declare its independence at any moment. A fatal termination to the malady from which Da Fonseca is suffering may be expected any day.

There is an indefinite report of an attempt on the part of Fonseca's naval forces to land a body of troops near Barboza, a small port in the north of Rio Grande do Sul, not far distant by land from Porto Allegre. The water proved too shallow for the vessels to come near the shore, and a hostile display by an armed force of the Junta deterred the Fonseca Admiral from attempting to land in small boats. Fonseca's vessels did not throw any shells or attempt to injure Barboza, keeping up apparently a pretense of friendliness to which the people on shore did not respond in a similar spirit. The Junta sent an additional force yesterday to Rio Grande do Sul, that place being the key to the situation from a defensive point of view.

Reports from Montevideo are that Fonseca's death is probable at any moment. Though it is known that Fonseca has been ill, this is supposed to mean that he is in great danger of assassination.

BALMACEDA'S LAST BATTLE.

Officers of the San Francisco Tell the Story of the Fight Around Valparaiso.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—An officer of the cruiser San Francisco, speaking of the battle preceding the capture of Valparaiso, Aug. 24, said:

Toward the end Generals Barbosa and Alcerreca occupied the knoll with a few of their troops, including a field battery of two pieces. The Congressionalist cavalry made a charge that swept everything before it. Both of Balmaceda's Generals were killed, and the Congressionalist army had achieved a victory. The bodies of the dead soldiers were gathered up and laid out in long lines on the field of battle. They were afterward buried in trenches. The bodies of the two Generals were allowed to lie uncared for where they fell for nearly a week. Finally, after the revelry in Valparaiso had partially subsided, their bodies were picked up, placed on a rude four-wheeled carryall, and dragged through the streets of Valparaiso, being spit upon and stoned by an infuriated mob. It was a terrible sight to see two bodies stiff in death, the arm of one of them stretched out almost upright, being treated in such a hideously uncivilized manner.

Officers of the San Francisco say that Chilean hatred toward American seamen was manifested on the streets of Valparaiso whenever men went ashore. The Baltimore's men were not the only ones attacked, for one of the San Francisco's sailors named Monahan was stabbed in the back and suffered from the effects of the wound for weeks. There was one place near the dock which American seamen used as a rendezvous. When the Chilean fleet came in the proprietor of the house was afraid to allow American sailors to enter his place. One man did so, however, and after some little trouble he and his two companions outside had to leave, and in the rush young Monahan was stabbed.

It Will All Be Settled Without Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Navy Department has received advices confirmatory of the Valparaiso despatch this morning announcing that the Intendente had reconsidered its action in refusing Capt. Schley's request that the American representative in Valparaiso be furnished by the court of inquiry with copies of all depositions made before it in the Baltimore investigation. This concession, with several others heretofore granted in connection with the investigation that is now in progress, is regarded by state and naval officials here as a pretty good sign that the Chilean authorities are in a better humor to deal properly with our demands than they were some time ago, and that the outlook for a favorable adjustment of the Baltimore affair is growing brighter daily.

Movements of Uncle Sam's Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The United States steamship Newark arrived in New York this morning from Boston. It will take stores and ammunition there, preparatory to sailing for the South Atlantic station.

The United States steamship Boston has arrived at Bahia, Brazil, en route to the Pacific station.

The United States steamship Yantic, which is making its way under sail to the South Atlantic station, arrived at the Cape de Verde Islands today.

Russia Has Some Money Left.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Raffalovitch, the agent of the Russian Minister of Finance here, has issued a statement of Russian resources in the gold treasury and in the Bank of Russia. The treasury possesses 446,000,000 francs in gold, of which 183,000,000 are in St. Petersburg and 263,000,000 in foreign countries. The bank possesses 478,000,000 francs in gold at St. Petersburg and 201,000,000 in gold abroad. Russia has, therefore, at her disposal 1,125,000,000 francs in gold, of which 300,000,000 francs are a guarantee for the recent issue of paper rubles. In addition to this there is an exchange fund, which serves as a cover for former issues and contains 1,084,000,000 francs in gold.

Glut in the Tinplate Market.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Tin manufacturers of Wales will hold a meeting at Swansea next week to consider the glut in the market and a proposal to stop all factories until it is removed. The tinplate business has been much overdone of late. Favorable advices from the United States some time ago and the enormous demand from that country consequent upon a desire by users there to stock up before the McKinley act went into effect stimulated the business in Wales out of all proportion to the regular demand. Old factories were started up and new ones were built, while they all worked night and day. Now the demand has fallen to normal or less the consequence is an overproduction which has stagnated the business.

Burial of Prince Lucien Bonaparte.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Prince Lucien Bonaparte was buried at noon today at Kensal Green Cemetery. Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock at the Church of St. Mary and All Angels, the altar of which was draped in black and the pillars and arches of the sanctuary shrouded in black and gold. The mourners were the Princess Louise Lucien Bonaparte, widow of the deceased, Clovis Bonaparte, his son, and the Earl of Rodney as representative of the Queen of England. Mgr. Godard attended on behalf of the Empress Eugénie at the cemetery.

Only Italians Are Wanted.

ROME, Nov. 20.—It is said on what seems good authority that no foreign Cardinals will be appointed at the consistory which will convene Dec. 14. The Pope is quoted as desiring only Italians in the College of Cardinals, and only Italians will be named. He fears that by making selections in other countries he may arouse local feelings which might prove injurious to the papacy. Most of the present Cardinals are his own creation, and if he only lives a few years longer the college will be entirely so.

Cable Flashes.

W. K. Vanderbilt and family are in Paris and will make a long stay.

Maj. Wissman is lying seriously sick in Cairo, suffering from pneumonia.

It is expected that there will be a material reduction in the sugar-beet crop in Germany and France, and this has hardened the prices of sugar.

A bill rendering people who gamble in grain on the boerse liable to prosecution has been introduced in the German Reichstag by the Conservatives.

Advices from Santos are that that port is infected with yellow fever. All the other Brazilian ports are also suspected of being troubled with the disease.

The story is now going that Wells, the Englishman who made such big winnings at Monte Carlo, "stood in" with the bank and the scheme was arranged to advertise the business.

A. L. Snowden, the American Minister to Greece and Servia and Consul General at Bucharest, who has been visiting the United States on leave of absence, has returned to Athens.

The Russian Minister of Finance has issued a decree prohibiting the mixing of more than 8 per cent of the grains, the export of which and their products is prohibited with wheat destined for export.

The Manchester *Guardian* criticises Secretary Foster's New York speech as containing uncertain utterances which must have an embarrassing effect on England's foreign trade, especially with the silver countries.

The British ship Royalist recently visited the South Sea Islands where outrages had been committed on Europeans. The marines destroyed the village of the guilty natives, and, in doing so, killed several of them.

Eight people were seriously injured in a railroad accident on the Buenos Ayres and Ensenoda road. The train was derailed on a viaduct crossing a gorge and two cars thrown off. That no one was killed was almost a miracle.

A conference of the leading members of the local political and social world was held in Pesth yesterday, at which it was resolved to promote the International Exhibition to be held in that city in 1895, instead of supporting the government in its scheme of an international exhibition of Hungarian products.

The rumors of a Ministerial crisis in Spain have taken a more acute form in consequence of the increasing differences of opinion reported to exist in the Cabinet. The Conservative party is endeavoring to induce Señor Camacho to accept the post of Minister of Finance. Admiral Beranger will probably be once more Minister of Marine.

DR. SALMON TALKS OF LUMPY-JAW.

He Says the Government Will Investigate Thoroughly—Other Views.

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in discussing the lumpy-jaw suit of J. B. Greenhut against the Illinois Live-Stock Commission yesterday said:

"The policy of the government is to condemn cattle unfit for food. We employ expert inspectors and they will continue that policy. At the same time we shall not condemn cattle for sentimental reasons alone. I am not certain as to the date, but I believe that before the present rules were established in Chicago lumpy-jawed cattle were sold here on the open market at a value according to the fat and flesh they carried. Chicago is not the only place where the rules are now in force. In Kansas City, and, I believe, in Omaha, they are quite as severe. I cannot say positively that I have ever known of lumpy-jawed cattle communicating the disease, if such it is, to other cattle or to human beings. In fact, I do not believe that in itself lumpy-jaw — or actinomycosis, as it is technically known—could be directly communicated to others or to human beings who ate the meat. At the same time disease might be communicated indirectly. The disease may not be constitutional and that identical disease may not be given to eaters of the meat, but it may cause digestive derangement and other general troubles. In many European countries the people eat all such meat and almost nothing is condemned. In America the question has been one largely of cleanliness and decency.

"I do not know the exact number of cattle condemned daily in Chicago, but I have seen fifteen or twenty. I cannot say what loss is thus caused the cattle-raisers west of Chicago who seek this city as a market. I do not imagine that condemning fifteen or twenty a day would injure the trade to any great extent. To my mind the loss cannot equal the harm that would result if the public were to know that cattle supposed to be diseased were sold without any restrictions. The difficulty is that the dispute has brought the disputants into two rival camps, each of which has gone to the extreme. For the present a middle course is best. The Department of Animal Industry has taken the matter up and will make a thorough investigation."

T. W. Harvey, Treasurer of the National Short-Horn Association, ex-President and present Chairman of the Executive committee of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association of America, said: "Any one who knows anything at all about cattle knows that the stand taken by the authorities is rank nonsense. There is no more danger of contagion from lumpy-jawed cattle than there is from a man with a swollen jaw caused by the toothache."

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—So far as the testimony is concerned the lumpy-jaw cattle case is at an end. The arguments of counsel will begin tomorrow and the case will likely go to the jury Monday. On the decision hangs the fate of millions of dollars' worth of cattle. It will especially interest the State of Illinois. Dr. Hicks of Chicago, who examines the cattle shipped for export, says if this case is decided in favor of the State Board it will simply mean the ruin of the cattle export trade.

Dr. Caswell testified to having examined one animal that Lamb, the Chicago meat inspector, had passed, and found its lungs a mass of ulcers filled with pus. Two cases of the disease having been communicated to human beings came from Chicago.

Dr. Billings related several instances in which he had tried to inoculate healthy cattle with the pus from diseased animals. He had tried it before the Veterinary College at Chicago, and had failed in every instance. Dr. Schwartcoff had inoculated nineteen head of cattle with the pus from a lumpy-jaw Jersey cow. The only one on which the inoculation took was a calf from the diseased cow.

Charged with Murdering His Wife.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—W. C. Minton, who recently came here from Tennessee, was arrested tonight charged with having poisoned his wife. An analysis of the woman's stomach disclosed sufficient quantities of poison to have caused death, and Minton was held to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

GIVEN A RECEPTION.

ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN GREETED AT THE COLUMBIA CLUB.

Owing to an Indisposition Archbishop Feehan Is Unable to Attend—Gen. Smith's Address of Welcome—Advancement of the Cause of Roman Catholicism in Chicago Discussed—Achievements of Prominent Representatives of the Roman Church Called to Mind.

Two hundred persons, among whom were some of the most prominent members of the Roman Catholic clergy in Chicago, assembled at the Columbus club, No. 121 La Salle street, last evening. The event was an informal reception given in honor of Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco and Archbishop Feehan of Chicago. Owing to illness, however, Archbishop Feehan was unable to be present, and he sent a letter of regret to the club expressing his great disappointment that a slight indisposition had necessitated his absence. Among the guests were many city officials and business-men.

The directors of the club constituted the Reception committee, which was composed of the following:

Joseph Donnersberger, George D. McLaughlin, John P. Byrne, Thomas F. Judge, and Morris St. P. Thomas.

The club was decorated for the occasion with clusters of chrysanthemums. A mandolin orchestra furnished the music. The first part of the evening was devoted to the social features of the affair and at 9:30 o'clock the speaking began.

Gen. George W. Smith made the opening remarks. He welcomed Archbishop Riordan, the local clergymen, and the guests in behalf of the club. He said the club was organized four years ago under the name of the Catholic Club of Chicago. Its membership consisted of 200 of the laymen of the Roman Catholic Church, who came together for social purposes and to do what was in their power to advance the cause of Roman Catholicism in Chicago. The name was finally changed to the Columbus club, in honor of the discoverer of America, who was himself a Roman Catholic. Its meetings were for the purpose of learning and discussing whatever was of importance to the church and the welfare of the people at large. He then introduced Archbishop Riordan, who said:

Archbishop Riordan Speaks.

Members of the Columbus Club: I owe you a debt of gratitude for the privilege of meeting so many of my old friends, which you have afforded me. It has enabled me to live again in the past. As I look on every side of me and see this great giant of a city stretching out its arms and taking in the prairies I am seized with great wonder. I am gratified to see new churches arise as Chicago grows, for it shows the religious zeal of the city. I can remember when one Catholic church was deemed sufficient for the needs of all the South Side. It was in that church that I took my first communion. I have faith in the future of the city because of the interest the people take in the affairs of religion. They realize that prosperity is not built on a foundation of stone and brick, but upon the foundation of faith. That, my friends, has been the case all through the progress of the world.

I am also glad to know that the Catholics have organized themselves into a Catholic club. It is now an utter impossibility to make religion reach the children without such organizations. The size of the congregations and church memberships make it impossible to perpetuate a religious light among the rising generations. Therefore we must look outward from the church to organizations such as this. Thirty years ago an organization similar to this was undertaken, but it only continued three years. Such clubs may not be formed for strictly educational purposes, yet in their coming together a power is given to young men.

The Archbishop then told of the position of the church in San Francisco and of the growth of Roman Catholic clubs in that city. Continuing, he said:

If we go out into the world and close the saloons then we must open other doors for them to enter—such doors as the Columbus club of Chicago. The name which it bears is a symbol of its worth. It was a Catholic who came over the Western seas and discovered our America. It was a Catholic who first saw the blue Pacific from the shores of Panama. Such, also, was the religion of the man who first traversed the great lakes and the Lower Mississippi. It was a Catholic, too, who first planted the banner of civilization at San Francisco. Therefore we were the first on the ground. We have more right than any other people here. We are not merely tolerated, we have come to stay. It is our great principles that will leaven the morals of the American people.

T. A. Moran's Remarks.

T. A. Moran made the next speech. He began by telling of the organization of the Columbus club and the purposes that its members had in view. He said:

What we should do now is to hurl back the public insults that are heaped upon us as Catholics. It is unfortunate that public bodies often find men among them who show a marked ignorance of the great questions that confront us. Public bodies often bring together a large fund of ignorance and give themselves up to abuse. Such was the case of a man high in circles here, who is a member of one of the great public bodies. And after the insults that he had uttered THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE took up the question and said that the explanations which he made were satisfactory. Another man then took up the first remarks and literally rubbed them in. There are plenty of men here who are not under official restrictions, who, with the backing of a club like this, could take up these questions and hurl such slanders back.

Last year when a gang of murderers at New Orleans hunted down and killed a number of criminals who had received their deserts by the law a meeting of Methodists took up the question, and, not finding a chance to sanction the act, satisfied themselves by calling the Mafia a religious organization. This is another example of ignorance, for Mafia means a society of the devil, and has no connection with religion at all.

The speaker then spoke disparagingly of the opponents of parochial schools and their practice of teaching Latin as well as English, and finished his speech by saying:

I wish this club could constitute a committee to attack these things in the public press to raise a commotion about it and to keep the young men who don't know any better from joining such bodies. I do not believe in knuckling down to these fellows. I want to fight them in the public press and make those newspapers which advocate such things ashamed of themselves for upholding such ideas.

After the speeches light refreshments were served to the guests and cigars and billiards became the order of the evening.

Among those present were:

The Reverend Vicar-Apostolic Thomas Jackson of Borneo, the Rev. Messrs. Thomas F. Cashman, T. H. Kinsella, M. E. Erz, P. J. McDonnell, Joseph Molitor, B. Baldi, O. S., F. H. Crevier, M. T. Macken, D. E. McGrath, A. L. Bergeron, Hugh McGuire, D. J. Riordan, A. Tolton; Messrs. R. W. Clifford, T. A. Moran, Richard Prendergast, Andrew Cahill, P. T. Healy, J. J. McGrath, George D. McLaughlin, Michael Cudahy, E. D. Winslow, Charles A. Mair, J. P. Barrett, John Amberg, J. M. Reddy, John M. Smyth, W. P. Nelson, B. Callahan, J. Clark, W. P. Henneberry.

CLOSE OF THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

Addresses, Discussions, and Congratulations Are Indulged In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The subject at this morning's session of the Episcopal Congress was "True Policy of Diocesan Missions." The Rev. Gustave A. Carstensen of New York City read an essay. The Rev. Dr. Lindsay thought the Episcopal Church should enter fields already occupied, as it might succeed where others fail. He bewailed the weakness of the church in rural communities. Dr. Lindsay was followed by the Revs. J. T. Zorn of Morristown, N. Y.; George C. Foley of Williamsport, Pa.; James Mulcahey, D. D., of New York; H. P. Nichols of New Haven; Archbishop Moran of Maryland; and S. Gibbons of Nova Scotia, an Esquimaux missionary.

The Moonshiner's Still.

A man who has built no one knows how many Southern railroads told of an experience with "moonshiners" recently. "I had built a culvert where a small stream ran through a ravine," said he, "and had carried the road ahead 100 miles. Wishing to see whether the masonry of the culvert had settled or become otherwise weak, I determined to revisit it. As I approached it I looked down the two barrels of a shotgun. The man behind it politely asked me to halt. Did I halt? I halted. 'Why, hello! Roberts,' said the gentleman with the gun. He knew me while I was superintending the work. 'Come down and see what your culvert is doing,' said the man with the gun, dropping those ugly muzzles out of sight. The stream running under the culvert was furnishing the cool bath for three worms attached to as many stills. They were making whisky out of a mash made of pine tree tops, and O! what awfully bad whisky it was."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Claims There Is Discrimination.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A member of the Moran-Fitzsimmons company said today he had it on first-class authority that the Chicago and Northwestern railway goes around among its Chicago shippers every two or three months and makes a secret rebate on goods sent to the Upper Peninsula. There is talk of laying the case before the Inter-State Commission.

RIVAL OF THE KEELEY GOLD CURE.

Dr. J. A. McDonnell Advocates the Use of Sulphate of Strychnia.

"It is a mistake to quote me as saying I have discovered the Keeley cure for drunkenness," said Dr. J. A. McDonell of No. 471 Washington boulevard. "I have made no such claim. I admire Dr. Keeley for the work he is doing and the manner in which he does it.

"I think it was in the May number of the *Medical Record* that I read an article concerning a certain Dr. Bourgliski, who had successfully treated cases of drunkenness by the use of nitrate of strychnine. He commenced the treatment of on individual by hypodermically injecting one-sixteenth of a grain and gradually increasing the dose to one-twentieth of a grain. According to the report of his cases his success was more than claimed by Dr. Keeley, but the percentage of cures was not as great for the reason that Bourgliski did not treat any one case longer than ten days, when he allowed the patient to depart with a few pills to take at intervals. Of the fourteen cases reported treated by him eight were cured. These cases were men who visited his office irregularly and were treated or cared for as they doubtless would have been had they come under his daily observation. He gave them but one injection each visit.

"After reading the article I thought I would try it. Instead of using nitrate of strychnine I used sulphate of strychnine, and with a success far exceeding my most sanguine expectations. One of my patients was on the verge of delirium tremens. He imagined he was manipulating a wire running to one of the New York exchanges; he dealt in stocks during his delirium; and finally imagined the officers of the law were after him for a fancied crime. After quieting him I gave him probably one-twentieth of a grain of bichloride of gold and sodium. I continued this treatment for two or three days, when I gave him the sulphate of strychnine. At first the dose was one-ninetieth of a grain, which I gradually increased until I obtained the physiological action of the drug. He continued to have a craving for drink until the fifth day, when he began to lose all desire for it, and from that time, some months ago, until now has not had any inclination to drink. This man was bloated and had all the characteristics of the alcoholismic presence. Today his complexion is healthy appearing, he professes greater physical strength, and is trim and gentlemanly.

"Another conspicuous case was that of a man who was a periodical drunkard. He was one of those who would pawn his overcoat for a drink when on one of his sprees. He came to me six weeks ago in a deplorable condition. I treated him as in the former case and exacted a daily attendance. After three days' injections the desire for drink disappeared. I am now watching him closely, so as to detect any possible periodical return of the desire to drink, but I fear none.

"In all I have employed the sulphate of strychnine in about twenty cases, and, as I have said, with gratifying results. Five of these cases have been directly under my supervision daily; two I consider cured and three are still under treatment. I have been treating the disease of drunkenness for about one year. I'm not looking for any notoriety or particular pecuniary reward. I will treat any accredited person gratuitously on the condition only that his friends comply with certain restraints during treatment.

"I consider alcoholism a disease, and believe it is hereditary. I believe it can be cured like other diseases of the system. I have made it a point to look up the use and action of bichloride of gold and I find it has been successfully used in tubular diseases as far back as the fifteenth century. It fell into disuse because it was abused. It was again revived by a French physician in the early part of the eighteenth century and since that time has been used quite extensively, more so throughout Europe and the continent than in America. We know it has always had a specific action on all the glandular organs and especially those of the mucous membrane. Alcohol would not, if taken in moderate draughts occasionally, create disorder. It is known to aid and stimulate digestion, but if taken in excess it destroys the tissues and muscular organs. It acts like the jockey's spur when thrust in the sides of his horse—it simply elicits force without supplying it. Now, chloride of gold and this preparation of strychnine not only have the effect of being restoratives, but are permanently so. They simply undo the effects of alcohol and prevent any further changes likely to result in physical degeneration."

Dr McDonell has been a resident of Chicago for six years and a practicing physician for twenty-two years.

EVANSTON'S ANNUAL DEBATE CONTEST.

Literary Societies of the Preparatory Schools Compete—Students Versus Police.

The annual debate contest of the literary societies of the preparatory school of Northwestern University was held last evening in the First M. E. Church at Evanston. The prizes of $15 and $10 were awarded Eli P. Bennett and G. H. Smith.

After the contest the victorious societies proceeded to celebrate. The students were proceeding down Davis street with no disorder except an occasional yell, when the police came down with a swoop and marched two of them, Grant Jones and G. A. Choswick, to the station and put them behind the bars. Dr. O. H. Mann, President of the village, released the two prisoners to appear at 9 this morning. The outcome of the case will be watched with interest.

The weather interfered considerably yesterday afternoon and evening with the success of the church fair in Evanston, under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the Emmanuel M. E. Church. Nevertheless $500 was raised, which will go to complete the new church edifice on Greenwood boulevard.

Percheron Breeders Meet.

The American Percheron Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Sherman House yesterday. T. W. Palmer of Detroit, was elected President; I. L. Ellwood of De Kalb, Ill., Vice-President; William Hadden of Janesville, Wis., Treasurer. S. D. Thompson of Chicago, Secretary. The association has registered 1,350 home-bred animals and 160 imported during the year.

French Coach Horse Breeders.

The French Coach Horse Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year last night at the Sherman House: President, M. W. Dunham; Vice-President, E. A. Powell; Secretary, S. D. Thompson; Treasurer, E. K. Burnett.

PROSELYTE COAL-MINERS FOR KANSAS.

Emissaries from the Sunflower State in Indiana.

CARBON, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The strike in the coal belt of the State remains unchanged. Over 400 miners in this village are out and will remain out until the operators agree to pay 75 cents and 80 cents instead of the present scale of 65 cents.

Yesterday two operators from Kansas came here accompanied by Italians. Their purpose was to induce 200 or 300 of the miners to go to Kansas and work. It is said by some of the strikers that they have so far induced over 100 to go back with them. This has alarmed the syndicate operators, but still they refuse to accede to the 80-cent rate. Late this afternoon the Carbon committee were summoned by the Strikers' committee to go to Brazil. They responded, but what they did is not known at this writing. The strike here is not injuring the syndicate or the operators that are in the pool, because early in the season they contracted to supply thousands of tons at $1.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The switchmen's committee left here last night, but will return. They have been unable to secure a conference with General Manager Clark of the Missouri Pacific, who is still in Omaha.

An Easy Job.

Client—"What will you charge me if your are successful in breaking the will?"

Lawyer—"My usual fee is twenty per cent."

Client—"But you must remember that the will was drawn up by ten of the best lawyers of the city."

Lawyer—"O, in that case my charge will be only fifteen per cent."—*Judge.*

Reasonable Progress.

Detective (to Chief)—"Somebody has killed a woman and two children in a house on Mulberry street."

Chief—"Have you any clew to the murderer?"

Detective—"No; but I have the house located all right."—*Puck.*

Brass and steel fire-iron sets and coal hods. Dalton, housefurnisher, 56 Wabash.

Lemon and Orange.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon and Orange are made from the fruit and have their grateful, agreeable taste, without the turpentine odor which is observed in those extracts usually sold, made from poisonous oils, acids, and taste sharpened by cayenne pepper. Those who wish choice, pure extracts, should try Dr. Price's. They are all that is represented—pure, strong and of fine flavor—and stand alone in the market in these important respects. Be willing to pay a fair price for a pure article.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S

Edwin Arnold

Latest and Best POEM Will Appear in the

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE OF NOVEMBER 29.

Dissolves the obstructions in the pores, thus acting where other plasters fail.

QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

As the ferret hunts and kills the rat, so WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER hunts and literally kills pain.

A HIGHER GRADE OF PLASTER THAN HITHERTO KNOWN.

A scientific combination of pain relieving and curative Vegetable Drugs, with a penetrating base.

WOOD'S Penetrating PLASTER

AN OLD BLUNDER IN PLASTER MAKING.

Heretofore the makers of plasters have made them without reference to the fact that the pores are nearly always clogged with the effete matter escaping from the system. This is the reason that ordinary plasters are so slow in acting. WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER frees the pores, so that its medicinal agents are certainly and rapidly absorbed.

LAME BACK, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS.

Nothing affords such quick relief and permanent cure as WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER. Nearly all druggists keep them. If your druggist doesn't, ask him to obtain them for you.

Penetrates The Skin.

CORRECTIONVILLE BUILDINGS BURNED.

Over $75,000 Worth of Business Blocks Destroyed by Fire.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Twenty buildings in the business center of the town of Correctionville, Ia., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $75,000. Among the buildings destroyed are the Laub block Merchants' bank, G. W. Fletcher & Co., Lyman's millinery store, Rhenbottom's harness shop, Castle's jewelry store, and Hatfield's grocery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 20.—The Empire Woolen mills burned today, causing a loss of $25,000.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Fire today burned the Ashland Lime, Salt and Cement company's dock. In the engine room of the hoisting apparatus the flames were subdued after $20,000 damage had been done to the dock.

Raise in the Price of Cigarettes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The American Tobacco company of New York recently advanced cigarettes from $3.80 to $4 a thousand. A 50-cent rebate was promised on each lot of 1,000 purchased at or over $3.65. Following this came the advance, but then there was an advantage over the old rate. Then the company called for each customer to be registered, specifying that the rebate would be paid only to those who in the opinion of the company coöperated with and promoted its interests, and announcing that the first distribution would occur on April 1, 1892, being based on the purchases for the two months preceding Jan. 1, 1892. Several retailers have rebelled, and cheap cigarettes will probably be advanced 5 to 10 cents a package.

DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE

Afflicts a Well-Known Merchant. Itching and Burning Terrible. Doctors and All Remedies Fail.

Tries Cuticura. Relieved by the First Application and Entirely Cured in Five Weeks.

About eighteen months ago a small speck appeared on my ankle; it resembled a fish scale; it became larger, and I consulted a physician, who pronounced it psoriasis or moneyed disease because it resembled money. I applied an ointment, but it spread until at last it covered almost my entire body. My suffering was something terrible, burning and itching sensation continually until it became almost unendurable. I suffered tortures especially at night, and for two months I was compelled to sleep with gloves on. I became desperate. I would have given anything to be relieved of the itching sensation. I tried a number of remedies without any relief. I was requested to try Cuticura; this I did, and, to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the Cuticura, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent according to directions for about four or five weeks, when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the suffering I went through! I cannot speak with too much favor for the "Cuticura Remedies," and I would recommend it to all those who are suffering from the same disease that I have suffered.

JOHN T. MELODY,
Of Melody Brothers, Wyandotte, Mich.

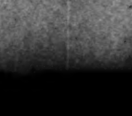
Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

ABOUT DRINKING-WATER.

Large Cities Investigating Their Water Supply—Discovery of Disease Germs—Smaller Cities Also in Danger.

New York and other cities are now agitating the very serious question of their water supply. Investigation has brought to light the fact that impure matters, in spite of expensive attempts at prevention, will find their way into the streams from which the water supply is drawn. It has been thought for years that a stream running in the open air will cleanse itself partially by settling of the impure matter and partly by aeration, but it has recently been decided by the proper authorities that no such process of self-purification takes place.

As in most places the water supply is drawn from streams which pass through land where cattle, horses, or sheep graze a very general movement has taken place throughout the United States towards the purification of water for drinking purposes in the home itself. The most popular and effective method is to mix a little pure whiskey with the water; filtration, it seems, does not get rid of the presence of poisonous nitrates. It is to be impressed on all those who take this method of preserving their health that the whiskey used must be pure. Duffy's Pure Malt is highly recommended by leading doctors and scientists as being the purest medicinal whiskey on the market. Blues, headaches, nervousness, liability to sore throat, peculiar pains in the back, and many other small but troublesome ills frequently have their origin in impure drinking-water. The mixing of a little Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey with drinking-water will render it incapable of producing these or even the worse effects of typhoid and other malignant fevers of the same type. By the by, it will be well to remember when you call at your druggist's or grocer's for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey that it is the only pure medicinal one, so do not be willing to take a substitute recommended as "just as good."

FREE!

In order to demonstrate the superiority of the Hydro-Electro Vacuum treatment for the cure of all chronic diseases no charge will be made for the next fifteen days. All persons suffering from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, Piles, Constipation, or any Chronic Ailment will be given treatment without charge.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Hydro-Electro Vacuum Co.,
617, 618, 619 Pullman Building.

When the STOMACH is weak, no matter what the disease, the patient must have nourishment. Then is the time for

ARENDS KUMYSS.

Its restorative power borders on the wonderful, and unlike drugs it never can do harm. It is a COMFORT always, and has saved thousands of lives.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

But beware of the numerous poor and often unwholesome imitations sold by substituting druggists.

Arend's Kumyss is the ORIGINAL and the BEST IN THE WORLD. It is not sold to the trade, but furnished to consumers directly from

Arend's Drug Store
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

NEW LOOP SCHEME.

IT CONTEMPLATES BRINGING ALL LINES NEARER TOGETHER.

An Order Will Be Introduced in the Council Asking for a Loop on Lake, Market, and Van Buren Streets—President Wheeler of the Chicago City Railway Company Presents Figures Showing the Necessity for a New Down-Town Loop—Trains Run by Various Companies.

The following preamble and order were received through the mail at THE TRIBUNE office last evening with a note saying: "Ald. Dorman will introduce the inclosed at the Council meeting to be held Monday evening":

WHEREAS, An ordinance is now before this Council relating to the construction of a down-town loop for the accommodation of the street-car lines of the North, South, and West Divisions of the city, which ordinance does not contemplate running the South Side cars any nearer to the North and West Divisions than at present, and

WHEREAS, The people of said North and West Divisions will have to travel a long distance through the business district to reach said South Side cars for the World's Fair, therefore it is hereby

Ordered, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby directed to confer with the officers of the North, South, and West Side Street railway companies and report to this Council whether said companies will not construct said loop on Lake, Market, and Van Buren streets and operate all North and West Side lines by shorter loops within said South Side loop, thus avoiding all dangerous crossings and making easy access to each of the main railway stations.

Such a loop as is here suggested would be convenient to World's Fair visitors arriving over the railroads at the Northwestern Depot on Wells street, the Union Depot at Madison and Canal streets, and the depots on Van Buren street. That seems to be the idea of the order. It is not likely to be acceptable to the South Division company, however, as the loop would be costly and would add several minutes to the time of the trips.

President Wheeler's Statement.

President G. H. Wheeler of the Chicago City railway company has stated the position of the company as to granting new cross-town lines, and has given reasons why, in the opinion of the directory, such extension cannot be judiciously undertaken at present. President Wheeler has said in substance:

A careful inspection has been made of each of the proposed lines and the results have been submitted to the Board of Directors. It is possible that time may make the building of these lines proposed practicable. The lines proposed are on Thirty-fifth street, Fifty-seventh street, Fifty-first street, Seventy-fifth street, Forty-seventh, Seventy-ninth, and other streets between these. The lines make over sixteen miles of double track or thirty-three miles of single track, some of them crossing steam railroad tracks that are in constant use, one of them having over eighty tracks. Many of the streets on which it is proposed that street car lines shall be built have neither sewers, gas, nor water.

Each of the proposed lines would require that more cars should be run around the down-town loop. It is impossible to carry more passengers without having more track-room down-town, and the present loop will not accommodate more cars.

During the morning rush, barring accidents and obstacles, 147 cars, including grip cars, are carried around the loop every thirty minutes. Under favorable circumstances a car makes the circuit of the loop in from nine to fourteen minutes. The distance is 3,000 feet. The 147 cars including grips make a continuous line 4,258 feet long and this fact has given force to the suggestion that the street car company occupies the street to the exclusion of other traffic. The company is desirous of removing this objection by taking its Wabash avenue trains from State street altogether and running over a new loop via Michigan avenue where there is little traffic. The loop is to extend north on Michigan avenue from Madison street to Washington west to Wabash avenue and south on Wabash avenue. The new loop will greatly increase the carrying capacity of the company and therefore accommodate the public better. The change will be of especial benefit in view of the World's Fair.

The danger of grade crossings of railroads is a material obstacle to building some of the proposed cross-town lines.

South and West Sides Compared.

THE TRIBUNE published yesterday the results of observations taken at different hours of trains passing a given point on the South Side company's loop. Below are given observations on the South and West Sides taken at the same hours yesterday: A brief comparison shows that between 3:10 and 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon the Chicago City railway company carried fourteen trains around its loop, while the West Chicago Street railroad company carried only eight. During the ten minutes between 5:18 and 5:28, a much busier hour, the number of trains passing a given point on the South Side company's loop was seventeen, on the West Side company's loop thirteen.

Between 3:15 and 3:25 o'clock nine North Side cable-trains passed THE TRIBUNE Building, and between 5:18 and 5:28 o'clock only eight. The South Side road carried around its loop at the corresponding hours the day previous fourteen and seventeen trains respectively.

It has been claimed that the West Side company has taxed the loop to its utmost capacity, but these figures would seem to indicate that the South Side company approaches nearer the maximum. If the cars on the South Side lines are still insufficient to accommodate the public because the South Side loop cannot accommodate more cars, a new loop would seem to be almost indispensable to the South Side system. Following are the results of yesterday's observations taken at La Salle and Washington streets:

Working of the West Side.

A Milwaukee avenue grip with a Noble street trailer passed La Salle and Washington streets at 3:15. The two cars contained about a dozen passengers altogether. One minute later came a Madison street train with an Ogden avenue trailer, all the seats inside being full. Half a minute later came a Madison street train with no trailer half the seats being occupied. At 3:17 was another train exactly like the preceding, with seats two-thirds full. After an interval of two minutes there was another Madison street train with an Ogden avenue trailer, the greater part of the seats being full. At 3:21 a Madison street train without trailer passed. All the seats were taken. At 3:24 a Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer passed. The closed Madison street car was full and people were standing in the Ogden avenue car. At 3:25 a Madison street train without trailer came along, all the seats being occupied.

At 4:10 o'clock a Madison street train without trailer came. All the seats were occupied. Thirty seconds later came another Madison street without trailer, and with a dozen passengers. At 4:11 was another Madison without trailer, but with all the seats occupied. Half a minute later came a Milwaukee avenue train with Noble street trailer, most of the seats in both cars being occupied. At 4:12½ came a Madison street train without trailer, and with passengers hanging from the straps. At 4:13¼ there came a Milwaukee avenue train with a Milwaukee avenue trailer, both half full. At 4:14½ there was a Madison street train without trailer and with passengers standing up. Half a minute later a Madison street train without trailer. Half the seats were occupied. A Milwaukee avenue train with Division street trailer came forty-five seconds later, nearly full. At 4:16½ another Milwaukee avenue train with Noble street trailer came by nearly empty. At 4:18 a Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer passed with standing room only. At 4:19 a Madison street train without trailer passed, all the seats being occupied. At 4:19 there was another Madison street train without trailer, but with full seats. Thirty seconds later came a Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer, the trailer having no empty seats. At 4:20 there passed a Madison street train without trailer. Most of the best standing room was already taken. At 4:21 a Madison street train without trailer passed with half the seats occupied. At 4:22 a Milwaukee avenue grip with no trailer passed, all the seats being occupied. A minute later another Milwaukee avenue grip passed nearly empty. Forty-five seconds later came a Milwaukee avenue grip half filled. At 4:24¾ a Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer arrived with poor standing room left. At 4:26 a Madison street train without trail came along with all the seats full. At 4:26¾ came another Madison street without trailer and half the seats full.

At 4:27½ a Milwaukee avenue train with Division street trailer passed the corner. Both cars were full, the Milwaukee avenue car having but little standing room. At 4:29½ a Milwaukee avenue grip without trailer passed by empty.

At 5:18 came a Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer. At 5:18½ came a Milwaukee avenue train with two Humboldt Park trailers. At 5:19 a Madison street train without trailer followed. At 5:10 there came a Milwaukee avenue train with a Humboldt Park trailer. At 5:21½ there was another Madison street train without a trailer. A Milwaukee avenue train with a North avenue trailer passed at 5:22. A Madison street train without a trail came at 5:23½. Half a minute later came a Milwaukee avenue train with both Humboldt Park and Noble street trailers. A Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer came at 5:25, followed thirty seconds later by another train exactly similar. At 5:27 a Milwaukee avenue train with North avenue and Humboldt Park trailers passed. A Madison street train with Ogden avenue trailer passed at 5:27½, and another similar train at 5:28. All the train between 5:13 and 5:28 were heavily loaded.

The North Side Cars.

Tab was kept for ten minutes yesterday afternoon, between 3:15 and 3:25 o'clock, on grip cars that pass THE TRIBUNE Building as follows:

Just before 3:15 there was a blockade of three partly-filled Wells street grips. A Clybourn avenue grip glided by at 3:15, followed one and a half minutes later by a Lincoln avenue grip with a Garfield avenue trailer. They were one block behind the Clybourn car. Three rods behind the Lincoln avenue train in distance and one-half minute in time came a Clark street grip. Two minutes later a Lincoln avenue grip with a Garfield avenue trailer came along, a block and a half behind. Two Clark street cars came next, one minute and one block behind. A Clybourn avenue grip with Division street and North Halsted street trailers, one minute and one block later, were followed by a Lincoln avenue grip and a Fullerton trailer, one minute and one block behind. Then a Lincoln avenue grip with a Garfield trailer railed by one minute and a half block behind. The last train was composed of two Clark street cars. They were half a block and half a minute behind. The remaining one and one-half minutes of the ten passed with no cars. None of the cars were crowded. The streets were jammed with teams and there was evidence of trouble on the Wells street line shown in the blockade at the beginning of the tab and the fact that no Wells street cars passed during the ten minutes.

At 4:11½ a Clark street grip and trailer passed THE TRIBUNE office, both cars being well filled. Following at an interval of one-half block and one-half minute later came a Lincoln avenue grip with Fullerton and Garfield avenue trailers. These cars were almost empty. Three minutes elapsed before the next train, two blocks behind passed. It consisted of a Clark street grip and trailer and both cars were crowded, many of the passengers standing. At an interval of one block and one minute came a Wells street grip and trailer well filled. Many passengers were standing in the next train, which comprised a Lincoln avenue grip and a Garfield avenue trailer. This train was one block and one minute behind that preceding. A Clybourn avenue grip and Halsted street trailer was one block and one-half minute behind, and both cars were well filled. Next came a Wells street grip and trailer, with few passengers, one block and one-half minute behind. At 4:19 a Lincoln avenue grip with Clark street and Fullerton avenue trailers passed one block and one-half minute behind the former. There was an interval of one block and one minute before a Wells street grip and trailer passed. This train carried very few passengers. At a distance of one-half block and one-half minute in time came a Clark street grip and trailer. It carried but few passengers one block in distance and one minute in time, then followed a Wells street grip and trailer, with few passengers. At 4:22½ followed a Lincoln avenue grip and Garfield avenue trailer, one block and one minute behind. This train was crowded. One minute later one block distant followed a Clark street grip and trailer. There were few passengers aboard. There was an interval of two minutes, when at 4:25½ followed a Lincoln avenue grip and Fullerton and Garfield avenue trailers, all the cars well filled. At a distance of two blocks and an interval of one and a half minutes then came a Clark street grip and trailer with few passengers aboard; one-half a minute elapsed when at 4:28 a Lincoln avenue grip with Garfield avenue trailer passed, one block behind the preceding train. Both cars were well filled. A Clybourn avenue grip and Halsted street trailer followed, with few passengers. There had been an interval of one block and one minute. At 4:30 came a Clark street grip and trailer nearly empty, one-half block and one minute behind.

Ten Minutes During a "Rush" Time.

The North Side trains were plentiful on the loop yesterday afternoon between 5:18 and 5:28 o'clock. It was raining hard at the time and in most instances the cars were crowded. Following is the record:

At 5:19 o'clock a Wells street grip and trailer passed a point on Dearborn street just north of Madison street. Every seat was filled and passengers occupied all the available standing-room. The open seats of the grip were all occupied, notwithstanding the rain. At 5:20½ a Lincoln avenue grip with a Fullerton avenue and a Garfield avenue trailer passed. It swarmed with people and one woman was standing on the bottom step of one of the trailers. More than a block behind it came a Clybourn avenue grip with Halsted street and Milwaukee avenue trailers. It passed the observation point at 5:24½ and there was not even standing-room for the people who were waiting on the cross-walk. A half minute later it was followed by a Lincoln avenue train with all the seats filled and a hand on every strap. At 5:26 a Clark street train passed. People were standing up in the trailer, but the platforms were empty. At 5:26½ a Lincoln avenue grip with a Garfield and Center street trailer followed and the conductor called out "No room!" as he passed the cross-walk. A Wells street train immediately followed at 5:27. It was only partly filled and several seats of the trailer were vacant. At 5:28 a Clark street train with one trailer passed, and although the seats were filled it was not at all crowded.

DID NOT OFFER TO RESIGN.

Ex-Judge Grinnell Denies the "Post's" Report that He is Obnoxious to Aldermen.

Ex-Judge Grinnell, the general counsel of the Chicago City railway company, denies the story published in the *Post* and *Herald* that his resignation as an officer of the company had been offered.

"I read this evening for the first time the [lying] story about my alleged resignation" [in the mendacious *Post*], said he, last evening. "I have not tendered my resignation, have not thought of doing so, nor have I been asked to do so, and so of course have not been told that my resignation would not be accepted. I don't know how such an idea could have been suggested [unless invented by the *Post*]. Personally, I do not believe that any member of the City Council makes any objection to me and I do not believe that any personality figures at all in the question of giving or not giving the down-town loop asked for by the South Side system. I regret that such suggestions appeared in print [the lying *Post*]. Several reporters called on me this morning and asked me if I had seen the article [in the lying *Post*]. I told them I had not, and supposed it to be a discussion of the merits of the proposed loop or objections thereto. I said I preferred not to be interviewed on the subject and they courteously left."—*News*.

NORTH SIDE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

Its Reply to an Assertion Concerning the Running Time.

The North Chicago Street Railway company sends the following card to THE TRIBUNE for publication:

In reply to the charge that the North Chicago Street railroad company had reduced the running time of its cars with the result that people were left on the street corners to shiver in the cold in order that the gripman might make their trips in the time allowed the management enters a general and most emphatic denial. "The running time," said one of the officials yesterday, "is the same as it was during the summer months, and the grips leave the barns every four minutes, just as they did when the travel was much heavier than it now is." As to gripmen running by people standing on the street corners, the management says that: "Such conduct is a violation of the company's rules, and all offenders of the kind are either suspended or discharged when found out."

The company does not attempt a denial of the statement made in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning on the authority of one of the employés that the running time had been reduced for the purpose of nipping out one train a day, thereby saving $4 or $5 a day, and the fact remains that the reduction in the running time is regarded as an excuse for leaving people shivering at the crossings.

WHAT A BROKEN SLOT-BAR CAUSED.

North Side Cars and a Host of Passengers Delayed.

Clybourn avenue grip No. 421 broke its slot-bar on the corner at Randolph and Dearborn streets at 6:30 o'clock last evening. People were returning to their homes after the day's work and the cars were crowded.

Trains of cable cars stretched from the scene of the accident around the loop to Madison and La Salle streets, in all sixty-one cars, and every one of them crowded. The down-town loop was stopped and the wrecking crew sent to remove the obstacle. The slot-bar was fast to the cable and jammed, making the work of removal extremely difficult. South-bound trains were stopped at Illinois street and switched, and during the early evening thousands of passengers were compelled to walk from that point or pay double fare.

IT IS A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

Power of the Illinois Railroad Commission to Be Tested in Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A few months ago the Jacksonville, Louisville, and St. Louis railroad company applied to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for an order to compel the Wabash railroad company to permit the former road to construct its track across the Wabash track at Litchfield, and upon investigation and hearing the commission ordered the Wabash to permit the other road to lay the track. The attorneys for the Wabash today applied to Judge Fouke of the Circuit Court and obtained a writ of certiorari against the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners commanding them to certify the record of their proceedings in the matter to the next term of the Circuit Court. The point involved in these proceedings is whether the Commissioners have authority to allow a railroad company to build its tracks beyond the point specified in its charter.

Arranging Bering Sea Arbitrators.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 20.—It is learned from well-informed quarters that information has been received here that either the Emperor of Germany or the President of the Swiss Republic will be asked by the British Government to represent Great Britain in the Arbitration committee to be appointed to settle the Bering Sea question.

LAID IN THE GRAVE.

COL. W. HALE THOMPSON BURIED IN OAKWOODS CEMETERY.

The Funeral Services at Unity Church Attended by a Large Gathering of the Friends of the Departed—Elaborate and Beautiful Floral Tributes Sent by Military and Civic Organizations — Dr. Thomas Delivers a Notable Address—W. J. Florence's Funeral.

The funeral of Col. William Hale Thompson, held yesterday noon in Unity Church, was notable in many ways. It was more largely attended than any funeral in this city since that of Gen. W. E. Strong. The body of the large church was filled to its utmost capacity, and the expressions of grief were profound and general. This was made particularly noticeable by the elaborate and beautiful floral tributes sent by the military and civic organizations of which Col. Thompson was a loved and honored comrade. They symbolized the relations which were cherished by the dead soldier and which endeared him to the circle of intimate associates.

But hosts of individual friends sent floral tokens, and the residence was full of their fragrance. The casket lay in the parlor of the Delaware place mansion surrounded by roses, betokening the quickening powers of the universe; chrysanthemums making radiant the winter of humanity, and palms proclaiming peace and victory.

At 11:30 o'clock the immediate kindred and friends of the departed offered up private prayer and service at the residence.

These ceremonies were opened with singing by the Lotus Quartet, which rendered Cardinal Newman's solemn hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." Mr. Milsted, the pastor of Unity Church, read as the scripture lesson Christ's prayer in Gethsemane and offered a brief prayer. As the quartet was singing the funeral anthem, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," the casket was borne to the hearse and conveyed to the church.

Large Gathering at the Church.

A large concourse of people had already assembled to do homage to the dead, and the chancel and pulpit had been made ornate with potted plants and floral designs. In the center of the platform, relieved against a background of waving palms and tree ferns, stood the offering of the Veteran Union League to its dead President—a great crescent of roses, over which a snowy dove hovered with outspread pinions; a fouled anchor of roses from the Farragut Naval club stood on the right, and on the left was a pillow of roses bearing the crossed sabers of the National Guard. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Nichols sent a floral frigate inscribed with the words: "In Peace." In addition to these there was also an escutcheon bearing the Templar's cross, from St. Bernard Commandery, and a lyre from the Veteran's Union League.

As the funeral train approached the portals of the church Organist H. M. Wild executed Chopin's "Marche Funebre" upon the organ and the assemblage arose in token of deference and homage. The honorary pall-bearers escorted the casket to the flag-draped bier before the altar, where it reposed hidden under a drift of roses. The honorary bearers were: Ferd W. Peck, H. H. Kohlsaat, Col. Le Grand W. Perce, Floyd A. Seavern, A. O. Slaughter, J. R. Richardson, Walter L. Peck, and W. F. Meserve, and those who bore the sacred burden were J. J. Sullivan and Horace L. Wait, Charles H. Dibble and Canute R. Matson, D. H. Hammer and D. W. Clark, A. J. Minsch and W. A. McCourtney, D. A. Arnold and D. J. Avery, H. Purington and T. E. Miller, representing each of the organizations which mourned Col. Thompson's death.

Dr. Thomas' Oration.

Mr. Milsted read fitting scriptures over the dead, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas delivered the funeral oration. It was a notable address and such a one as is seldom pronounced in the presence of death. It was full of the spirit of profound philosophy, not terrified by the shadows of the tomb and not exulting in unfounded hopes. But it was sublime in its grasp upon immortality, and rich in sympathy, faith, and consolation. Beginning with the idea that "life is the correspondence of an organism with its environment" he developed a demonstration of the fact of immortality and declared that death was but a step in evolution, not a catastrophe, not a mistake; the birth of a new relationship, not the destruction of temporal relationships. And from this point of view he denied the power of death and asserted his conviction that life could never perish. In conclusion, he pictured the perfect bliss of an existence where the ideal is actual and where the beautiful is eternal.

At the conclusion of the public ceremony the funeral train proceeded to Oakwoods, where the body was interred.

FLORENCE'S BODY IN NEW YORK.

Special Train Carries the Remains from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Hundreds of members of the profession took a last look at the features of their once loved companion, William J. Florence, this evening at the Continental Hotel. The face, exposed in the casket, did not seem the familiar one so often met on the street. During his illness Florence wasted away and lost the rotundity of form for which he was noted in life. The change was remarkable.

All of today telegrams were received by his sisters, Mrs. Barney Williams and Mrs. Wiardo, from Joe Jefferson, Louisa Drew, A. M. Palmer, and others.

Col. Clayton McMichael, who was President Arthur's Marshal of the District of Columbia, took charge of affairs here, and at his suggestion Mrs. Williams cabled to Mrs. Florence the sad news of her husband's death. The latter replied that she desired the funeral to be held at St. Ann's Church, New York City. In accordance with this request the body was taken to New York tonight on a special train tendered by the Pennsylvania railroad company.

The funeral will take place Monday, but the body will be placed in a vault until Mrs. Florence returns.

Those that accompanied the body were: Mrs. Barney Williams, sister of Mr. Florence; Mrs. Norman Wiard, sister of Mr. Florence; Commodore Tooker, his brother-in-law; Police Inspector Peter Conlin, his brother; ex-Recorder George Mitchell of Brooklyn and his wife, the latter being Mr. Florence's niece, and Col. McMichael. Upon the arrival of the party they will proceed direct to the Fifth Avenue Hotel with the body. Col. McMichael, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Florence, made all the arrangements here today for the transportation of the body, and together with Mr. A. M. Palmer of New York will attend to the various details of the funeral.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The remains of William J. Florence arrived here at 10:30 tonight. The party was met at the Desbrosses street ferry by Sub-Postmaster Corbin of Brooklyn with a hearse and carriages.

The remains were taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The body will be taken to St. Agnes Monday morning, where a solemn requiem mass will be said by Dr. Braun, the pastor of the church. The body will be placed in a vault in Greenwood Cemetery and will not be buried until Mrs. Florence, who sails today, arrives in this country.

[The eminent comedian, William J. Florence, has passed away. The announcement of his death will come with all the acuteness of personal loss to a large circle of friends and admirers all over the country. There is probably not an actor on the American stage, unless it be his recent associate, Mr. Jefferson, whose demise would be more generally and sincerely mourned. He was a man who commended himself not only to his friends but also to the general public by his geniality, wit, and kindliness and the magnetic traits of his personality. His love of comedy was based upon his own innate cheery disposition, which displayed itself not only in his love of a joke, even at the expense of himself, but in a rare and delicate sense of humor which he manifested to the close of his life. His long career upon the stage never blunted or dulled this humor. Like Thackeray, he never grew old. "Age could not wither nor custom stale his infinite variety," but "Alas! poor Yorick, where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar?"

The influence of such a man as Florence, however, does not cease with his exit. The world has been made happier by his living in it. Wherever he appeared he brought the sunshine with him. As a table companion among his friends he was inimitable, and he had friends everywhere. As a gentleman he was always dominated by a high sense of honor and manliness. During his long career no taint has attached to his character. As an artist he has done much to elevate the stage. Even in the early periods of his professional career, when he devoted himself exclusively to Irish characters, he was never clown or buffoon. His Irishman, whether master or servant, was always a creature of infinite jest and exuberant fancy. When he essayed the higher rôles of comedy he brought the same genuine qualities of refinement and humor to his work. In this respect he stood aloof from most so-called comedians of the present day whose proper place is on the variety stage. The feeling which brought Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Florence together was a natural one, for, though widely apart in personality and idiosyncrasies of disposition, their views of comedy and of the methods which should characterize its presentation were identical and both of them brought to it the refinement of gentlemen and the gifts of culture and scholarship. Mr. Florence was more a man of the world than Mr. Jefferson, but he gave himself with zest to the love of books just as the latter has given himself to the art of the canvas. Together they have done a great work in elevating and purifying the stage and there will be a general feeling of regret that the partnership has been dissolved by death. It may well suggest the mournful question: What shall we do when the last of these old school gentlemen of the stage makes his exit and the theater is left in the hands of the variety performers, special act men, and buffoons, who are now degrading it with their silliness?

It is rare that it is given to any man to lead a more useful life than that of Mr. Florence. It is doubtful whether there is any person living who has given innocent diversion and wholesome amusement to so many thousands as he. In this world of grim realities and tragedies, of wearing cares and responsibilities, the man who can lighten them by his talent in humor and help to lift the burdens even for a little, is a public benefactor. Such was Florence. Out of his own infinite fund of good spirits, and out of that rare sense of humor of his which sometimes produced a laugh and sometimes deep sympathy, but always made one happier and better for seeing him, he added continually to the pleasure of others, and just as continually drew them to a higher level of taste and appreciation. It was this quality which led the public to regard him not only with admiration but with affection, and which will cause widespread regret and grief, for there are many others who could have been more easily spared than he. The death of such a man, holding high ideals, is a severe loss in these degenerate days of the theater.]

The Rev. Michael Dineen.

The Rev. Michael Dineen, assistant pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Wilmington, Ill., died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital yesterday of typhoid pneumonia. He completed his course at the Niagara University two years ago, at which time he went to Wilmington, after having taken the holy orders. He leaves a widowed mother. The funeral will take place Monday from the Church of Our Lady of Help.

Miss Mattie Wood.

Miss Mattie Wood of Ogdensburg, N. Y., in former years well known in theatrical circles, died at the residence of Dr. J. A. McDonell, No. 471 Washington boulevard, last evening. Miss Wood had been the guest of Mrs. McDonell, and while returning from a social gathering contracted a cold, which developed into catarrhal pneumonia. The remains will be taken to Ogdensburg for interment.

Obituary Notes.

Judge Silas M. Clark of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania died last night.

Senator Gilbert A. Deane died at his residence in Copake, N. Y., yesterday, aged 41 years.

Isaac R. Diller, ex-Consul of the United States at Florence, died yesterday at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72 years. He had been for many years a resident of Chicago, where his widow and daughter now reside.

MUST ASK PERMISSION TO SAVE LIFE.

Considerable Red Tape Had to Be Unwound Before the Rescue of the George.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The tug Sumner arrived here this afternoon with the dismasted schooner George in tow, having picked it up eight miles from Goderich. The George presents a sad-looking wreck. Its mainmast is gone at the deck, foremast about fifteen feet below the crosstrees, the mizzen topmast is broken off just above the masthead, and all its canvas is gone and booms broken. The tug Onaping left here last night to go to the relief of the schooner Fellowcraft, which is ashore on Kettle Point, about twenty miles from Fort Gratiot.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Department of Marine yesterday received the following message from Capt. Babb, Receiver of Wrecks at Goderich:

Have not rescued the crew of the disabled vessel yet. Another showing signals of distress. The Canadian tug has refused to tow the lifeboat, being a small tug, and wind and sea too high. An American tug is willing to try. Can I get permit? Something must be done or crews must perish. Myself and crew on watch two days and nights.

Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, at once telegraphed: "Hire American tug to save life if no other available." The *World*, commenting on the above, says:

What a ridiculous thing it is that Capt. Babb, who is, under the Marine Department, Receiver of Wrecks at the Port of Goderich, should have to wire Ottawa for permission to respond to signals of distress thrown out by a boat three miles away. No matter how promptly the Minister of Marine may grant his august authority, an hour or two hours might elapse before the Receiver of Wrecks could act, and in that time the distressed boat could go to the bottom with all on board. The marine laws enforced on the American lakes are disgraceful to the United States and Canada. As regards international shipping interests they are disgraceful, and as regards the shipping of each country quite apart from foreign entanglements those regulations are unwieldy and out of date, as witness this message to Ottawa for permission to rescue a sinking boat that might belong to Canada and to the very Port of Goderich just as well as not. A signal of distress on the lakes should constitute a contract with the first competent vessel that comes to give assistance. The flag of neither nation should interfere with the rescue of life and property.

An American tug took the George, one of the distressed schooners off here, to Port Huron, and another American tug has gone after another, the Kelly, which is flying a signal of distress. The schooner S. L. Watson, badly iced, passed Sarnia in tow today.

CHARGE AGAINST A LIFE-SAVING CREW.

Inspector Rogers Goes to Manistee to Investigate—Marine Rates.

The charge is made that the life-saving crew at Manistee waited two hours before throwing out a line to the wreck of the schooner Estelle. Lieut. H. B. Rogers, Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, left Chicago yesterday for Manistee to investigate the charge.

Vesselmen succeeded yesterday in maintaining Thursday's advance, as there were not many boats on the market. The Anchor line was the only lake and rail line taking any grain. Within ten days it has taken over 1,000,000 bushels to the seaboard. From Duluth 9½ cents was bid for boats to carry wheat to Buffalo. This was about the last chance of the season to get the accumulated wheat out at Duluth. Vesselmen made no predictions regarding grain rates today. Some hoped that 5 cents would be paid on wheat. Charters were: To Buffalo—Wilhelm, barley; Crosthwaite, flaxseed; Nirvana, rye. To Erie—Australasia, wheat at 4¾ cents. To Port Huron—Margaret Olwill, oats at 3 cents. Totals—Wheat, 70,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; barley, 45,000 bushels; rye, 45,000 bushels; flaxseed, 28,000 bushels.

The steamer John Rugee, which arrived here yesterday, was sixty hours in coming from Sand Bay to Chicago, a speed of five miles an hour. Capt. Fitzgerald had to fight his way through the gale. A big wave fell on the deck as he was coming out of the cabin door. It carried him bodily for fifteen feet before he could save himself.

MILWAUKEE'S POSTOFFICE TO BE SOLD.

Bids Will Be Received at Washington Until Dec. 7—Cream City Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary of the Treasury Foster issued an order today for the sale of the Milwaukee Postoffice and the ground on which it stands, bids to be received at Washington until Dec. 7. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on Milwaukee street and 120 feet on Wisconsin street, and is one of the most valuable corners in the city. The building, which was completed in 1859, originally cost $161,779, and $57,768 was afterward expended in improving it. The government reserves the right to lease the property until such time as the new postoffice is completed at a rent not to exceed 6 per cent of the purchase.

The entire day in the case of Toohey, Dooley, and Rockaway, on trial for the attempted robbery and murder of street-car driver Grothe, was occupied with the arguments of the counsel for the defense. They insisted that Toohey's confession was due to a diseased mind and that there was no other evidence to connect Dooley and Rockaway with the crime than Toohey's confession. Assistant District Attorney Wahl will close for the State tomorrow, when the case will go to the jury.

Manager Wall of the Badger Illuminating company said today that his company would not accept a contract for the lighting of streets for a shorter period than five years. Many Aldermen who favor the city building an electric light plant of its own will oppose a contract longer than two years with the Badger company.

The Special Convocation of the Wisconsin Consistory closed tonight with a banquet at the Kirby House, covers being laid for over 200 guests. The class which finished taking the degrees today is one of the largest ever put through by the Wisconsin Consistory and swells its membership to 695.

The Wisconsin Florists' and Gardeners' club, encouraged by the success of their first flower show, which closed tonight, intend to make the exhibition an annual affair hereafter.

PROBING THAT UKASE.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE HOLDS A SECRET SESSION.

Nearly Twenty Supposed Witnesses Pass Into President Baker's Room—Messrs. Kennett, Schwartz, Dupee, and McCormick Among Them—Every One Sworn to Secrecy—Exciting Time in the Corn Pit, Due to a Corner Story—The November Price Jumps from 54½c to 60c.

The Board of Trade committee to investigate the origin of the bogus ukase of the Czar were in session yesterday afternoon in President Baker's room.

The committee Russianized American methods of procedure by holding a secret session and issuing an order that nothing relating to the proceedings be given to the press. Even the witnesses were cautioned not to talk after their examination.

The session of the committee began immediately after the close of the board at noon and continued until 4:30 o'clock. Eighteen or twenty witnesses were examined—at least that many went into the room and walked out again. They remained before the committee from four to twelve minutes. F. J. Kennett of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. was in the room ten minutes and when he came out said he had told the committee precisely what he had said through the press. He could not tell more and was not inclined to tell less. Schwartz, Dupee, and McCormick were also before the committee. The smallest possible fraction of time was consumed in eliciting their knowledge of the famous Americanized ukase.

When all those summoned and present had appeared before the committee the door leading to Secretary Stone's apartments was securely fastened and the committee discussed the afternoon's labor. What conclusion the committee reached they declined to state.

"I have nothing to say to reporters," said Chairman Chandler. "We will make our report to the directors."

The opinion gained strength during the session of the committee that the author of the ukase "fake" would not be identified.

"We could have three or four investigating committees in session here every day in the year if we undertook to run down every 'fake' floating around the floor," said a prominent broker while waiting to appear before the committee.

"O, it is simply one of the little pleasantries of our private wire systems," said another.

"Yes, and our public wire systems, too," said a third. "I would like to see the faker extinguished, but how are you going to accomplish it? The man at the other end of the cable is the Czar, and his ukase goes unless you can maintain your own private house abroad. The committee may be able to show the versatile cable news agent guiltless in this instance, but I doubt it."

FLURRY OVER A CORNER STORY.

November Corn Jumps Nearly Six Cents on the Strength of a Doubtful Report.

A rather remarkable flurry in November corn attracted considerable attention on 'Change yesterday, and while the excitement was intense for a while matters quieted down before the session closed. The trouble was caused by a story to the effect that Bartlett, Frazier & Co. had completed arrangements to run an artistic little corner in corn for this month's delivery and that as a preliminary they had got long 1,500,000 bushels and perfected their plans to take care of whatever cash corn might turn up.

The short interest in the market according to this story was something less than 5,000,000 bushels, and as there are only 300,000 bushels of contract corn in store in Chicago it really looked as if, provided the story was true, there would be some difficulty in filling all these contracts. There were some brilliant touches to the story in the shape of references to the Cudahy corner of two years ago, when on the last day of the month of November corn advanced thirty cents a bushel. There were some other details likely to scare a timid short out of a year's growth.

The closing price for November Thursday afternoon was 53 cents. It opened yesterday morning at 54¼ cents, and as the shorts fell over each other to get in their lines prices advanced quickly to 60 cents, but finally fell off to 57 cents, and closed at 58 cents.

The trade is much divided in its opinion as to the correctness of the story which caused all the trouble. Many well-posted members insist that the entire shortage for November is less than 500,000 bushels, and that Bartlett, Frazier & Co. certainly have less than 250,000 bushels long for this month. The principal shorts appeared to be outsiders, who covered through their brokers, while the sellers on the advance were led by Arthur Orr and Andrews. Both sold freely all the way up, Orr's sales according to the gossips exceeding a quarter of a million bushels.

WILL THEY STAND THE COLD WEATHER?

How Will the Winter Affect the Tall Steel Buildings of Chicago?

The agitation in regard to high buildings of steel construction is daily developing new phases in the question. The capricious changes in temperature common in Chicago and their effect on steel construction is an element in the discussion which is naturally suggested by the conditions of the weather during the last few days. It would naturally be supposed that the contraction caused by a cold snap and the rapid expansion induced by warm weather following would be injurious to unprotected iron and steel framework. The buildings which have been faced with brick or terra cotta are protected against moderate changes in temperature. The Unity Block, the Woman's Temple, the Masonic Temple, and the Monadnock have reached such a stage that the recent cold wave would not cause any perceptible contraction of the iron frames. It would seem, however, that the unprotected frames of the Cook County Abstract and Trust Building, the Ashland Block, the Venetian Building, and the German Theater would respond to the rapid changes. In the Abstract and Trust and Venetian Buildings especially the framework extending up for a half dozen stories into the air would appear to invite an attack.

The variation of from forty to fifty degrees within a few hours did not occasion the builders in charge of the various iron and steel frame structures any particular anxiety.

"The change temperature did not cause any damage and did not stop work at any time," said the foreman in charge of construction of the Abstract and Trust Building on Washington street. "Of course the structure must contract and expand, but in so slight a degree that it is imperceptible. The numerous joints and the natural elasticity of the building materials will provide for any changes in temperature. The effect is general, and is distributed over the entire construction. The sudden application of extreme heat or cold to one part of the building might cause a deflection which would prove dangerous. For instance, a fire on the opposite side of the street from a steel framework unprotected by fire-proofing might cause damage."

The workmen in charge of the Ashland and Venetian Buildings reported about the same conditions and stated that the drop in temperature caused no serious difficulty.

"The physical changes in a steel frame building are so insignificant that there is no difficulty in providing for them," said Engineer Clough of W. L. B. Jenny's office. "The construction is similar to bridge construction and is not seriously affected by heat or cold. In bridges but little allowance is made for expansion under summer heat. In particularly long bridges rolling-joints are used, but only in cases where the construction is much more extensive than in our largest buildings. When the celebrated Tay bridge was built the construction was carried on from each end. It was found that an open space of three inches was left between the two parts. The builders were compelled to wait for a warm day before the connection could be made. The Leiter Building was built during all kinds of weather and no trouble was experienced on account of changes of temperature."

Large Iron Mill Discontinues Operations.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Gilmore-Eustis rolling mill at Cambridgeport, the largest plant of the kind in the State, discontinued operations today. Mr. Eustis states that suspension is due entirely to the high duties placed on raw material by the McKinley bill.

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We have at our Chicago office the most eminent medical practitioners, who may be consulted free, either by correspondence or personally. AERATED OXYGEN is only one-third the price of other oxygens, and is not for sale by druggists, but only at the

Aerated Oxygen Compound Co.'s Offices,

3 and 4 Central Music Hall Building, Chicago, Ill.

TEST OF THE MILCH COWS.

Result of the Three Days' Trial at the Stock Show.

The Fat Stock show ends today. Yesterday the result of the milk test of the last few days was summed up. The result showed the following:

Name.	Breed.	Age.	Weight	Owner.
Eliza……	Brown Swiss.	10X	1,360.	Abe Bourquin, Nokomis, Ill.
Brienz……	Brown Swiss.	11	1,325.	Abe Bourquin.
John……	Devon.	4	1,002.	John Hudson, Mowequa, Ill.

A summary of the three days' test of the cows named shows that the brown Swiss cow Brienz gave in those three days 245 pounds of milk, which yielded in butter fat 9.33 pounds. The test was made under unfavorable circumstances, cold weather and the slaughtering of cattle. The smell of blood has a bad effect on milk cows.

Yesterday's awards were:

Driving.

Lady driver, tandem team—First premium to Miss Emily Thomas, Lincoln, Ill.

Lady driver, single horse to buggy—First premium to Mme. Marantette, Mendon, Mich., second to Miss Emily Thomas.

Lady driver, pair of horses to pole—First premium to Mme. Marantette, second to Miss Emily Thomas.

Gentleman driver, single horse to buggy—First premium to D. H. Harris, Mendon, Mich., second to L. B. Smith, New Berlin, Ill., third to G. G. Peak, Winchester, Ill., fourth to J. C. Duncan, Bloomington, Ill.

Gentleman driver, pair of horses to pole—First premium to L. B. Smith; second to D. H. Harris; third to G. J. Peak; fourth to J. C. Duncan.

Equestrianism.

Boy rider under 14 years—First premium to Louis Peltzer, Chicago; second to Hugh Wilson, Toronto; third to Daniel Burke, Chicago; fourth to W. V. Lester, Chicago.

Girl rider under 14 years—First premium to Louise A. Smith, New Berlin, Ill.

Lady Rider—First premium to Mme. Marantette; second to Miss Emily Thomas.

Ponies.

Stallion, any age—First premium to Good Boy, 391, owned by J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Ia.; second to Aberdeen, James M. Turner, Lansing, Mich.; third to Eureka, 5, J. Murray Hoag; fourth to King of Watseka, Oltmann Bros., Watseka, Ill.

Mare or gelding, any age—First premium to Cutey, owned by Levi Doty, Frankfort Station, Ill.; second to Grace B., J. Murray Hoag; third to Nettie, 250, same owner; fourth to Daisy, George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill.

Pony team to pole—First premium to team owned by J. Murray Hoag; second to Levi Doty; third to J. Murray Hoag; fourth to James M. Turner.

Pony tandem team—First premium to team of J. Murray Hoag; second to same owner; third to Levi Doty; fourth to James H. Turner.

Single pony to harness—First premium to Franklin, owned by J. Murray Hoag; second to pony, James M. Turner; third to General, Levi Doty; fourth to Sparkle, J. Murray Hoag.

Miscellaneous.

Tandem team of draft horses—First premium to Beauty and May, owned by J. D. and L. B. Smith, New Berlin, Ill.; second to J. C. Duncan, Bloomington, Ill.; third to G. J. Peak, Winchester, Ill.

Cart-horse to cart—First premium to C. M. Lowrey, Chicago; second to G. J. Peak; third to J. D. and L. B. Smith.

A National Live-Stock Association.

At the Grand Pacific Hotel last night the National Live-Stock association was organized. The association is intended to be the highest body in all matters pertaining to live stock in America. Delegates were present from nearly all of the thirty-six herd book associations. T. W. Harvey of Illinois was selected President; Col. Charles F. Mills of Springfield, Secretary; M. W. Dunham of the Percheron Association, Vice-President, and the Hon. D. W. Smith of the Shorthorn Association, Treasurer. The President was authorized to appoint committees on registration, exhibits of live-stock, legislation, and the extension of foreign commerce. Every record association in the United States will be requested to appoint three members upon each of these committees.

Bemoaning.

A retail grocer was bemoaning his failure to get along prosperously in business, and seemed to think it was not his fault. The gentleman to whom he was talking was an ex-grocer who had retired with a snug fortune made out of the business. The ex-grocer, in order to illustrate one of the reasons why a better trade was lacking, called for a bottle of Dr. Price's Flavoring Extract of Vanilla. "I do not keep it." said the grocer, "but I have an extract just as good which I can sell at a less price." Here was a convincing proof that there were very good reasons why trade was poor. The ex-grocer says, "I was successful because I kept the best and finest goods and sold them at a fair profit. Poor goods, no matter at what price sold, will help to make your trade dwindle. The acquisition or loss of trade goes on silently and steadily in proportion as the grocer sells goods that please those who patronize him. I always sold Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, as my customers did not want cheapness at the expense of quality."

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RUNNING IN THE FOG.

HORSES AT GARFIELD VISIBLE ONLY AT THE FINISH.

Poor Racing Under the Worst Possible Conditions—The Frozen Track Covered with Soft Mud—Purses Won by Three Favorites, Duster, Wheeler, and Falerna—Leo Mayer Hits the Ring Hard with Heavy Bets on Iago—Last Race Postponed in Violation of the Rules.

Five races were run at Garfield Park yesterday under the worst possible conditions. The frozen track was covered with soft mud and the drizzle sent down a mist that completely shrouded the horses except at the finish. The scratches were few and the fields of poor quality, but of the average size. The usual crowd was out, and three favorites won in Duster (J. Porter), 6 to 5; Wheeler T. (Kuhn), 6 to 5, and Falerna (Washam), 7 to 5. The first race was landed by Iago (Gemoets), from 10 to 6 to 1, well backed by a few wise men, Leo Mayer winning heavily on the good thing. The second race fell to Jennie S. (Pierce), 5 to 1; a filly accounted worn out, but the natural winner when in form. Falerna's race, run when the track was at its worst, was a good-looking one, what was seen of it, and won before the stand. It was too dark to run the last race, a purse affair, which was postponed, and bets declared off just before post time. This is in violation of Rule 110, which declares that purse races are off when postponed. The ring of twenty-two books fared poorly on the day.

A five-furlong selling race opened the program. With eight sorry "skates" to choose from, the light-weighted Florence E. was made a 2½ to 1 post favorite. Louis Ezell's Iago, a bottled-up good thing at the right price, was backed down from 10 to 6 to 1. Iago was let off a good two lengths in front of his field, and leading all the way won in a gallop by eight lengths from Gov. Wheeler, 10 to 1. Rebound, 15 to 1, third.

Jennie S., 5 to 1, won the half-mile dash for 2-year-olds, getting off in the rear, striking the stretch next to the favorite—Hannah Moberly, 7 to 5—and racing over her in the trip to the string. Jennie S. won by two lengths, Hannah Moberly three before Umatilla, 20 to 1. The much-touted good things, Settee and Bush McDuff, each 6 to 1, cut no figure in the race. Queen Esther was left at the post.

The talent raided the ring on the third race, at six furlongs under selling weights. Duster to win at from 8 to 6 to 5 and Eugenie for the place at from 8 to 5 to evens was the play. The horses ran that way, the pair drawing out in the stretch and Duster winning by two lengths, Eugenie three before Oakdale, 12 to 1.

The ex-champion sprinter Wheeler T. was played as if only he was in the five furlong selling race. His price was beat down from 2 to 1 to 6 to 5. Again were the knowing ones right. Wheeler T. got off in front, ran into the mist in the lead, and came out of it clear of Woodpecker, 15 to 1, whom he beat by an open length, Maggie Jordan, 10 to 1, six lengths back, third. Jubilee, strongly backed at 5 and 4 to 1, was never prominent.

The fifth race was one of conditions at six furlongs. Falerna was pounded down from 3½ to 1 to 6 to 5, and Miss Patton from 4 to 2 to 1. Spectator, 15 to 1, got off in front and led Miss Patton and Falerna when the trio came out of the mist at the eighth pole. But in the drive to the string Falerna got up and won on the post by a neck from Spectator, who beat Miss Patton half a length.

In the betting on the sixth race Jim Dunn was 2 to 1, Tom Stevens 3 to 1, and Little Midget 5 to 1, before the postponement order came.

Summary of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners since July 19, selling and non-winning allowances—Iago, 101 (Gemoets), 6 to 1, won; Gov. Wheeler, 99 (Mooney), 10 to 1, second; Rebound, 99 (Mathews), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. Swifton, 99 (Burns), 12 to 1; Florence E., 98 (Kuhn), 2¼ to 1; Dyer, 110 (Pascoe), 8 to 1; and Rosa Lewis, 114 (Sims), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, non-winners of four races since July 19, allowances, half a mile—Jennie S., 115 pounds (Pierce), 5 to 1, won; Hannah Moberly, 108 (Thompson), 7 to 5, second; Umatilla, 115 (Mooney), 20 to 1, third. Time, 53½. Big Man, 111 (R. Smith), 12 to 1; Dollie Nobles, 103 (Kieth), 10 to 1; Volti, 106 (Fitzmorris), 20 to 1; Settee, 108 (J. Jones), 6 to 1; Bush McDuff, 111 (Kuhn), 6 to 1, and Queen Esther, 103 (Madison), 40 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, $15 each starter, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling and non-winning allowance, six furlongs—Duster, 102 pounds (J. Porter), 6 to 5, won; Eugenie, 92 (Mooney), 3 to 1; second; Oakdale, 96 (Burns), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Sena A., 89 pounds (Bain), 2½ to 1; Mary Mac, 90 (Houston), 12 to 1; Billy Coleman, 93 (Dempsey), 40 to 1; Langtry, 90 (Adams), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year olds and upwards, non-winners since July 19, selling and non-winning allowances, five furlongs—Wheeler, T., 99 pounds (Kuhn), 6 to 5, won; Woodpecker, 100 (Burns), 15 to 1, second; Maggie Jordan, 94 (Mooney), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Receiver, 104 (Hurley), 30 to 1; Hunley S., 90 (Arnold), 30 to 1; Red Stone, 98 (Kieth), 12 to 1; Viola Guild, 99 (Fitzmorris), 20 to 1; Expense, 102 (Madison), 7 to 1; Fly Leaf, 102 (Adams), 10 to 1, and Jubilee, 122 (Cochran), 4 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, six furlongs—Falerna, 104 pounds (Washam), 6 to 5, won; Spectator, 112 (Ransom), 15 to 1, second; Miss Patton, 104 (J. Porter), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:19½. Mayor Nolan, 112 (Boyd), 8 to 1; Tenteen, 112 (Thompson), 7 to 1; Bill Nye, 107 (Burns), 30 to 1; Katie J., 109 (Kuhn), 10 to 1; and Crispino, 114 (J. Jones), 40 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

Today's races begin at 1 p. m. Their entries and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Little Midget, 86 pounds; The Scalper, 90; Miss Lou, 91; St. Albans, 96; Lizzie Gwynne, 96; Jim Dunn, 100; Tom Stevens, 104; Fitzhugh Lee, 107.

Second race, purse $500, for maiden 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one-half mile—Bon Ton, 91 pounds; Red Prince, 91; Billy Coleman, 94; J. T. Brunk, 96; Leo Lewis, 99; Sir Bevys, 100; Swifton, 100; Rebound, 100; Woodpecker, 101; McDearmon, 103; Paladine, 105; Message, 109.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners since July 19, allowances, six furlongs—Miss Gilky, 98 pounds; Tom Jones, 101; Eugenia, 103; Hazelhurst, 104; May Blossom, 104; Profligate, 106; The Deacon, 107; Atticus, 112; Reserve, 112; Clarion, 116; Zed, 117; Costa Rica, 122.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Annie Clark, 94 pounds; Maggie B., 95; Iowa, 97; Neva C., 99; Norwood, 100; Mary Mac, 103; One Dime, 105; Quotation, 105; Speedwest, 108; Gomorra, 108; Cast Out, 108; Big Three, 127.

Fifth race, $700 added, a free handicap for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Hannah Moberly, 103 pounds; Gieneld, 100; Jennie S., 112; Ronald, 100; Umatilla, 104; Big Man, 100.

Sixth race, purse, $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Queen Esther, 84 pounds; Dolly Nobles, 90; Cruickshanks, 95; Guess Not, 95; Gray Goose, 97; Antoinette, 99; Mont Clare, 97; Bob Francis, 100; Powers, 100; Importance, 103; Big Man, 108; Invercanid, 108.

OBJECT TO DECISIONS AT NASHVILLE.

Grand Stand Crowds Howl at the Judges—A Suspension.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The monotony of humdrum racing was varied today by demonstrations of breezy excitement in connection with a couple of very close finishes. In each of these a big section of the outside public differed with the judges, and the difference was made manifest in a very audible way. In the second close finish, when the number of the winning horse was hung out, some of the crowd became boisterous and jeered the judges. One man was particularly outspoken, for in the presence of Gen. Jackson he loudly stated that if he only knew how the judges were placing their money he might stand some show to win. Gen. Jackson reported the remarks to the judges and the man, whose name is G. W. Stevenson of this city, not denying the soft impeachment, was promptly ruled off.

The two finishes referred to were exceedingly close, but, as the judges were in the best position to decide correctly, it is quite certain their decisions were conscientious and likely enough correct. While only two favorites won, the other winners were well backed. The track was still a trifle soft and the weather mild and cloudy. J. M. Brown won two races with Lady Blackburn and Sam Farmer, and another entry of his, Tom Elliott, was beaten only half a nose.

Eight very ordinary skates started in the first race, five and one-half furlongs, with Castalian (Thorpe), at 8 to 5; Long Brook (Jones), Mean Enough (Perkinson); and Ruby Payne (Freeman), 4 to 1 each, and long odds the others, Miracle (Lowery) being 25 to 1. Miracle piloted the lot to the head of the homestretch, where Ruby Payne wrested the lead from her and then galloped home the easiest of winners by four lengths, Miracle three lengths before Mean Enough. Time, 1:11½.

With five starters in the second race, six furlongs, Lady Blackburn (Hoggett) was 8 to 5; Ed Eshelby (Lowery), 2 to 1; Zeke Hardy (Cooper), 2½ to 1; and 30 to 1 each, Australian and Blanco. Lady Blackburn led nearly the entire journey and won by a length, driven out, Ed Eshelby three lengths before Zeke Hardy. Time, 1:19.

A five furlongs handicap for 2-year-olds, with four starters followed. Springaway (Steppe) was at 8 to 15; Tom Elliott (Hoggett), 2 to 1; Goldstone (Perkinson), 3½ to 1; Blaze Duke (Freeman), 4 to 1. The start was not equitable, Tom Elliott getting the best of it and Springaway much the worst. At the head of the stretch, however, the four were almost lapped and in a terrific drive. They ran lapped to the string, passing it abreast. The verdict on the outside was that Blaze Duke had won by a nose, but the judges placed Goldstone first, Tom Elliott second, and Springaway third. Time, 1:04½.

The fourth race was at a mile, with five starters, and Ireland (Perkinson) a slight favorite over the field. The J. M. Brown pair, Sam Farmer (Sloan) and Garcia (Hoggett), 2 to 1; J. T. (Lowery), 8 to 1; Vashti (Perkins), 12 to 1. The contest from first to last was entirely between Ireland and Sam Farmer, the pair running lapped nearly the entire journey and passing the string nose and nose. The crowd was noisy for Ireland, but the judges gave the race to Farmer. J. T. was third, eight lengths away. Time 1:46½.

Four very ordinary 2 year-olds started in the last race, four and a half furlongs, and the favorite over the field, Henry Jenkins (Thorpe), won easily, Pearl Rivers (Lowery), the second choice, beating Frank Phillips a length. Time, 59.

GOOD TRACK AT GUTTENBERG.

Pleasant Weather and a Fast Course Aid the Racing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The weather was very pleasant at Guttenberg today and the fast track was a relief from yesterday. The summaries follow:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Cynosure won, Tioga second, Apollo third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, five furlongs—Florimore won, Clay Moore second, Lilly K. third. Time, 1:03¼.

Third race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Toano first, St. James second, Rambler third. Time, 1:24½.

Fourth race, selling, mile and one-sixteenth—Esquimau 1, Sandstone 2, Virgie 3. Time, 1:53½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Abundance Colt 1, Uncle Sam 2, Gambier 3. Time, 1:03¼.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Pelham 1, Fire Fly 2, May D. 3. Time, 1:32½.

Following are the entries for tomorrow:

First race, purse $400, for all ages, selling, six and a half furlongs—Little Minnie, 103 pounds; King Hazom, 110; Cyrus, 108; Romance, 111; Malachi, 109; Marty B., 106; Daisy Woodruff, 113; Sir George, 107; Duke John, 107; Gloster, 115; Venetta, 103; Craft, 98; Tom Hayes, 103; Austral, 98; Mabel R. Pomeroy, 81.

Second race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Morgan G., 118 pounds; Kingdom, 110; Onager, 110, Andrew D., 108; Vocalist, 108; Knicknack filly, 103; Uproar colt, 102; Hedge Rose, 101; Tammany Hall, 99; Majestic, 98; Gonzales, 98; Vera filly, 95; Mollie Davis, 95; Excellenza filly, 95; Stranahan, 94.

Third race, purse $600, a handicap for all ages, one mile—Lizzie, 92 pounds; Drizzle, 90; Banquet, 114; Jack Rose, 106; Miss Belle, 110; Lowlander, 101; Vortex, 102; Blitzen, 95; K. K., 95.

Fourth race, purse $500, a handicap for all ages, five furlongs—Autocrat, 115 pounds; Mohican, 104; Early Blossom, 109; Laughing Water, 75; Busteed, 115; Endora, 85; Sir George, 106.

Fifth race, purse $400, for all ages, weights twenty pounds above the scale, selling, five furlongs—Zenobia, 100 pounds; Salisbury, 111; Little Fred, 103; Necktie, 102; Lucre, 98; Rialto, 91; Laliah, 86; Silent, 99; Derango, 109; Bob Arthur, 106; Algebra gelding, 99; Ida Belle, 99; Brooklyn, 91; All Ablaze, 87.

Sixth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling, one mile—Little Jim, 92; Odetta, 110; Mabelle, 107; Landstone, 98; The Sheriff, 101; Bohemian, 95; Puzzle, 101; Mountain Deer, 113; Catlan, 92; Pelham, 104; Stratagem, 95; Humdrum, 101.

ONE SET DOWN, ANOTHER UP.

One Gloucester Jockey Unfortunate and a Trainer Given Another Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Four favorites won at Gloucester today—John Jay S. in the first, Knapp in the second, Young Grace in the third, and Climax in the fifth. Cutalong, with Hall up, was left standing at the post when the start was made, and then straggled after the race. He was set down indefinitely for his incompetency. J. H. McHooy, the trainer of Fabian, who was ruled off Thursday, was given another chance to vindicate himself. He denied any guilt in connection with Mullally, who rode the horse. He was exonerated and reinstated. The summary follows:

First race one and one-sixteenth miles—John Jay S. (Higgins) won, Sam D. (Kuchen) second, Charles Reed (Morris) third. Time, 1:50. Betting: John Jay S., 5 to 1; Sam D., 5 to 1; Charles Reed, 10 to 1.

Second race, six furlongs—Knapp (McDermott) won, Coronet (Hueston) second, Tedd Gegg (Hollis) third. Time, 1:22. Betting: Knapp, even; Coronet, 15 to 1; Tedd Gegg, 5 to 2.

Third race, seven furlongs—Young Grace (Snedeker) won, Bravo (Bender) second, Good-By (Myers) third. Time, 1:36¼. Betting: Young Grace, 8 to 5; Bravo, 8 to 1; Good-By, 4 to 1.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Maggie H. (Kuchen) won, Maid of Richland (McCann) second, Blackwood (M. Bergen) third. Time, 59¼. Betting: Maggie H., 20 to 1; Maid of Richland, 15 to 1; Blackwood, 5 to 1.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Climax (Hueston), 1; Lita (J. Bergen), 2; Owen Golden (Myers), 3. Time, 1:28¼. Betting: Climax 3 to 5, Lita 4 to 1, Owen Golden, 6 to 1.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Repeater (Bender), 1; P. J. H. (Manlove), 2; Tyrone (Van Kuren), 3. Time, 1:22. Betting: Repeater 6 to 1, P. J. H. 5 to 1, Tyrone 10 to 1.

Following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, seven furlongs—Ballston, 114 pounds; Arizona, 110; Mart Walden, 110; Algonquin, 109; Kanesville, 106; Frank L., 106; Franco, 106; MacGregor, 106; Judge Nelson, 106; Ely, 105; Question, 103; Samaritan, 102; Amboy, 102; William Henry, 103; Repent, 98.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds—Selah, 109 pounds; Spendoline, 106; Comforter, 106; Kingsclere, 105; Illian, 103; Pembroke, 103; Blazeaway, 103; Vibrate filly, 97; Markstone, 94; Jersey, 91; Ed Gartion, 88; Vulpina, 85; Money Maid, 85.

Third race, one mile—Sequel, 104 pounds; Ketchum, 104; Mirabean, 101; Crispin, 101; Houri, 99; Vevay, 95; Edward F., 99; Mirthwood, 92; Carmelite, 86.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—India Rubber, 118 pounds; Appomattox, 108; Lonely, 107; Rafter, 100; Oberlin, 95; Cartoon, 95; Flattery, 92.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Cornet, 112 pounds; Young Lottery, 111; Guard, 108; Maid of Blarney, 104; Fitzroy, 104; Censor, 104; Daniel B., 102; Mucilage, 102; Delwood, 102; Napa II., 102; Pacific (late Lizzette by Hyder Ali, dam Kate Fletcher), 100; Judge Mitchell 99; Hydra, 94; Zingara, 99; Under Cover, 86.

Sixth race, six and a quarter furlongs — General Gordon, 112 pounds; Ascot, 112; Groomsman, 112; Lancaster, 112; Annopolis, 112; P. J. H., 112; Albert Stull, 112; Land seer, 112; Jersey Pat, 112; Boodle, 112; Harwood, 112; Jule G., 112; Lady M. 109; Sunflower, 109; Kate Clark, 109.

Bowen Will Fight Austin Gibbon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—The Metropolitan Athletic club has matched Andy Bowen of New Orleans and Austin Gibbons of Paterson, N. J., to fight for a purse of $25,00 Dec. 22. The winner of this fight is to challenge the winner of the Carroll and Myers fight which takes place at the Olympic club Dec. 20.

The Brennan-Baker Fight.

Henry Baker and Patrick Brennan of Buffalo have been in active training for some time and are in the pink of condition. The train bearing the pugilistic party will leave the Northwestern Depot at midnight today and the managers promise to return the crowd for breakfast. The fight will be to a finish with small gloves.

Turf Notes.

That awful date, "July 19," was more than prominent on yesterday's Garfield card.

Next week the Garfield purses fall to $400 and the handicap added moneys to $500.

Jockey Fox, ruled off at Garfield for pulling and discharged by J. M. Brown & Co. for bad work, rode at Guttenberg yesterday.

The latest improvement at Garfield is a judges' box at the head of the stretch connected by telephone with the main judges' stand.

The general idea among the owners of race-track property in New Jersey is that it is best to keep the tracks closed until a satisfactory pool law is enacted.

Rufus Lisle of Lexington, Ky., died a day or two ago. He bred Macbeth, Jacobin, Robespierre, Castaway II., Dollikens, and other well-known racehorses.

Harry Varnell's fine colt Alturos, bought at a stiff price from Theodore Winters, has lung congestion and was removed from the track in an ambulance yesterday.

The St. Louis South Side track is being prepared with sand for winter racing. Its operators expect the Montana and Tom Kiley strings from Garfield and 130 horses from Nashville.

The charges against John McCafferty at Nashville came from the same source as those which banished him from Garfield. McCafferty is an inveterate enemy of the bookmaker, never leaks, and seldom wins a race but which he hits the ring hard.

"Pomp" Brodie, whom Mike Dwyer is hounding for buying his colt Manhansett out of a selling race, was ruled off at New Orleans in 1885 under the name of Robinson for fraud in a race in connection with Rowdy Boy. He has never been reinstated, although the courts ordered the Louisiana Jockey club to reinstate J. Grear, who owned the horse.

Baseball Notes.

California will have plenty of baseball this winter.

Mark Baldwin has signed to pitch for Pittsburg next year.

Shorty Fuller and Denny Lyons have sent their terms to New York.

Milt West led the Eastern Association in batting last season with an average of .336.

The Louisville club has been again sold at auction and bought in by its present owners.

Von der Ahe has waived claim to Fuller. Also to Comiskey, Stivetts, and a few others.

Buckley, the New York catcher, admits having signed a two-years' contract with Von der Ahe.

Billy Joyce is slated to play third base for Pfeffer's team, but he is probably under contract to Brooklyn.

Ex-Manager Mutrie blames Walter Spalding for his dismissal. He says that one year he made $80,000 for New York, $60,000 another, and $40,000 a third.

An Unappreciative Wretch.

"You'll be lonely, dear, I'm afraid, while I'm away," said the wife, who was going on a visit to her mother.

"O, no," he said cheerfully.

"You'll have nobody to talk to you," she said.

"O, yes," he answered, "there's our parrot."

And she went away so mad that she forgot to ask if her hat was on straight.—*New York Press.*

CORNELL IS COMING.

ITHACA'S TEAM LEFT FOR THE WEST LAST NIGHT.

One Game to Be Played in Detroit Today and Perhaps One in Ohio Next Week—The Team Will Then Come to Chicago for the University Bout—Brief Personnel of the Eleven—Detroit's Team—Football from Other Points—General Sporting and Miscellaneous News.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Cornell Football team left Ithaca tonight for Detroit, where they play the University of Michigan tomorrow. They will either stay in Detroit or play a game with one of the smaller colleges in Ohio early next week, and will reach Chicago Wednesday night to play their annual game against the University Thursday. Eighteen men were taken on the trip, and they are all in tiptop shape. During the season the team has had but ten points scored against them—four by Bucknell and six by Princeton; they have played remarkably fine football.

The team as it will play against Chicago will be almost the same as that played against Princeton, except at left guard. The makeup of the team is as follows:

Left end—Young, 150 pounds. This is his first year on the team, but he is putting up a great game and had no difficulty in holding Warren in the Princeton game.

Left tackle—Johanson, 160. Is an old Williams player and was once substitute on Harvard. He plays a steady game and uses great head-work in captaining the team.

Colnon, who will play left guard, has played four years and is a powerful man. His weight is 175.

Galbreath, the center rush, is probably the best in the country, having played five years and filling his position satisfactorily against every big team, including Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Griffith, right guard, has played two years and has rowed in the 'varsity crew. He is the heaviest man on the team, tipping the scales at 180.

Barr, the right tackle, is on the eleven for the first time, but has played on his class eleven and knows the game thoroughly. He weighs 172.

Floy, the right end, has played for years on the Wesleyan team, and is filling his position for the third year on Cornell's team. He weighs only 152 pounds, but he is a fast runner, a sure tackler, and has the reputation of being one of the best end rushers who ever played behind the line.

White is a new man for quarterback, but he is putting up a good game.

Osgood, the best man on the team, is playing right half and is playing the game of his life. He runs, punts, and bucks the center with equal success and invariably makes a gain. His side partner is Horton, a new man, but the best sprinter in the university and a first-class player. Bacon is playing a better game at full back than ever before.

Cornell feels sure of three victories on the trip and expects to give the Western teams a fine exhibition of the game.

TODAY'S FOOTBALL CONTEST.

It Promises to Be One of the Closest Ever Played Here.

This afternoon's football contest between the elevens from Northwestern and Lake Forest Universities promises to be one of the closest which has been played in Chicago this season. The game will be called at 2:30 at the West Side ball park. Northwestern has the heaviest rush line in the College League, averaging nearly 185 pounds. The elevens will line up as follows:

N. W. U.	*Position.*	*L. F. U.*
De Golyer	Left end	McNary.
Wilson	Left tackle	Woolsey.
Moore	Left guard	Thom.
Kelly	Center	Hunt.
Clark	Right guard	McCaughrey.
Eble	Right tackle	Gallway.
Stebbings	Right end	Haynes.
Kendall	Quarter back	Williams.
Kennicott	Right half back	Kellogg.
Lewis	Left half back	Ellis.
Sheppard	Full back	King.

Williams Keeps the Championship.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Williams played a tie game with Amherst today at Amherst. Neither side scored. This leaves the championship of the New England Football League with Williams for another year.

Indoor Baseball Notes.

The Spaldings will play two games at Ottawa, Ill., Thanksgiving.

Hayman, the new Harvard player, pitched his first game Thursday night.

The Jackson-Harvard game at Englewood was an easy victory for the Harvards.

Jimmy Ryan will act as an umpire Monday night at the Idlewild-Marquette game.

At Curran's Hall the Douglas Cyclings were defeated by Company C by a score of 11 to 10.

The Idlewild second team made a good showing against the regular team in an 8 to 7 game.

The Marquettes and the Pullman Boys will play their second game of the season at Ogden Hall today.

A meeting of the Midwinter League will be held Tuesday to consider the Ashland-Carleton protested game.

Martie Honan is acting as backstop for Luby with the St. James club of the Catholic Young Men's League.

Poole, the Yale College catcher, is now a resident of Evanston and will probably play with the Idlewilds hereafter.

The Chicago Manual Training School team will play the West Divisions at No. 236 Thirty-ninth street this evening.

The Kenwoods, though resigned from the Midwinter League, will meet clubs of that organization during the winter at their club-house in Kenwood.

The St. Columbkills defeated the St. Elizabeths by a score of 21 to 10. The batteries were Lynch and Gubbins for the St. Columbkills and Cahill and Roy for the St. Elizabeths.

The next games of the Midwinter League will be played between the Harvards and Carletons at Englewood and the Idlewilds and Marquettes at Evanston Nov. 23, the Ashlands with the La Salles at the Ashland club Nov. 24.

The game between the St. James and St. Jarlaths was notable for the pitching of Luby of the local league club. The St. Jarlaths had not been beaten this season, and the game won by the St. James is quite an honor. The score was 12 to 8.

General Sporting Notes.

Ned Hanlan has arrived in San Francisco. He will row against McLean Nov. 29.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has just decided that pin-pool is not a gambling game.

St. Louis is in the throes of another billiard war. The price has been cut to 25 cents an hour.

Young Mitchell says that Slavin is not in Sullivan's class. He says Sullivan can get into prime shape for a fight.

Joe McAuliffe thinks that Slavin could easily whip Corbett. He says the latter cannot hit hard enough to win.

The gelding Iago, by Hyder Ali—Kitty, who won the first race, was Louis Ezell's buggy horse. He ran away and nearly killed Ezell at Hawthorne this summer, ran like the veriest dog recently, and was evidently saved for the "killing" made with him.

FRANK W.: In poker once a card leaves the dealer's hands it belongs to the board, and if any one has six cards and calls attention to the fact before picking up his hand a misdeal is the result. The taking back of cards by a dealer is against the rules, but is allowed generally in games among friends.

SAYS THE OFFICER IS UNRELIABLE.

A Statement from Michigan Regarding a Port Huron Health Official.

Health Commissioner Ware has received a letter from Secretary Barker of the Michigan Board of Health stating that the health officer at Port Huron cannot be relied upon to furnish prompt reports of the condition of immigrants coming into the United States from Canada. The letter also contains the information that the Governor of Michigan has written to the Secretary of the Treasury the following letter:

> Official reports show that small-pox is present in five counties of the Province of Quebec. The season now approaches when there is especial danger of small-pox spreading, and when many come into Michigan from Canada to work in lumber camps, and the tide of immigration is from and through Canada to the States of the Northwest. I am informed that there is an act authorizing the President to use money in aid of local boards of health and otherwise in preventing and suppressing epidemic diseases, the expenditure of which fund I understand is through the Naval Hospital service in your department. Accordingly I have the honor to request that you cause to be established at Port Huron and Detroit an inspection of immigration and travelers from or who have come through the infected counties of Quebec, and who propose to enter the United States at those places, and that such inspection may well tend not only to exclude small-pox, but also to ascertain, as I understand is now being done at New York, to what extent other dangerous diseases are being brought into this country through those places of entry of immigrants, and exclude not only small-pox but other dangerous diseases.

Dr. Ware has written a letter to Secretary Foster indorsing the letter of the Governor of Michigan.

Chickens Unprofitable in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The heavy duty imposed by the McKinley bill upon eggs imported into the United States caused a drop of from 12,750,000 dozen to 7,350,000 dozen in quantity of eggs exported from Canada to the United States during the year ending June 30 as compared with 1890; while in the number exported from Canada to England there was an increase from 3,600 dozen to 950,000 dozen. The customs duty levied upon eggs imported into the United States has caused a loss of $750,000 in that item alone in the exports of Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30 last, as shown by advance figures furnished by the customs department here.

Paducah's Postmaster Short.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The United States grand jury for the Western District of Kentucky has found three indictments against Hugh Mulholland, ex-Postmaster at Paducah, charging him with purloining three registered letters containing $200, $287, and $148 respectively. There are four counts to each indictment and the bail demanded will be $3,000. Mulholland is in Louisville and has not yet been arrested. It is understood that the money taken was restored by Mulholland's father, but the grand jury is disposed to press the case anyhow.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SILVER FLINT.

This famous Chicago baseball player is seriously ill with consumption and is now confined to his room. This shows that no class is exempt from this malady. It might be supposed that a man who follows such an athletic pursuit as baseball would be the last one to fall a victim to lung troubles. The truth is, however, that they are peculiarly liable to these maladies. They ought, therefore, to take REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE, and thus stop the attacks of this malady at the outset. This great remedy contains no poison, but will cure the worst cough and stop the hardest cold. There is no danger from an overdose. It acts at once and is effective. It is particularly calculated for children, for in croup it can be given again and again until relief is obtained. All druggists keep it.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-liver oil.

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

CATARRH
PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD

By permission we refer to the following well-known persons of St. Louis who have tried our treatment and recommend it:

G. S. Tyler, Gen'l Agt. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. Co., cor. 3d and Chestnut-sts.
C. H. Davis, Treas. Commercial Printing Co.
J. W. Donnell, Prest. Donnell Manufacturing Co.
Will J. Hughes, Dowler & Hughes, 404 N. Main-st.

Our St. Louis office has been established nearly ten years; our Chicago office recently.

The treatment is mild and agreeable; is based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are based upon some taint in the organism, and it is by eradicating it that *we cure Catarrh.* Patients at a distance treated as successfully as those who visit the office. Send for symptom blank, references, and testimonials. Examination and consultation FREE. Special attention given to Diseases of the Ear.

DRS. BRANDON & GREENE.
DR. J. D. BRANDON, Room 513 Inter-Ocean Building, Chicago.
DR. T. S. GREENE, 2818 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

C. JEVNE & CO.
110—112 MADISON ST.

Offer more than two hundred select varieties of

WINES

From which today special attention is called to

A Perfect Study in the Gems of Sherry,

Imported direct from the leading Sherry Shippers at Xeres de la Frontera, Spain:

	Gallon.	Case 12-Qt. Bottles.	Bottle.
Oloroso, Vintage 1860	$6.00	$16.00	$1.50
Amontillado Pasado, Vintage 1860	6.00	16.00	1.50
Impressaro, Most Royal Old Wine	12.00	32.00	3.00
East India, Brown, very old	10.00	26.50	2.50
Imperial—Fruity, Delightful Bouquet	9.00	24.00	2.25
Royal Dry	6.00	16.00	1.50
Amontillado—Soft, Delicate, Nutty	8.00	22.00	2.00
Amontillado—Full, Round, Dry	6.00	16.00	1.50
Manzanilla, an Essence		16.00	1.50
Oloroso—Fruity, very superior	5.00	14.00	1.25
Queen Victoria, Fruity	4.00	11.00	1.00
Manzanilla, delicate dry	4.00	11.00	1.00
Mantilla, Fruity	3.00	8.00	.75

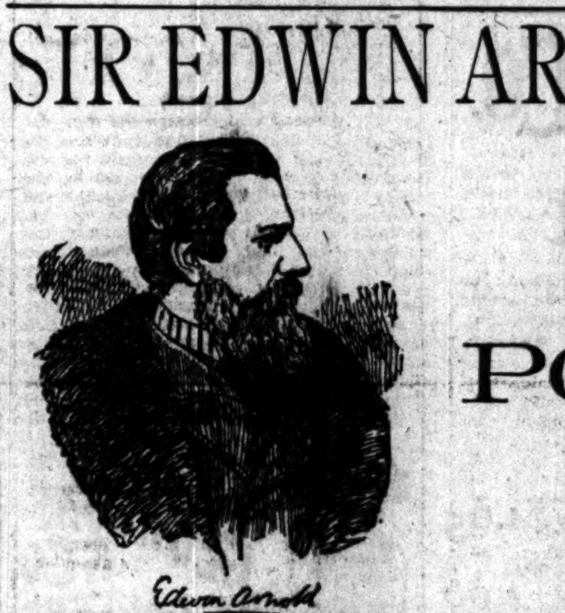
We do not import lower grades of Sherries, because better values are obtained from California, from whence we are offering

The Cream at from $1.65 to $2.50 per Gallon.

For further information we refer to our Price Current, mailed free to any address.

110-112 Madison-st.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S



Latest and Best POEM Will Appear in the

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
OF NOVEMBER 29.

3$ 5$

FORM
FOOT
SHOE

OTHER so-called Foot-Forms may have wide toes, giving them the appearance of ease, but without the proper curve from the great toe back and under the instep with correct heel measurements they lack that comfort and perfection of fit which has made the Streeter Foot-Forms famous.

The original is sold *only* by Streeter's. All others are imitations.

STREETER,
STATE AND MADISON-STS.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA

WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in sixty hours from New York, by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz, and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago,
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT for HEALTH and PLEASURE
Driest Climate in the United States, except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mountains.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPEN FOR SEASON OF 1891-'92 NOV. 20.
For circular and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
HOTEL BELMONT.

The finest Winter Health Resort in the South. Pine groves, mountain air, mineral water (iron and sulphur), Jersey cream and milk, creamery butter, and tenderloin steak. Write for the balance.
JOHN S. MARSHALL, Director.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY

EYES examined free. OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed. 90 E. Randolph-st.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S
WHITE
BORAX
SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.
Ask your Grocer for it.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE STATION BUILDING. Office of the Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, in charge of construction, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Oct. 24, 1891. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, November 23, 1891, for furnishing all materials and labor and erecting at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, one Fire Station building, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office. Blank forms of proposals and any information desired can be obtained from the undersigned. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fire Station Building," and addressed to Capt. L. E. CAMPBELL, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

ASMA Catarrh, Bronchitis. DR. PEIRO, McVickers Theater, Chicago. Hours 10 to 4. Illustrated Book—FREE.

CHICAGO
KEYSTONE
PENNSYLVANIA LINES
EXPRESS

LEAVES CHICAGO
10:45 a. m. To-day.
ARRIVES PHILADELPHIA
11:25 a. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES NEW YORK
2:00 p. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES BALTIMORE
1:15 p. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES WASHINGTON
2:25 p. m. To-morrow.

A solid train of Vestibule Coaches, Parlor Smoking Cars, Pullman Dining Cars and Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to New York. Carries First Class Passengers only. No Extra Fare.

PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA LINES
LIMITED

LEAVES CHICAGO
5:00 p. m. To-day.
ARRIVES PITTSBURGH
7:00 a. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES BALTIMORE
4:40 p. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES PHILADELPHIA
4:45 p. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES WASHINGTON
5:55 p. m. To-morrow.
ARRIVES NEW YORK
7:00 p. m. To-morrow.

A Solid Vestibule Train of Pullman Library and Smoking Cars, Pullman Dining Cars, Pullman Sleeping and Observation Cars. Waiting Maid, Barber and Stenographer, Steam Heat and Electric Light. Carries First Class Passengers only. An Extra Fare is charged.

SPECIAL

Information may be had by addressing J. H. LUCE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, 248 Clark Street, Chicago, or by calling upon THE TICKET AGENT of any connecting road in the west or northwest.

NEW YORK
A. B. CHASE
PIANOS.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
174-176 WABASH AVE.

Liebig Company's
FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.
Get genuine only
with this *J. v. Liebig* signature of Justus von Liebig in blue.
Keeps for any length of time anywhere.
MAKES THE BEST BEEF TEA.
Extract of Beef.

Fine Furs.
L. S. BERRY,
111 STATE-ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, - - 192 Madison-st.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY

SAFETY FILM

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Clothing Dep'ts,

Accessible by any of the 6 passenger elevators—3d FLOOR.

Our Ready-to-wear Clothing is easily distinguished from the ready-made styles and fabrics usually displayed. Its Character, Symmetry and Durability, combined with the very *low* prices, have pushed *our* clothing to the front rank in this country.

Broken Lots-Prices reduced 1-3:- To close out quickly we have *marked down fully one-third* a number of lots of this same very desirable Ready-to-Wear Clothing, as follows:---

Eight lots of KILT SUITS.
Five lots of KILT REEFERS.
Four lots of KILT OVERCOATS.
Seven lots of BLOUSE SUITS (two pieces.)
Four lots of 3 GARMENT SUITS.
Five lots of BOYS' REEFERS.
Three lots of BOYS' ULSTERS.
Four lots of Young Gentlemen's BUSINESS SUITS.
Three lots of Young Gentlemen's ULSTERS.

We further offer in our "Annex Clothing department" in the Basement Salesroom, Excellent Bargains:

Ten styles of all wool Blouse Suits, (two pieces) at $4.50 suit.
Seven styles of Overcoats, (with deep Capes) at $4.75 each.

This "Annex Clothing department" will prove of *economical interest* to those who will investigate these bargains.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Shoe Dep't

offers in Fine Footwear several special bargains ---of the best materials, the finest workmanship and in the latest styles--- at greatly reduced prices, as follows:

Children's Kid Button, Patent Tips, Spring-heel Dress Boot (**value $2.25**), at........................	$1.65
Misses' Kid Button, Patent tips, Spring-heel Dress boot (**value 3.00**), at........................	2.00
Ladies' Cloth Top Button, Kid Foxed, Patent Tips, a walking boot, at........................	3.00
Ladies' Royal Kid Button, Patent Tips or Plain Toe, Common Sense Last, Solid Wear, at..............	3.00
Ladies' Fine Kid Button, Kid or Cloth Top, hand Turn, Stylish and Flexible, **value 5.00**, at	4.00
Ladies' Imperial Cloth-top, Patent Tips, Hand Turn, Button, elegant and perfect fitting, at..............	5.00

"Stop Waiting for Lower Prices.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Men's Neckwear Day Saturday.

Emb. Crepe de Chine } Neckwear.
Rich Fig. Satin }
In Puffs of generous size.
In Tecks " " "
In 3-in. 4-in-Hands, etc.
In Gaslight and Street Shades.

At 50c For the 75c and $1 kind.

"Bargain Counter—Main Floor—South Entrance.

ROTHSCHILD BROS 180 State-st.

EVENING GLOVES.

We sell the very best-quality Suede Mousquetaires in all the latest shades.

Full Elbow Length, $2.95 *Others Charge $3.50.*

HELIOTROPES, PRIMROSE, LIGHT GREENS, CARDINALS, LIGHT BLUES, PINKS, TANS, GRAYS, MODES, PEARLS, CREAMS, WHITES, BLACKS.

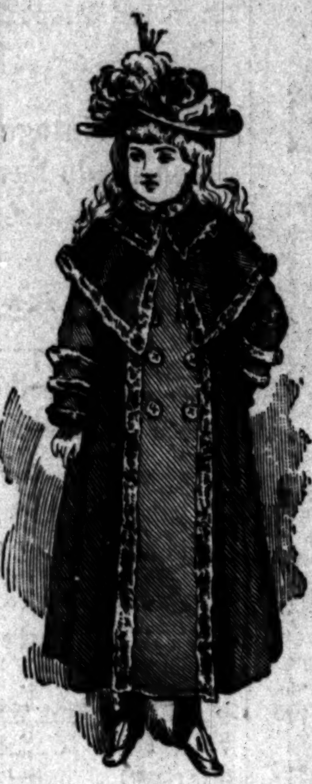
Full Shoulder Length, $3.50 *Others Charge $4.50.*

ROTHSCHILD BROS., - - - 180 State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

An Opportunity of Opportunities.



From

$8 to $15

See some Misses' splendid new Coats and Military Cape Newmarkets that would have cost you $2.50 more a couple of weeks ago.

BOYS' CLOTHING of SMITH, GRAY & CO., we have received some very tempting bargains in CAPE OVERCOATS, STORM ULSTERS and REEFERS. $5 will do more than you would suppose.

$2.50 { Since we have kept Shoes we have never had such good ones for Boys and Misses before for $2.50.

Mandel Brothers

GEO. P. GORE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST
CHICAGO.

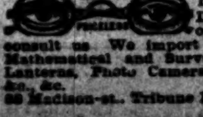
Sales for Week Ending Nov. 28.

TUESDAY.............................DRY GOODS,
INCLUDING
An Attractive Bankrupt Stock
And good assortments of
Comforts, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, Cardigan Jackets, Underwear & Hosiery,
Which must be sold.

ON SAME DAY, ON 4TH FLOOR,
Fire Salvage Sale of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries.
Also on 1st Floor and Basement
On Tuesday and Wednesday, } Grand Combination Sale
Commencing on Tuesday at 9:30 a. m.
With
Over 3,000 Cases Rubber Boots & Shoes
And a good assortment of
Men's Fine Wool Boots,
Continuing on Wednesday at 9:30 a. m.
With
CLOSING SALE
OF
All Warm-Lined Goods,
Rochester and Cincinnati Fine Goods,
Men's Fancy Slippers,
And other lines of goods suitable to the season.

Also on Wednesday at 9:30 a. m.,
IN ANNEX,
Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods,
50 Cases Bohemian Vases,
20 Cases China Cups and Saucers,
25 Crates Decorated Chamber Sets.

FRIDAY.............................Fire Salvage Sale
OF
DENNIS LEAHY & CO.'S
Woolens & Piece Goods, also of Clothing,
In conjunction with a fine stock of
Hats, Caps, and Ready-Made Clothing.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.



The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 Madison-st.. Tribune Building. The Old Reliable

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WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS MANAGER

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 10 A. M.,
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
At Public Auction,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The Entire Salvage of
H. SOLOMON & SONS, Savannah, Ga.,
Wholesale Grocers and Liquor Dealers,
Consisting of
3,500 cases Assorted Staple Groceries.
400 bags Very Fine Coffee,
50 half-chests Tea, etc., etc.
And a large quantity of barreled and bottled Whiskies, Wines, Liquors, etc.

Also, in conjunction with the above, Balance of Salvage of
DAVID NICHOLSON.......St. Louis, Mo.,
Consisting of
100 brls. Fine Whisky,
Viz.: 1887 Sherwood Rye, 1886 Short Horn, 1886 Springhill, Crystal Springs, Murphy, Barber, Oscar Pepper, etc., etc.
20 brls. Imported Scotch and Irish Whisky, Holland Gin, etc.
2,500 cases Bottled Whisky, in very fine brands.
1,000 cases Wines and Champagnes.
Also the
Champagnes, Clarets, Sauternes, etc.,
Bought from us and left on our hands by BARON S. DE MIHALKA of the Royal Hungarian Wine Society.
Also the Salvage of
Two Fine Retail Drug Stores,
Consisting of a large line of Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Soap, Brushes, Druggists' Sundries, Stationery, etc.
Also the Salvage from
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Chicago,
Proprietors of Remington Standard Typewriter, consisting of
300 Reams Stenographers' Paper,
30,000 Stenographers' Note Books,
And a large quantity of
BOOK AND PRINT PAPER.
All above Stocks on Exhibition Monday next.

On Friday, Nov. 27th, at 11 a. m.,
The Salvage from
DENNIS LEAHY & CO., 146 5th-av., City.
Consisting of fine lines of
IMPORTED & DOMESTIC PIECE GOODS,
—IN—
Fancy Cassimeres, Beavers, Homespun, Worsteds, Cheviots, Kerseys, Linings, etc.,
Especially adapted to use by Merchant Tailors. Also a large quantity of
CLOTHING,
More or less damaged by fire and water.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
First Week in December, the Salvage of
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.——Kansas City, Mo.
Consisting of
Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, Etc.

Stocks arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

5,000 DOZEN

China Single Cups and Saucers,

With or without Moustache Bar, including Fine French China, Royal Worcester, German China, Etc., Etc.

AFTER-DINNER COFFEES AND ODD TEAS IN SPLENDID VARIETY.

Good Size Hand-Painted, Gold Edge Coffees . . . . . . only 10c each
" " " " " " Moustache Coffees, 15c each
Other Coffees and Moustache Coffees for 20c, 25c, 33c, 38c, 48c, 63c, 73c, 98c each

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AND A CAPITAL TIME TO DO YOUR HOLIDAY SHOPPING BEFORE THE AWFUL CRUSH.

OUR LAMP, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, CHINA AND CROCKERY STOCK NEVER PRESENTED MORE GENUINE BARGAINS IN RELIABLE GOODS. ALL NEW AND VERY LOW IN PRICE.

THE FAIR

The Crockery Department is in the same place on Main Floor, with Direct Entrance on Adams Street.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.

For the carving of that Thanksgiving turkey you need a keen, well tempered blade, else you are liable to make a guy of yourself in wrestling with the royal bird, armed with an indifferent, dull carver. Without doubt we have the largest assortment of English and American Carvers in the city, and every pair of our brand is fully warranted and can be returned and exchanged if not satisfactory. In pairs, sets, and cases, with pearl, ivory, celluloid, stag, silver, glass, and wood handles.

POCKET KNIVES.

We have received our fall importations of Wostenholms, Harrison Bros. & Howson's, and Henckel's Pocket Knives, and offer over 500 patterns for your inspection. A specialty made of Combination Pocket Knives.

RAZORS.

Wade & Butcher's, Joseph Rodgers & Sons', Wostenholm's, and Engstom's Swedish, in price from 50 cents to $2.50. Fine sets in cases. Particular attention is called to our "Berlin ground" razor, made by the best razor-maker in England and ground on the continent. It is a favorite with barbers, which is itself a recommendation. Price, fully warranted, $2.00.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Fine Table Knives, in pearl, ivory, stag, etc., Fish Knives, Orange Knives, Fruit Knives, Rodgers' Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks.

SKATES.

Boys' Skates from 15 cents upwards. U. S. Club Skates, 50 cents and upwards. American Club Skates, $1.50 and upwards. Ladies' Skates, a fine variety.

MANICURE SETS.

No Cheap John goods carried. If you want a good, reliable set at fair prices we have them.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,

184 and 186 Clark, 188 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.
Household Furniture,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 23,
There will be offered at
SHERIFF'S SALE
—AT THE—
CHICAGO STORAGE ROOMS,
97 to 103 E. VAN BUREN-ST.,
THE FURNITURE OF A 22-ROOM HOTEL.
The lot contains good Dining-room Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Pier Glasses, etc., etc.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
REGULAR SALE.
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding,
and General Household Goods,
Cigars, Pictures, and
General Merchandise.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

EGGLESTON'S
TRUSS

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT AND PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY, located near Chicago. Lately endowed with $[illegible]. Lake Forest College and Academy and Ferry Hall College and Seminary for Ladies.

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENTS located in Chicago—Chicago College of Law, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery. All self-supporting and strong. For catalogue and information address Pres. WM. C. ROBERTS, Lake Forest, Ill.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

Our Regular Saturday Story of Economy . . . .

HOLIDAY HDKFS.	Ladies' & Gents' Initial Handkerchiefs in hemstitched & scallop'd borders, worth from 50c to 75	25c Each
	Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 3 widths of hem, at	$2.65 Doz.
	Finest Crepe Handkerchiefs, in all colors, for ladies' neckwear, at	$1.00 Each
	Gents' large size Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, in all initials, at	50c Each
	Gents' full-size Japanese Silk Hdkfs., lace initials, worth $1.25	85c Each
	Ladies' Hand-Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 50c	25c Each
HOSIERY.	Children's fast black ribbed wool Hose, extra weight, at	25c Pair
	Men's English merino and natural wool Half Hose, double heel & toe	25c Pair
	Women's fast black fleeced cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, extra quality, 3 pairs for $1.00	35c Pair
	Women's fast black English Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe	45c Pair

SOUTH AISLE SUNDRIES.

Japanese Pen Trays, Japanese Ash Trays, Japanese Jewel Boxes, Japanese Button Hooks } All kinds. All prices.
25 dozen handsome Fans, 98c.
Cabinet Photo Frames, 25c and 49c each.
Hand Engraved Ash Trays, 49c each.
Leather Writing Tablets, 50c, 75c, $1.00 each.
Tooth Brushes, 10c each.
Leon Mangenet & Co.'s 4 oz. Extract, 37c.
Lundborg's { 1 oz. 55c. 2 oz. 85c. 4 oz. $1.47.
Pear's Dentifrice, 10c.
Malvina Cream, 25c.
Hair Brushes—exceptional value, 25, 35 & 50c.
—Mirrors to match, 25, 35 & 50c.
Cuticura Soap, 10c cake.
Apple Blossom Soap, 25c box.

GLOVES.	Ladies' M'squetaire Suede Gloves blk. and colors, the $1.50 quality.	$1.00 Pair
	Men's extra quality lined Kid Gloves	$1.00 Pair
	Children's Kid Mittens, with fur tops	50c Pair
	Children's Pure Silk Mittens, slightly soiled	25c Pair
	Children's Wool Gloves and Mittens, worth 25c	15c Pair

WEAVER, GETZ & CO.,

WHOLESALE

COAL AND COKE.

The Largest Rail Coal Yards in Chicago.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALED.

We are daily shipping to this market via Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, and B. & O. Rys. 200 to 250 cars of Pennsylvania and Ohio Coals.

HEAVY CONSUMERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

No. 217 Dearborn-st.

TELEPHONE 180.

Cloth Cloaks

We offer extra inducements in IMPORTED . .
WRAPS, COATS, AND JACKETS.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 State-st.

DRUNKENNESS:
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
48-page book of particulars free. To be had of
BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S Clark-st.,
DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison-sts.
Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 21. 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

HE WILL ACT TODAY.

JUDGE SCALES' PROMISE AS TO ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

The Suspense of the Candidates to Be Soon Relieved—The New Drainage Board Holds a Meeting This Afternoon—Nash & Co. Petition the County Board for a Settlement—Supt. McClaughry to Investigate the "Mayor's Police" Question—Other Matters of a Municipal Nature.

Judge Scales said yesterday he would name Election Commissioners to succeed Mr. Coyne and Capt. Healy this morning. He will not appoint Col. F. Q. Ball, recommended by the Republican committee, though he distinctly agreed to act on its recommendation at the time the names were submitted to him. It is considered probable he will appoint his personal friend, W. A. Hutchings. A Democratic statesman, who served at Springfield with Mr. Hutchings and who claims to be an intimate friend of the County Judge, said some days ago: "Scales will appoint Hutchings. He can't get out of it. He promised to appoint him six weeks ago. Hutchings is a good fellow, and the members of Palmer's steering committee have urged his selection. The Mayor of Geneva is a particular friend of Judge Scales and also of Hutchings. He is strong for Hutchings. Scales must appoint him. See if he does not."

Ex-Congressman Mason, one of the few Republicans who have urged Mr. Hutchings' appointment, said yesterday that his man would be appointed. Pat McGrath, the Superior Court Clerk, who supported Cregier against Roche, is another of the Republicans who urged Mr. Hutchings' appointment. W. J. Campbell, member of the National Republican committee from this State; D. H. Kochersperger, Chairman of the Republican County committee; and John J. Badenoch, Chairman of the last Republican Campaign committee, have protested against Mr. Hutchings' appointment and have urged the nomination of Col. Ball. But, if ex-Congressman Mason and the members of the Democratic steering committee are right, Judge Scales will appoint Mr. Hutchings this morning. Judge Scales adjourned court early yesterday and could not be found last evening to deny or to affirm the truth of the rumors.

It was also asserted yesterday that the County Judge had agreed to appoint George F. Sugg, the ex-City Attorney, to succeed Luke Coyne. Judge Scales has said that he "would not appoint an attorney who practiced in his court." Mr. Sugg is an attorney, but perhaps he does not fall within Judge Scales' rule of exceptions. If Mr. Sugg is not appointed the nomination may go to Henry Stuckert.

The new Drainage Board will meet this afternoon. Mr. Boldenweck, who has quite recovered from his recent illness, will qualify this morning and take his seat this afternoon. The most important matter that will come before the board today is the appointment of three competent real-estate men to fix the value of property damaged by the canal on the route as far as Summit. It is not likely the appointments will be made today. They will be merely discussed and probably referred.

It is understood the Wenter-Cooley-Russell combination dropped Altpeter as a candidate for President of the board. The combination, it is said, has offered the Presidency to Mr. Eckhart, on condition that he should act with it. But he declined to have any thing to do with the Democratic coterie. Moreover, he believes the Presidency properly belongs to an old member, probably Mr. Hotz. The board will not be organized until the first Saturday of December. Mr. Cooley, who has not yet taken his seat on the board, announced his policy in one of his organs yesterday. "We will have a ship-canal or bust" is the classic language in which he expressed himself to the reporter of one of his organs. "You may say," he continued, "broadly speaking, that it will be a ship canal or 'bust,' for a majority of the members are in favor of broadening out this scheme to the extent of providing Chicago not only with a mere outlet for sewage but a grand waterway, from which she will undoubtedly reap incalculable benefit. There will be the bitterest kind of opposition to the ship canal scheme in certain quarters, but I believe we shall carry the day, as a strong majority of the board are undoubtedly in favor of it."

Mr. Cooley, it is believed, only talks for himself. Messrs. Wenter and Russell are in favor of adhering closely to the letter and spirit of the law.

NASH & CO. ASK A SETTLEMENT.

The County Commissioners Not Inclined to Grant the Request.

Attorney Watson, who represents J. T. Nash & Co., and incidentally the Gartsherrie Coal-Mining company, told the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday a story regarding Nash & Co. The subject came up by way of a communication from J. T. Nash & Co., demanding speedy payment of coal bills against the county aggregating $5,168. Commissioner Allen was in favor of appointing a committee to "try to settle with J. T. Nash & Co." He thought that a good business course. Gen. Smith, Green, Stauber, and others differed from him. "There has been a conspiracy to defraud the county," said Mr. Green, "and it can be settled only in court. Let them sue if they are in a hurry."

"The county has been robbed," said Stauber, "and I will never consent to pay those bills. We should squeeze every penny possible out of Nash & Co. as a lesson to other contractors who may be disposed to rob the county."

Mr. Watson was given a hearing, and at the request of Mr. Green a stenographer took what he said. According to Mr. Watson, Nash & Co. had furnished the county with Hocking, Jackson Hill (Ohio), and Southern Indiana coal. Any one of these qualities, he said, cost more money than block coal. "Even the Indiana coal," said he, "cost us 10 cents a ton more. Before making these contracts we got special switching rates, and which no other firm could get. This enabled us to bid lower. Now, what did the coal men of this city do when you gave us the contract? They formed a combine against us and raised $1,000 to down us. They have nearly accomplished their end. The next day after the contract was let the St. Paul road raised 15 cents over the agreed price for switching rates. I would also state that the county has paid less for its coal than ever before."

Mr. Watson, however, could not explain why the firm had furnished more expensive coal, if his statement was true, than called for in the contract. After a long discussion the matter was referred to the Investigating committee, which will give Nash & Co. a hearing. There came near being a clash between the board and the Sheriff. County-Electrician Hurley sent a letter to the committee stating that the Sheriff had ordered him (Hurley) to report to him every day. Hurley supposed he was under the orders of the board and wanted to know what to do. The Democrats thought the Sheriff was getting a little officious, but the Republicans thought he was all right. The matter was finally referred to the Judiciary committee.

The County Architect reported that the new Detention Hospital and morgue were nearly completed, and the committee designated next Wednesday as a time to visit and inspect them.

WILL BE FURTHER INVESTIGATED.

"The Mayor's Police" Question to Be Looked Up.

The question as to whether service as "Mayor's police" is not to be counted in the twenty years' consecutive service is to be further investigated. Supt. McClaughry said yesterday he would today ask for the records of the Mayor's police, and also from what fund they were paid. Secretary Shepard said that since 1879 these men have been paid from a special fund; before that they were paid from the police fund, being members of the regular force detailed for special duty. Frank Rogers, Mr. Shepard said, was the only one of the "Mayor's police" who is not a member of the force under the present administration. Capt. Cook, over whose proposed retirement [illegible] Bidwell is exercised, was a Mayor's policeman when men performing such duty were merely detailed from the regular force.

Regarding the effect on the pension fund of retiring as many officers as is proposed Mayor Washburne said yesterday: "The pension can stand the proposed additional drain without any trouble and still have an annual surplus. If the time should come when the fund cannot stand the strain it will be time enough then to consider a change of policy."

CHARGES WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Dr. Ware Says All Plumbing Inspectors Are Practical Men.

Commissioner of Health Ware said yesterday that there was no truth in the charges made against his department that the inspectors of plumbing work were incompetent and were men who knew nothing about the business.

"Every man," he said, "assigned to the inspection of plumbing connections is a plumber by trade and this was the very thing I insisted upon when I came into the office. I removed every inspector who was not a plumber."

Chief Sanitary Officer George said that every inspector was examined as to his qualifications before he was appointed. "Inspector Barrows," he said, "the man who made the contractors for the *Herald* building change the character of the plumbing, was recommended to this office by the Master Plumbers' Association as well as the Journeyman Plumbers' Association."

DEPENDS ON THE INDIVIDUAL.

Supt. McClaughry Talks of Substitute Patrolman Kibbler's Case.

In speaking of Henry Kibbler, recently appointed a substitute policeman, who is said to be an ex-convict, Supt. McClaughry said yesterday:

"I should not discharge him because he was once a convict if he has reformed, and done well since his discharge. It would depend on how long it is since he served at Joliet and perhaps on how much of a criminal he was before he went there, and I should feel differently toward a man who had committed a single criminal act than toward a man who had been a criminal for years. There is another ex-convict on the force who has been on for several years. He came to me when I was appointed and told me his story and I remembered him. He was a man who had been convicted of assault with intent to kill. A man had insulted his wife and he had pounded him up, and you or I would have done the same thing. This man had told his story to the Chief of Police when first appointed, and I told him not to be afraid, that if he did his duty and continued living an honest life he would not be discharged, even if the papers should get hold of the story and roast him.

"As for Kibbler I cannot say. He ought to have told me, but what action I may take will depend on his individual case, which I shall investigate."

Kibbler passed the required examination and was indorsed by Perry A. Hull among others.

Punishment of Offending Policemen.

Supt. McClaughry yesterday issued the following Trial Board order: Patrolman William B. Boyles, First Precinct, fined two days' pay for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty not in the discharge of duty; Patrolman Colman Fay, Third Precinct, discharged for intoxication and conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolman James Fox, Fifteenth Precinct, fined ten days' pay for intoxication and using insolent language to a superior officer; Substitute Patrolman Michael Lillis, Eighth Precinct, discharged for neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming a police officer; Patrolmen Peter Larkins, Thomas Finnigan, and James D. O'Connell, Fifteenth Precinct, fined five days' pay each for entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold while on duty not in the discharge of duty; Patrolman Daniel Miller, Twentieth Precinct, fined ten days' pay for intoxication and neglect of duty; Patrolman Andrew J. Bushong, Twenty-eighth Precinct, discharged for intoxication.

The Police Pension Fund.

Deputy Controller Barrett has made the following official report on the condition of the pension fund:

2 per cent of saloon licenses	$54,493.56
¾ per cent tax on dogs	43,434.00
¼ of pawnbrokers' licenses	3,137.60
¼ of second-hand dealers' licenses	1,876.11
¼ of junk dealers' licenses	2,008.97
All concealed weapons' licenses	90.00
⅓ of costs collected at police courts	6,698.70
	$111,738.84

"It may be safe to say," the report continues, "that this amount will be increased from present indications to $115,000."

The present expenditures from the fund are at the rate of $65,836 for 112 separate pensions, and the proposed additions will amount to less than $25,000 a year, making the total annual outlay about $90,836.

Asks the Court to Help Him.

Mandamus proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court by William Black to compel Commissioner of Buildings O'Neill to issue to him a permit to erect a two-story brick building at No. 621 Sheffield avenue, which he wants to use as a carpenter shop. He says no objection was made to the plans submitted, but the Council passed an order Oct. 26 prohibiting the Commissioner from issuing the permit. Black says the neighborhood is a manufacturing district and in no way conflicts with the ordinance; therefore the Council has no right to deprive him of the use of his property.

Concluded to Take Out Licenses.

The war of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association on the retail grocers who sell bottled liquor without licenses bore fruit yesterday when M. Wolff, a grocer at No. 195 N. Clark street, and J. J. Coughlin, a grocer at No. 248 N. State street, called at the City Collector's office to take out retail licenses. "I intended to take out a wholesale license only," said Mr. Wolff, "but the liquor dealers are making such a determined fight that I concluded I might as well take out a retail license at once and have it over."

May Have Speeches and Sell Beer.

Attorney Cox and W. Urban, publisher of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, called on Supt. McClaughry and Mayor Washburne yesterday to find out what position the city authorities would take regarding the proposed ball for the benefit of the paper to be given by the Socialist Publishing company in Battery D Nov. 28. They had heard that they would not be allowed to sell beer or have speeches. It was learned after the conference that they were told that they would be allowed to give the ball, sell beer, and have speeches; that their meeting would be on the same footing as other balls.

Striving to Improve.

Commissioner Aldrich had a conference with the engineers of the Street Department and Supt. Burke yesterday in reference to proceeding more systematically with the work. Heretofore ordinances have been put through the Council for paving certain streets, and it was only learned after the contract had been let that the street had not been sewered or the water-pipes put in.

Notes.

City Treasurer Kiolbassa's daily report to City Controller May yesterday shows $2,179,000 in the city treasury. Of this amount there is $354,000 in the water fund and $613,900 in the special assessment fund.

The Finance committee decided to allow $6,000 for damages to the Bohemian Music Hall on Taylor street by reason of the building of the Taylor street viaduct. City-Attorney Kern recommended this settlement.

Chairman Mahoney of the Council Committee on Police has called a meeting for Tuesday at 2 o'clock. M. V. Britzius and John C. Harding, who presented the Trade and Labor Assembly petition for an investigation of the Greif's Hall raid, have been invited to attend.

Chief Medical Inspector Garrott of the Health Department yesterday closed the overflow branch of the Lawndale school, which was held on the first floor of a three-story building at No. 1324 Ogden avenue, because a child of a family named Acker on the third floor was sick with scarlet fever.

The Council Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights will meet today at 2 o'clock; the Committee on Schools Monday at 1 o'clock, and the Committees on Streets and Alleys West and South at 2 o'clock. The subcommittee of the latter committee on the South Side loop ordinance will meet half an hour earlier.

ALL ABOUT THE ARMY.

SECRETARY PROCTOR PRESENTS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

War Department Affairs Considered by the Chief—America's Coast Defenses Being Strengthened—Desertions Becoming Less Frequent—Changes Recommended in the National Allotment to the Militia—Statement of Expenditures, Appropriations, and Estimates—Minor Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The annual report of Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, has been submitted to the President. Secretary Proctor refers in the introduction to the new legislative and administrative measures affecting the department which have been inaugurated during the present administration. By reason of increased rations, better terms of honorable discharge, and more speedy trial of petty offenses, desertions have been greatly reduced in number. In pursuance of a policy of concentrating the troops in larger posts about one-fourth of the number of posts occupied in 1889 have been abandoned and the reservations turned over to the Interior Department.

Coast Defense.

On this subject the Secretary says:

The problem of adequate coast defense has practically been settled. Fortunately it has not been a question of party politics. There has been much discussion and some differences of individual opinion in respect to the rapidity with which the work should be executed and as regards details. It has been generally recognized, however, in Congress and by the public press as a national concern—a thoroughly American policy. Nor is it a new departure. The report of the Endicott board, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1885, states that in 1860 our coast defenses "were not surpassed by those of any country for efficiency either for offense or defense, and were competent to resist the vessels of war of that period." But after the close of the war there was a most rapid development in the means of offensive warfare, while the fortifications which we had were not kept up, and much less was new work undertaken. Our coast cities, which in 1860 were well protected, in 1890 were defenseless.

In 1883 Congress provided for a joint board of army and navy officers to examine and report what method should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance for the use of the army and navy, and the cost of buildings, tools, and implements therefor. This board, after visiting the chief ordnance establishments of Europe and the principal steel manufactories of this country, submitted a report in 1884 which recommended the establishment of two gun factories, one for the army at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and another for the navy in this city, and that our steel manufacturers should be encouraged by suitable legislation to incur the large expense of erecting the plant necessary for producing such gun metal as is required.

In 1885 Congress provided that a board composed of army and navy officers and civilians, of which the Secretary of War should be a member and President, should examine and report at what ports fortifications or other defenses were most urgently required, and the character and kind of defenses best adapted for each with reference to armament and the utilization of torpedoes, mines, or other defensive appliances. This board submitted a systematic and elaborate plan for the defense of the seacoast at the twenty-six principal ports, and, with less detail, provisions for the defense of the lake frontier. Simultaneously with the investigations of this board the two Houses of Congress independently considered the subject, the Senate by a Select Committee on Ordnance and War Ships, of which Gen. Hawley was chairman, and the House, by a Commission on Ordnance and Gunnery, of which Mr. Randall was chairman. The reports of these committees, made in 1886, are replete with valuable information. The conclusions reached by these various boards, so different in composition and so well qualified to consider the subject from every point of view, were harmonious, and their several reports furnish all the details needful for an intelligent consideration of the subject. They have afforded the bases of legislation and appropriations of Congress which have inaugurated our present definite policy in respect to coast defenses.

System of Land Defenses.

This policy necessarily contemplates a system of land defenses as its most important feature. We have some 4,000 miles of seacoast, exclusive of Alaska. No great naval power has more than a few hundred miles of coast to defend, and yet even they protect their harbors with heavy fortifications and high-power guns. The cost of land defenses has not increased as rapidly as the cost of the means of attacking them. They are not only the cheapest to build, but once built the cost of maintaining them can be reduced to the minimum. Neither are they an experiment, nor can they become useless, but they may be built with a view to further strengthening if required, and capable of mounting larger guns if necessary.

Two appropriations of $500,000 each for the purchase of sites for fortification and seacoast defenses were made by the last Congress. Allotments have been made under these appropriations for sites for gun and mortar batteries at Glover Cliff in Boston Harbor; Point Comfort, Fort Wadsworth, Plumb Island, and Sand Point in New York Harbor; Laguna Merced in San Francisco Harbor, and Sheridan Point on the Potomac. Proceedings of condemnation have been commenced to obtain other sites near Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton in New York Harbor, Willoughby Spit in Hampton Roads, and Point Lobos in San Francisco Harbor. Over one-half of the entire appropriation has been allotted and about $350,000 expended. Other payments are to be made as soon as the examination of titles by the Department of Justice is completed. The balance of the appropriation will probably be expended during the next five months, but it will not be sufficient to pay the awards of juries in cases now pending. I recommend that an appropriation of $500,000 be continued annually until the important sites are secured. It will require this amount for several years to pay for sites as rapidly as they will be needed for use, and it is economy to acquire them as quickly as possible after their location has been determined upon.

At its last session Congress made an appropriation for the addition to the south wing to the new gun factory at Watervliet and for the substantial completion of that plant, except that space has been left to add machinery for finishing 16-inch guns if their manufacture should be deemed advisable. The work of construction is now well advanced, and the machinery under contract.

Certain provisions in the last two fortification acts were designed to induce private manufacturers in this country to coöperate with the government in fabricating guns as well as in supplying the steel forgings. Advantageous bids were received and a contract made with the Bethlehem company for supplying twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch guns.

New Guns Contracted For.

This contract, and the output of the gun factory from forgings already under contract, provides for the manufacture of 198 breech-loading steel rifle guns of high power, sixty-two of 8-inch caliber, eighty-six of 10-inch, and fifty of 12-inch. Four have been finished, two 8-inch, one 10-inch, and one 12-inch; twenty-four more will be finished in 1892, thirty-four in 1893, forty in 1894, when the machinery at the gun factory will be nearly complete. Thereafter there can be manufactured about forty-five per year, and the deliveries from the Bethlehem 100-gun contract will be eight to fourteen yearly, according to the proportion of small or large caliber. Besides the 198, for which provision has already been made, if forgings are supplied to the gun factory, 350 more guns can be turned out within the next ten years, mostly of ten and twelve inch caliber. I believe these figures to be conservative, and that the actual results will be greater, for with experience in the manufacture the work should progress more rapidly.

Two batteries, each for sixteen twelve-inch mortars, and emplacements for two twelve-inch, two ten-inch, and four eight-inch guns are now in process of construction for the defense of New York; also one battery for sixteen twelve-inch mortars and emplacements for one ten-inch gun, with two more in preparation, at Boston; and emplacements for two ten-inch guns, with one ten-inch and three twelve-inch in preparation, at San Francisco; for two ten-inch guns at Hampton Roads, and for two ten-inch guns at Washington. Progress has also been made in supplying a suitable supply of submarine mines. A considerable number are on hand or under contract for the defense of New York, San Francisco, Boston, Hampton Roads, Philadelphia, Washington, and Charleston, and some of the mining casemates for operating them are completed or under contract at these ports and at Portland, Me. Contracts have also been made for the early delivery of seventy-three twelve-inch cast-iron rifled mortars, hooped with steel, of a pattern known to be serviceable, though probably not equal to an all-steel construction now under test.

The department has been obliged, on account of the financial embarrassment of the contractors, to extend the time until January, April, and July, 1892, for the delivery of the ten guns contracted for with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company for Sandy Hook, Fort Schuyler, Fort Warren, and San Francisco. One of these guns was to be 8-inch, and nine of them 15-inch caliber. Three of the latter are, by law, to be mounted on the Pacific coast. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance states that:

> Reports furnished the department of trials made of a 15-inch pneumatic dynamite gun manufactured in this country for the English Government are quite favorable to the performance of the gun and its projectile.

The point has now been reached when, by the continuance of the present rate of appropriations for coast defenses, which have been moderate, the work can be carried on systematically and judiciously. To stop or check the work now would be to lose much that has been done; to continue will be both safety and economy. Each year some part of it can be completed so as to become available, and thereafter every gun mounted will add to its efficiency.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortification in its report says:

Four years' continuance of similar legislation and activity and it can no longer be said that the United States is defenseless against foreign powers.

As to Our Militia.

Under this head the Secretary reports:

The present method of allotment of the annual appropriation of $400,000 for arming and equipping the militia, which is prescribed by the act of Feb. 12, 1887 (24 Stats., 401), and which gives to each State an amount proportionate to its Congressional representation, is not such as to produce the best results. The aid given different States is very disproportionate. The amount of government aid received by some States is not more than half that received by others that maintain double the number of men in their National Guard.

There is no inducement for the maintenance of a greater number of militia than is actually required by the law, but rather the reverse, if economy be consulted. The allotment as now made is not based upon what the States do in return for the appropriation, but what they ought to do. It would be better to help those who help themselves. If the appropriation or even one-half of it was distributed upon the basis of the effective force of the National Guard maintained by the several States, it would better accomplish its purpose of encouraging that organization.

By the detail of officers and troops to the various annual encampments throughout the country the War Department has rendered the National Guard of the several States such assistance as was in its power. The association of this force, necessarily the main dependence of the country in any great war, with the regular army is of great advantage to both organizations. In this and every other way possible the Federal Government should coöperate with the States in the maintenance and education of the National Guard.

Desertions from the Army.

Following is Secretary Proctor's report on the subject of desertion:

Desertions from the army for the year ending Sept. 30 have been less than in any other year in the history of the army. Previous to 1820 there are no reliable records, but from that time till the beginning of the War of the Rebellion the average annual rate of desertion was 14.8 per cent of the enlisted strength, and since the war it has been nearly the same. From Jan. 1, 1867, to June 30, 1891, twenty-four and one-half years, the number of desertions from the army was 88,475. It has cost the government a very large sum for pay, clothing, subsistence, and transportation of recruits to replace these men.

For the year ending June 30, 1889, the rate was 11.6 per cent; for the year ending June 30, 1890, 9 per cent; for the year ending June 30, 1891, 6.1 per cent. During the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1891, the rate was only 5.8 per cent. The diminution is still going on, and the percentage is being reduced month by month. Great as the reduction has been, however, there is no good reason why desertions should not be reduced to 3 or even 2 per cent. Probably they cannot be reduced below 2 per cent.

Expenditures, Appropriations, Estimates.

The financial part of the department is summarized as follows:

Expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:	
Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,150,646.53
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy	25,344,199.73
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	16,061,478.96
Miscellaneous objects	7,894,439.46
Total	$51,450,764.68
Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:	
Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,022,830.00
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy	24,849,426.88
Public works, including river and harbor improvements	8,611,614.22
Miscellaneous objects	3,699,553.95
Total	$39,183,425.05
Estimates for year ending June 30, 1893:	
Salaries and contingent expenses	$ 2,086,178.00
Military establishment: Support of the Army and Military Academy	26,299,170.77
Public works	13,208,393.00
Miscellaneous objects	4,381,861.60
Total	$45,975,603.37

Field and Siege Artillery.

One hundred 3.2-inch steel field guns are completed and twenty-five more are being manufactured. The National Guard is being supplied with them. The test of a type 3.6-inches heavy steel field gun has proven satisfactory and twenty-four others will be made. Sixteen 3.6-inch steel field mortars are being manufactured. Ten 5-inch breech-loading steel rifles for siege service are in course of construction. Ten 7-inch breech-loading steel howitzers for siege service are being made, as are carriages for all of the foregoing pieces whose tests have been satisfactory.

Magazine arms are still so far from perfection that a change is not considered wise.

Recruits are not accepted unless they produce evidence of good character. Recruiting stations have been increased in number and located in sections of cities and towns frequented by the better classes. More attention is being paid to rural districts with satisfactory results. The maximum age at which original enlistments are made has been reduced five years and is now limited to those under the age of 30 years. It would be desirable if this age limit could be still further reduced. This would return the soldier after three or five years' service to civil life. It is better that the soldier's service should be an incident, and not the business, of his life. If retained too long in the army he cannot succeed out of it, and so may end his days in the soldiers' home instead of in a home of his own.

Record and Pension Division.

In July, 1889, there were 40,654 unadjusted and unanswered cases in the Record and Pension Division, all of which, together with current business, was disposed of before June 30, 1890. During the last fiscal year the division received 459,497 cases, of which 98 per cent were disposed of and answered within twenty-four hours of their receipt. There were no cases left over undisposed of June 30, 1891. The number of cases received during the last year was 158,259 in excess of the previous year, being an increase in business of 52 per cent. Work is in progress transcribing the muster rolls and military records of all soldiers. By the first of December next there will remain to be transcribed only the rolls of the eight following States: Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. By 1893 the services of about 600 of these clerks can be dispensed with, saving the government in rent, salaries, etc., $1,000,000 yearly.

Claim to Promotion.

Every soldier should be given an opportunity to appear before a board and establish his claim to promotion.

More uniform punishments have been prescribed and summary courts have provided a more satisfactory method of dealing with the accused, although their right to demand a regular court-martial is reserved.

In case of war the single battalion organization of infantry must be abolished, as it is unwieldy under the present situation and modern improvements of arms. The three battalion organization is of advantage and economical.

Two First Lieutenants in each battery are an unnecessary expense and promotion is too slow and unequal.

The corps of paymasters might be reduced, as many remote posts are being abandoned. Many payments are so small and the posts so near that payment might be made by checks sent by mail or money sent by express.

The enlistment of Indians has proved satisfactory. There are seven companies, three of cavalry and four of infantry. They have made satisfactory progress in drill and keeping themselves in proper condition. It is an important step in their civilization.

Twenty-eight posts have been abandoned since June 1, 1889, and ten or twelve more might be abandoned to good advantage. Large posts reached by railroads are more serviceable than outlying posts near the seat of Indian troubles.

The number of contract surgeons has been reduced from forty-eight to twenty-one, and their services will be spared during the coming year. Estimates for the medical department will be about $150,000 less than last year.

March 4, 1889, there were eighty-five post traders. There are now but twenty-two, and seven of these have been notified that their licenses will be revoked. Four of the remaining fifteen are at posts whose abandonment has been ordered or soon will be.

Military Records of the Revolution.

The military records of the Revolution are widely scattered. Those of the Rebellion will be completed in 1893. Since Sept. 1, 1890, 231,000 books have been received from the printer, and 170,212 have been addressed and distributed; 1,100,000 address labels have been printed, 5,984 books have been sold, 16 books have been indexed, 240,000 cards have been used in the preparation of the indexes, 105,206 folios of reports and correspondence have been copied, compared with the originals, and converted into printer's copy, and 5,650 galleys and 14,119 pages of proof have been received and revised.

Examinations for promotion have stimulated professional study.

The department should have correct information relative to the capacity, habits, and professional attainments of each army officer.

In appointing Second Lieutenants from civil life good results have been attained.

REACTION IS NOW ON.

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE GOOD DESPITE CURRENT EVENTS.

While Prices Shade Downward Before an Enormous Production the Seeming Depression Will Disappear Before the Volume of Coming Trade—Cold Weather Having an Encouraging Influence on General Business Lines—There Is Plenty of Money for Legitimate Demands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: Much has happened of late to repress business and shake confidence, and yet confidence is not shaken, and the volume of business is still close to the greatest ever attained. Prices are settling downward with enormous production, but the fact that such production continues shows that the low prices are not ruinous. Alarm about the money market has passed, and no disturbance is apprehended this year. Industries are, on the whole, well employed, and it is especially noteworthy this week that there is a better tone in branches of trade which have been most embarrassed.

At Boston improvement is seen in many lines and a more active demand. At Philadelphia a better spirit is seen in dry goods and clothing and other important trades are fairly active. At Pittsburg the corn market is weak, glass works are all in operation, and coal-miners have resumed. At Cleveland trade in leading branches is good and manufactured iron in active demand. At Cincinnati general business is active, but heavy lumber failures cause some uneasiness in that line. Chicago reports merchandise sales much increased, the cold weather having helped many branches, and while receipts of corn, cured meats, lard, butter and cheese, and cattle show some decrease, gain appears in flour and wheat, 25 per cent in oats, 50 per cent in hides, 75 per cent in dressed beef, and fourfold in rye.

Cold Weather Brightening Up Trade.

At Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City, and St. Louis trade has distinctly improved with colder weather and is fairly brisk at Omaha and strong in all lines in St. Louis, but the car famine there grows worse, with a grain blockade northward and a cotton and coal blockade southward. At Nashville trade is fair and money close. At Memphis business is rather sluggish, but at New Orleans good in groceries and provisions, with better prospects, receipts of cotton being heavy, of sugar fair, and trade in rice steady.

At Savannah and Charleston trade is somewhat depressed, apparently by the very low price of cotton, and money is rather tight. At Jacksonville business is very brisk, but at Richmond dry weather prevents marketing of tobacco, and low prices and short crops of cotton, but manufacturers are active.

Good Demand for Woolens.

A distinctly better tone in woolen goods is due to the appearance of a spot demand, clothiers having worked off old stocks to a great extent. The demand for overcoatings and heavy goods is stimulated by the cold weather. Wool sales continue of good volume, though Western fleeces are rather weaker. No important change appears in the boot and shoe manufacture, but better orders and increased employment of works are noted. The most stubborn iron market ever known gives surprise to many, for in spite of unprecedented production the prospect of some accumulation of stocks does not disturb strong makers, who reckon that it may be well for the country to lay in and hold much larger stocks than heretofore, so that sudden and violent fluctuations may not be so readily produced. Large sales of rails at the West are reported, but markets for other finished products are not materially altered.

Fluctuations in General Business.

Receipts of wheat at Western centers continue at the rate of more than a million bushels daily, and exports are also large, but the price has declined 2⅝ cents on sales of 28,000,000 bushels. The speculation in corn is yielding, the price being eight cents lower for spot, while pork products are substantially unchanged and oats half a cent higher. Oil has declined a cent, but sugar is a shade stronger, and coffee has risen three-eighths on account of Brazilian troubles, which render commerce with that country very uncertain. Cotton receipts continue to exceed last year's week by week, notwithstanding the reported shortness of the crops, and while the exports for the crop year thus far are but slightly less than a year ago, stocks at principal ports are 1,200,000 bales, against 600,000 last year at the same date.

Money for Legitimate Wants.

The money markets of the country are well supplied for legitimate needs, but some points report "speculative money tight." Exports of merchandise from New York in three weeks of November has been $25,251,719 in value, an increase of 33 per cent, while imports for November thus far are about 18 per cent smaller than a year ago, which points to an enormous balance to be settled by other countries in specie. One danger is that a great quantity of wheat is now carried abroad as well as in this country on margins and loans, and there is a possibility that a sharp decline might cause some trouble.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 285 as compared with a total of 291 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 274.

STOCK MARKET REPORTS FAVORABLE

Continental Influences and Roorbachs Have No Effect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* will print tomorrow the following review of the New York stock market for the last week: Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the continental markets of Europe during the early part of the present week and the unsettling influence of acute symptoms in connection with the financial troubles of the Richmond Terminal system later on, speculation has this week shown a disposition to resist bearish pressure and even to respond to favorable influences. Chief among the latter may be reckoned the appearance of cold weather, which, indicating the closing of the water transportation routes, would necessarily increase the traffic and earnings of the railroads, and especially of the trunk lines. Current reports of earnings are of an exceedingly favorable nature, and even allowing for exaggerations the statements that Western roads are fairly blockaded with grain traffic and that an actual car famine exists on some systems seems to be well founded in fact.

The buying demand from Europe in the New York market was very limited, and there has certainly been some liquidation of foreign holdings, particularly for German account. The strongest rally of the week occurred Friday, when prices, under the lead of the Vanderbilts, generally reached a higher level. The coal stocks furnished brief interest in the latter part of the week. The Vanderbilt shares were a feature, New York Central rising from 111⅝ to 115¼ on inside buying, and the various Gould shares seemed to find support. One of the incidents was the declaring of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend for the quarter at 1¼ per cent, an increase of ¼ per cent, and the stock advanced from 98⅝ to 100¾. St. Paul was strong on further heavy increases in its weekly earnings, and Atchison, Rock Island, and other grangers were well supported. Northern Pacific preferred was attacked by the bears, and, though the rumor that the quarterly 1 per cent dividend would be passed was unfounded, the price was depressed on heavy sales from 71⅛ to 69¼, though Friday it sold up again to 70⅝. Among the specialties Cotton Oil, Chicago Gas, and Sugar were conspicuous, the latter advancing on reports of an increase in the dividend.

Nov. 14 available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported to *Bradstreet's*, aggregated 55,257,411 bushels, or 11,751,922 bushels more than Nov. 15 in 1890. During last week the increase in the total quantity available as specified amounted to 1,044,055 bushels as compared with 3,688,902 bushels increase in the preceding week, 3,762,323 bushels increase in the week before that, and with an increase of 4,841,367 bushels in the week ending Oct. 24. In the week ending Nov. 15, 1890, stocks increased 2,201,324 bushels.

EUROPE AND AMERICA BUYING.

Stock Markets and Business in the Hands of the Bulls.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—There was a better feeling abroad today. Public sentiment there as well as here seems to be reacting against the bear campaign of false rumors, anonymous letters, and forged telegrams. Europe bought a moderate amount of stock, and for the first time there were evidences of some outside buying in this market.

The Vanderbilts led in the advance. New York Central developed into one of the most active stocks on the list and it shows a net rise of 2⅝. This rise was stimulated by a very questionable report that the road was earning at the rate of 8 per cent on the stock. Canada Southern, "Big Four," Michigan Central, Northwestern, Lake Shore and the "Nickel-Plates" and Chesapeake and Ohios are all up 1 to 1⅝ per cent.

Atchison, Louisville, Missouri Pacific, Chicago Gas, and the Grangers are up a full point or more. Erie was particularly active, and gained 1 per cent, the buying being attributed to the bull pool, which for some time has been quiescent. Sugar Refining was a feature, dealings in it exceeding those of any stock on the regular list. Mr. D. Bacon in the early trade bought 2,000 and I. & S. Wormser 4,000 shares, but it rose only ⅛ above yesterday's closing, and before the close lost that fraction and ended just where it was last evening, 89⅝.

Burlington sold "ex" the 1¼ dividend and fully recovered it. Around the "Little Wizard's" issues Wabash preferred is up 1 and W. U. 1⅛. Richmond Terminal common gained ⅛ and the preferred was very feverish on continued rumors that the dividend on it will be "passed." The collateral fives rose 2⅛ and the sixes fell 2. Bonds were active and firm. The whole market at the close was strong.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Heavy buying for both bull and bear account caused a further advance, averaging about 1 per cent, in foreign bonds and prices in this department closed at the highest rate of the day. The absurdity of the many rumors put about recently in regard to the financial situation is being clearly shown and understood, and investment buying has given the market a strong and buoyant tone. In other departments there was little doing and fluctuations were unimportant except in Brighton A, which fell sharply owing to an expected increase of capital for betterments, and in Virginia funded bonds, which opened 1 higher, at 42⅛, and advanced to 45⅛ on reports of a final settlement. Later in the day, when the details of the agreement between the Olcott company and the Virginia State Debt Commission were published, there was a relapse to 42, and an unfavorable view was taken of the settlement.

Tenders for £500,000 in City of St. Louis gold 4s were opened yesterday, and the applications at prices ranging from par to 102 amounted to £38,000. It is stated that the remainder of the issue was applied for during the afternoon at the minimum price—par—by a syndicate.

The leading feature today was a sharp upward reaction in foreign stocks, owing mainly to the much greater strength of the Paris bourse. Russians led the way with an advance of two points, and rumors were current of rapprochement between the Russian Government and the great Jewish financiers, including the Rothschilds and Baron Hirsch. The character of the buying favors the truth of these rumors and the bears were alarmed. The advance in international stocks strenthened American rails, but the latter are still inactive. Silver is unchanged. Copper was stronger at £45 cash and a sharp rise in the shares, especially Rio tintos, and a further advance in the metal is thought probable.

BOSTON STILL IN THIRD PLACE.

Bond Clearings Leave Chicago Second to New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, gives the clearings of the week ended Nov. 19, 1891, with the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 742,914,722	....	17.0
Chicago	101,734,000	7.7	....
Boston	98,773,001	....	9.3
Philadelphia	68,375,692	....	20.2
St. Louis	24,304,203	1.6	....
San Francisco	20,542,581	13.4	....
Baltimore	17,587,991	....	13.8
Cincinnati	14,888,000	13.0	....
Pittsburg	13,102,318	....	22.7
Kansas City	10,803,138	13.6	....
Minneapolis	10,537,043	20.1	....
New Orleans	13,454,653	....	6.6
Buffalo	9,275,183	8.7	....
Milwaukee	7,453,598	....	18.5
Louisville	6,824,191	....	17.0
Detroit	6,618,549	2.1	....
Houston	5,178,440	21.7	....
Providence	6,405,200	....	2.3
Cleveland	5,849,539	....	0.4
St. Paul	6,722,580	25.8	....
Denver	4,382,375	....	8.9
Omaha	4,478,910	....	12.5
Columbus	3,515,000	16.3	....
Richmond	2,304,185	....	....
Hartford	1,807,868	....	16.0
Portland, Ore.	2,465,372	4.9	....
Indianapolis	4,539,563	4.5	....
Memphis, Tenn.	3,935,360	9.5	....
Nashville	1,918,917	1.7	....
Duluth	2,421,657	....	3.2
Peoria	1,983,848	4.2	....
Washington	1,826,543	1.2	....
New Haven	1,510,553	....	2.6
St. Joseph	1,634,417	16.0	....
Rochester	1,596,693	....	7.9
Dallas, Tex.	1,968,772	....	35.9
Worcester	1,384,717	....	4.0
Springfield	1,309,762	6.8	....
Portland, Me.	1,235,342	....	9.6
Salt Lake City	1,765,114	31.3	....
Norfolk	1,393,553	....	3.4
Tacoma	1,440,433	12.8	....
Fort Worth	1,092,579	....	50.8
Des Moines	890,374	23.0	....
Seattle	870,628	....	35.6
Sioux City	1,204,135	....	15.3
Syracuse	987,400	1.3	....
Grand Rapids	1,106,144	44.3	....
Wilmington, Del.	823,791	....	6.2
Lowell	997,120	27.6	....
Birmingham	670,109	....	....
Los Angeles	852,200	19.0	....
Lincoln	547,929	....	15.2
Lexington	451,761	7.9	....
Wichita	491,781	....	79.3
New Bedford	475,502	....	8.5
Topeka	447,218	....	8.7
Waco	2,159,197	....	....
Galveston	8,882,358	34.5	....
Atlanta	4,013,413	....	....
Binghamton	271,300	....	....
Savannah	3,167,151	....	....
Total United States	$1,253,084,786	....	12.3
Outside New York	510,720,064	....	4.1
Montreal	14,231,901	25.1	....
Halifax	1,484,644	7.5	....
Toronto	7,828,560	....	....
Hamilton	817,110	....	....
Total Canada	$ 24,362,215		

The Art of Visiting.

First impressions count for much. A welcome should be cordial, deferential, as if in acceptance of a favor. Response should be equally glad, yet timid, not as if the guest at once owned the new abode and its piano. A visit that begins on both sides with graceful cordiality, progresses toward eager sympathy, continues in hearty approval, and ends in enduring friendship.

There are two inadmissible practices which good breeding forbids—(1) a flirtation with the host's son, the visitor having a right in her turn not to be annoyed by an offer of marriage while she is a visitor, and (2) the narration of any folly or weakness which may have occurred in the family of one's host. If the possessor of cheap brilliancy is willing to shine at the expense of other persons she should never be trusted to make a week's visit. The private life of a family is its confessional, where good intentions should be taken for granted and peccadillos left without remark. When a guest knows how to find the portly business man as interesting as the literary worker, and to the tiresome, patient mother gives an appreciative, listening ear, and neither snubs the boys nor gives good advice to the girls—then such a guest, like Abou Ben Adhem, will find her reward. If it is a delight to visit notable persons and replenish one's stock of stories, it is an honor to be wanted as a guest by simple-hearted, good persons. And it is always instructive to visit anywhere, for the lessons of life are often learned through contrasts.—*Chautauquan.*

Giving All Honor to His Wife.

The German Emperor loses no opportunity of winning favor with the ladies with his gallant speeches. One of the prettiest of these courtier-like utterances was delivered in answering a toast to his wife in the province where she was born: "The bond that unites me to this province and chains me to her in a manner different from all the others of my empire is the jewel that sparkles at my side, her Majesty the Empress. Sprung from this soil, the type of the various virtues of a German Princess, it is to her I owe it if I am able to meet the severe labors of my office with a happy spirit and make head against them."

SLIDING DOWN HILL.

MILLS LOSING GROUND IN HIS FIGHT FOR SPEAKER.

Crisp Has the New York Contingent Nearly Solid—McMillin a Possible Favorite After Tammany's Complimentary Vote to Crisp—Springer Likely to Get Solid Western Support—Iowa Has a Candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms—Conference with Canaday—Secretary Foster Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Mills is gliding down-hill in his chase after the Speakership. He has been well in the lead because the new members from the West leaned towards him, and he had a good Eastern support. But he was not within sight of a majority of the caucus, and his success depended on the ability of his friends to flip Hatch, Springer, and other candidates out of the race after a ballot or two. Then, with a square test between Mills and Crisp, it was thought the Texan would win hands down. But the plan has not worked out. Private advices from New York and New England make the outlook bad for Mills. His trip to Brooklyn and his pilgrimage to Boss McLaughlin's shrine was a confession of weakness. The word sent over from New York is that Mills cannot get more than five out of the twenty-three Empire State members. Tammany is against him. His implied promise to fix the Coinage committee against free silver has gained him no votes in the East, while it has lost him support in the West.

Whether Tammany is sincerely for Crisp is another question. McMillin, who is the favorite possibly of several of the Tammany members, thinks that he may yet gain the wigwam's support after it has given a complimentary vote to Crisp.

The news from New England has been no more comforting to the Mills following here than that from New York. They looked for a two-thirds majority in the New England delegation. Now they are fighting desperately for the Massachusetts members. Representative McKinney, the parson-politician from New Hampshire, who is leading the revolt against Mills, is a shrewd worker. With all these evidences that Mills is losing his lead the candidates who depend on a break-up for their success would be foolish if they did not strengthen their lines. There are encouraging signs that some of the new Western members, who thought they ought to support Mills, have come to their senses and will give Springer the aid and comfort to which he is entitled as a Western man. No two States in the Union are more interested in rivers and harbors than Michigan and Wisconsin. No two States would fare worse with a Southern Speaker in the Chair, whether it were Mills, Crisp, or McMillin, yet the Mills managers have been claiming the Michigan and Wisconsin delegations solidly. There is a good reason to believe that this claim is groundless. Information today is that Springer will have the majority in both delegations.

Apropos of the House offices, it may be stated that Dr. Yoder will not be the only candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms. G. L. Johnson, an ex-State Senator of Iowa, is now in the field for that position. He served through the entire war, rising from the ranks to a Captaincy. He will have the solid support of the Iowa delegation and other delegations from the Northwest will probably aid him.

HILL SEEKING HUMBLE QUARTERS.

New York's Junior Senator Makes His Maiden Visit to Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Gov. David B. Hill is paying his first visit to Washington since his election as Senator. He came over from New York on the train tonight with Warner Miller of Herkimer. The object of his visit, he explained, was to find lodgings for the winter. Being a bachelor he did not need a house for entertaining, and not being rich he had to find modest quarters. He thought he would be able to make a selection and return tomorrow night. One landlord, who caters to New York custom, had offered him board and lodging free, but the Governor-Senator did not care to accept such flattering terms. There is a belief among the New-Yorkers here that Gov. Hill wanted to find out something of the political atmosphere of the capital as well as to locate himself for the winter.

COMING CONFERENCES WITH CANADA.

Commissioners Will Meet Secretary Blaine About the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Chicago's protest against Canadian discrimination in the Welland Canal tolls is all right of its kind. The Board of Trade follows the course taken by the Cleveland board. But the "coming conferences" between Secretary Blaine and the Canadian Commissioners are independent. The Canadians wanted to come down to Washington last October, but had to await the Secretary's return. Since then Mr. Blaine's time has been so fully taken up that no effort has been made to fix a definite date. It is possible the Canadian Commissioners will be here about the holidays. The lake trade is one of the subjects to be considered, but the prospect for a treaty is so poor that shippers should not delude themselves with the notion that anything will be done before the opening of the navigation season. It may be that Secretary Blaine will think the matter worth bringing before Congress with a view to legislation. Senator Cullom's committee, which made an investigation two years ago, recommended retaliatory legislation as the only means of bringing the Canadians to time.

WILL NOT BE ON DUTY FOR A WEEK.

Secretary Foster Threatened with Pneumonia—Confined to His House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Secretary Foster is pretty sick. The over-exertion of speech-making and the subsequent exposure were too much for him. He kept to his room in the hotel in New York a day, and, finding that he was not likely to get better, came straight to his home on Vermont avenue. The doctors ordered him to bed and prescribed absolute quiet. Mayor Mosby and the Cincinnati people who are in town went to the Treasury today to call on the Secretary. They were told he would not be back in the department for a week and would be unable to see them if they called at his residence. At the house tonight it was stated, while Mr. Foster's condition was not dangerous, he had a heavy cold on the lungs which could not be made to yield to treatment in a day. The symptoms of pneumonia, it was said, were not alarming.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Speculation on Bering Sea Arbitrators.

Ottawa's news that Great Britain would invite either the Emperor of Germany or the President of the Swiss Republic to represent it in the Bering Sea arbitration is believed to be correct, though King Oscar of Sweden has been discussed. Emperor William's bias would be towards Great Britain, not for personal reasons, but from diplomatic causes. Some of the poachers have sailed under the German flag, and this might cause complications. Added to this is the fact that the young Emperor has not the temperament of an arbitrator. The United States, however, would not object to him. It is said that ex-Minister Phelps will represent the United States in the arbitration in some capacity—possibly as counsel.

Have Purchased Silver to the Limit.

The offers of silver to the Treasury Department today aggregated 799,000 ounces, and the amount purchased was 320,000 ounces at prices ranging from $0.9495 to $0.9496. The Director of the Mint announced that the government, having purchased the amount of silver required by law for the present month, no further purchases will be made until the 2d prox.

Briefs of the National Capital.

The President today appointed Dolphin P. Roberts of Evansville, Ind., to be Recorder of the General Land Office, vice Joseph M. Townsend, resigned.

In Secretary Blaine's report he advises the appropriation of $1,200 for the rental of a building on the Boulevard Montparnasse, Paris, now occupied by American students. The Secretary will urge the appropriation on the ground that as the government rents jails in several of the foreign countries it can with equal right rent a home for American students.

CLAMORING FOR CARS.

SOUTH DAKOTA GRAIN SHIPPERS ARE GROWING DESPERATE.

Commissioners to Visit Chicago to Urge Immediate Action—The Situation Unchanged in the Southwest—How a Tramp Saved the Lives of Burlington Officials—That Litchfield Crossing Again—New Coalfield in Iowa—Other News of the Northwest.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—South Dakota's Railway Commission will start for Chicago tomorrow to plead with railway managers to relieve the State from the car famine it is now experiencing. Over 100 written complaints from different points are recorded on the books of the commission, all arriving within ten days. Such towns as St. Lawrence, Miller, Eureka, White, Ellis, Hartford, Redfield, Romania, and Madison report that their elevators are full, and that they have stopped buying grain, having no cars. The distribution points, such as Sioux Falls, Huron, Aberdeen, and Watertown, report no shortage.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The car famine in this section is becoming severe. On the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul alone there were today seventy-five carloads of live stock waiting to be shipped to this point, for which there were no cars.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—There is little or no change in the situation as regards the car shortage on the railroads in this city. The great trouble with the roads centering in St. Joseph has been in getting the cars back from connecting lines, as nearly all of the roads would have sufficient equipment if the cars were returned promptly. This trouble is being obviated to some extent, however, on the Burlington lines by the strict enforcement of the order prohibiting any cars from leaving its own lines. The effect among the farmers is much worse than among the shippers, and the matter is becoming serious. The farmers have been hauling grain to the stations, and in some cases are compelled to haul it away again because of the shortage of cars. The result is the farmers, having no chance to sell, are short of money, and in some instances pressing obligations are causing much trouble. Instead of being confined to the roads and shippers the difficulty arising from the short car supply is beginning to affect the entire Western country, and unless relief is given soon the gravest results are expected. The Burlington today issued orders to suspend the loading of all grain for Chicago owing to a threatened blockade at that city.

THEY WERE SAVED BY A TRAMP.

Burlington Officials Narrowly Escape Death at a Burning Bridge.

SEWARD, Neb., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The lives of a number of Burlington freight officials were saved yesterday by a tramp who halted a special composed of Manager Holdrege's private car and an engine forty feet from a partially burned bridge over a deep cañon near Crawford. The bridge is 110 feet long, and three of its bents had fallen. The tramp was given a purse, a hearty meal, and a pass to St. Joe, but he was on board No. 42 in yesterday's wreck at Leahy's siding and was badly shaken up. The train was running forty miles an hour and was stopped so suddenly that the passengers were distributed over the cars and badly bruised.

TO DEVELOP A NEW COAL FIELD.

Eastern Capitalists to Open Rich Mines Near Fort Dodge, Ia.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Hamilton Brown, who, backed by St. Paul and Eastern capitalists, is heavily interested in railway and mining interests in the Northwest, is developing a new project. Mr. Brown and his capitalists have for years owned several hundred acres of what are thought to be the richest coal fields in the State. The coal lands are located in the southern portion of this county and the northern portion of Boone County. It has been decided to develop this field, and unless all indications fail the new company will soon be mining more coal than all the mines in this vicinity at present combined.

MICHIGAN'S MILITIA AS JURORS.

Provisions of the Act Exempting State Guards Held to Be Constitutional.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The law of 1881 exempting honorary members of the State militia from jury service, which was recently set aside by Judge Burlingame of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids, was held to be entirely constitutional by the Supreme Court today. It was claimed that the act conferred on military officers power to arbitrarily set aside the authority of the courts to compel the attendance of qualified jurors, but the Supreme Court held that when a citizen had complied with the provisions of the act he was then exempted by law, the law, not the military officers, fixing the exemption, and further that it was wholly within the power of the Legislature to make any exemptions it deemed proper so long as the right of trial by jury was not impaired.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Aspirants for Legal Honors Who Will Enter the Illinois Bar.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—The following applicants for admission to the bar passed a satisfactory examination before the Appellate Court and will be duly licensed: Sidney Adler, Chicago; John P. Boyle, Chicago; Herbert H. Cowen, Virden; Clay Crewdson, Quincy; William R. Chambers, Springfield; John B. Castle, Sandwich; Edward S. Day, Springfield; Essias D. Eder, Mattoon; Allen L. Fowler, Chicago; Press D. Goodnow, Salem; Charles E. Gard, Waverly; Edward D. Henry, Springfield; Meyer J. Isaacs, Chicago; Adolph M. S. Hugard, Belleville; John R. Jones, Carmi; John E. Kehoe, Springfield; George M. McKinlay, Paris; Arthur G. Morey, Chicago; Edwin A. Munger, Chicago; John J. Martin, Mattoon; Erastus Wesley Painter, Carrollton; Nesbit H. Robinson, Galena; Bissell Thomas, Belleville; William C. Worley, Lewistown; Stalaban L. Williams Jr., Chicago.

Missouri Editors Organize.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The editors of Northwest Missouri, sixty-five in number, assembled in this city today for the purpose of organizing the Northwest Missouri Editorial Association. The formation was perfected by the election of W. L. Robinson of the Gallatin *Democrat* as President and H. E. Robinson of the Maryville *Republican* as Vice-President. M. A. Bates, editor of the *Worth County Times*, was not present. Instead Mr. Bates was lying on the floor of his room breathing in gas by the hundred feet. Mr. Bates was unacquainted with the workings of water gas, and had neglected to properly turn it off. After six hours of hard work the physicians pronounced him out of danger.

That Hearne Escapade Denied.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Dr. J. C. Hearne and wife arrived here today from New York. Mrs. Hearne pleaded illness as an excuse for not talking about her recent escapade. The doctor said there had been no abduction from the steamer, but that his wife came away willingly. He said further that the trouble was caused by his stepdaughter, Miss Stillwell. The girl wanted to go to school in Europe and he objected. During his absence she persuaded her mother to run away with her, the plan being for them to go to Europe, and after placing Miss Stillwell in school Mrs. Hearne was to return to her husband.

Their Shortage Gradually Reduced.

MARSHALL, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The suit against the bondsmen of Aaron P. Cole, Clark County's defaulting Treasurer, resulted in a judgment of $5,100. The case will be appealed. Cole is the last of Clark County's Democratic Treasurers, every one of whom since the war has been short in his accounts. There is no theft charged against Mr. Cole. His shortage was caused by his endeavor to make good a part of the shortage of his predecessor, who was his father. The father's shortage was about $22,000.

An Iowa Murderer Declared Insane.

HARLAN, Ia., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—At the September term of court Elmer Terrell was convicted of murder in the second degree, the verdict being a compromise. A doubt was raised concerning the prisoner's sanity and pending sentence the question of his sanity was tried at this term. The jury today decided that he is insane. He shot and killed his uncle, William Burke, last August.

Illinois National Guard Affairs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Reece today issued an order honorably discharging the following enlisted men from the military service of the State: Privates John Ossell, Edwin K. Markle, Frank S. Thurston, and William G. Mosse of Company I, Second Infantry, at Chicago, and dishonorably discharging Privates Thomas C. McNally and Frank Franklin of the same company.

Went to Law Over a Turkey.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A novel suit for the possession of an ordinary turkey hen was tried in the Clinton County Circuit Court today. Henry and George Zachary, brothers and neighboring farmers, claimed the same turkey and went to law about it. Fifty witnesses have been examined and the costs will not fall far short of $500. The case was decided in favor of George Zachary.

Crime of a Decatur Teamster.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 20.—Ed Jett, a teamster, cut his wife's throat with a razor today and then cut his own. He died in twenty minutes, but his wife may recover. Both had been divorced and had been married only a few months. The woman was formerly the wife of a traveling man.

Northwest Notes.

The Excelsior Brown Stone company will soon erect an extensive mill at Ashland, Wis.

The Rev. J. V. Styles of Shelbyville, Ill., has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Huron, S. D.

Mrs. William McKinney of Clinton, Wis., hanged herself yesterday. She had been married but a short time.

Howard Phillips, a sailor, aged 21 years, of Cheboygan, Mich., was accidentally drowned at that place yesterday.

Upward of 40,000 acres of land in Pike and Perry Counties, Ind., have been leased for oil purposes by a Cincinnati syndicate.

Mrs. Catharine Korders of Minnesota City, Minn., committed suicide yesterday by taking the heads of matches and drinking them in coffee.

Mary Schultze of Pierre, S. D., was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $10 for sending a letter through the mails in a newspaper wrapper.

James Franklin, a one-armed burglar confined in jail at Independence, Ia., yesterday made his escape by sawing through four brass locks.

Bern and Lake Chrisman, brothers, of Richmond, Ind., quarreled yesterday, when Lake shot Bern, inflicting a painful but not fatal wound.

Gov. Fifer yesterday issued a requisition on the Governor of Nebraska for Arthur Mullen, under arrest at Omaha, and wanted in Chicago for burglary.

About twenty oil and freight cars were demolished in a collision between two west-bound freight trains on the Northwestern road near Geneva, Ill., yesterday.

Gov. Fifer yesterday granted a commutation of sentence to McMunroe Powell so that his term will expire Dec. 20. Powell lived in Saline County and in 1884 was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years for killing William Huddleston.

The State Auditor yesterday issued a certificate of authority to the State Bank of Sullivan, Ill., with a capital stock of $25,000. Its officers are: President, A. Patterson; Vice-President, J. E. Eden.

A building known as the "brown cottage," which formed a part of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home at Knightstown, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday. It contained about $1,000 worth of books, which were uninsured.

A convict who had been sentenced under an assumed name died at the Michigan City, Ind., State Prison yesterday. Just before his death he said his true name was Shaw, and that his mother resided at Beardstown, Ill. It was subsequently learned that his mother died six months ago, leaving her convict son $3,000.

HE STARTED THE OLD PONY EXPRESS.

Capt. Ainslie's Reminiscences of Hair-breadth Escapes on the Plains.

Louisville *Commercial:* Although his thin locks and beard were completely whitened, no one would have suspected that the ruddy-cheeked man of trim figure, sparkling eyes, quick step, and pleasant, vivacious conversation who has been at Seelbach's the last week was other than a middle-aged gentleman of comfortable circumstances who had always lived a quiet life, possibly a farmer in the city for a few days.

But few people in this generation have seen life in as many different phases and retained a physical and mental perfection as this gentleman has.

He was Mark O. Ainslee, whose name appeared on the register as coming from Denver, Colo. A wanderer for years and years, ever since boyhood, Capt. Ainslee places little faith in the word "home," and, to use his own expression, is at home wherever he "hangs up his hat." He was no home, and as a practical miner and inveterate traveler doesn't want any. He has been all over the Western country, from Sitka to the City of Mexico, and knows every foot of that country and the resources of each section.

To Capt. Ainslee and his associates, along in the '50s, when the few representatives settled in the region where now stands the City of Denver craved for communication with the "States," belongs the credit of establishing that forerunner of civilized means, the pony express, by which mails and small parcels were transported through surroundings where every step touched danger in that wild territory lying between the Missouri River outposts and the little settlement at the foot of Pike's Peak.

"I tell you it wan't no fun," said the Captain, as he pushed back the water, "and many a time I thought my time had come sure enough. Why, them Injuns was layin' for us at every jump, and it seemed as if every bush along the road was shakin' with one of 'em almost dyin' fur a chance at your scalp. But letters was a dollar apiece, and the success of the pony express depended on gettin' through on time, so there was no chance to flunk. Then, after a feller got started, he might as well go ahead as turn back, fur they was as thick one way as the other.

"I tell you one thing that made me shake once in a while," and the old man's eyes flashed at the thought, "was the uncertainty about finding a fresh horse. The Injuns was just as likely to clean out a horse station as anything else, and then where was you? One time, I remember well, I had a running fight with a band of the red devils, and just about the time I found my horse was badly wounded it commenced to grow dark. That's all that saved me, but they thought I got away and quit 'chasin'. I could only get the poor animal a little ways further and then he dropped.

"I took my knife and cut his throat, and then started out with my saddle and mail bags. Lighting out for the next change stand I commenced to think that maybe those red devils had cleaned out the station, and then the sweat commenced to stick out on me in large chunks. Great Scott! I was a goner, because I never could hoof it twenty miles through that country to the next stand; but I plodded along, my load seeming like it weighed a ton, and if ever a man lived in hope, right there was one of them. I ain't no church man and never was one, but I tell you there was mighty nigh a prayer of thankfulness went from me somewhere when I seen that station and a pony standing ready for me."

A Peculiar Garment.

A young Detroiter who is never unwilling to borrow a dollar, or two or three, recently sold an overcoat he had been wearing for a couple of years, to a thrifty acquaintance of his at about one-third cost. It was a bargain, no doubt, but at the end of the week the purchaser brought it back.

"Here," said he, "I don't want this coat."

"What's the matter with it?" asked the seller in surprise.

"Well, I don't want it; that's enough matter."

"Why, man," expostulated the young fellow, "you don't know what you are talking about. There isn't a finer overcoat in town than that, and you would have got it at all if I hadn't been hard up."

"That's all right, too, maybe; but just the same, I don't want it. I don't deny its quality and the bargain I got, but I'll be swished if I'll wear an overcoat that wags its tail every time it meets a pawnbroker on the street as if he were an old acquaintance. See?"

A compromise was effected.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Chrysanthemum.

Across a waste of moorland, bleak and bare,
A lonely bird is flying, calling low—
The last of all the feathered host to go
And loath to leave still lingers, calling, there.
Within my silent garden-passes, where
The flowers are withered that in summer blow,
I walk with murmuring ghosts that to and fro
Sway gently in the chill November air;
When, lo! I mark a little way apart
The sovereign glory of this waning year
That now, alone, unheralded hath come,
In gorgeous robe—alas, my fickle heart!
Forgets the dead, and laughs that she is here—
The royal queen of fall, chrysanthemum.
—*Albert Bigelow Paine.*

HOW THE CROPS ARE.

PRIME REPORTS WINTER WHEAT AS STILL BAD.

Recent Rains Have Been Welcome, but They Have Not Put the Grain in Nearly as Good a Condition as It Was This Time Last Year—Corn, on the Other Hand, Seems to Be All Right—Thrashing in Dakota Has Been Interrupted by Snow—Other Crop News.

DWIGHT, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Just a year ago today there was splendid weather all over the Northwest and Southwest. The deficiency of moisture which had so perceptibly reduced both the quantity and quality of the corn crop of 1890 was being gradually made up. Pastures and meadows were still growing, and stock of all kinds enjoying the results. A much larger acreage of land had been fall-plowed than usual, both in the spring wheat and winter wheat belts. There was no frost in the ground, and the country roads were in excellent condition. There had been no weather severe enough to put a stop to the growth of winter wheat, and the crop was still maintaining the high average which was indicated from the opening of the growing season until this date.

My last report made to THE TRIBUNE Nov. 6 showed that the country was still suffering from dry weather. Even North Dakota was enjoying three weeks in which thrashing could be done. The conditions were perfect for the gathering of the corn crop and just the reverse for the growth of the winter wheat. Today we find a complete change in all the conditions which existed then. Very copious rains have fallen, covering the area of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and moderate rains have visited the States of Missouri and Kansas. Snow has come in the Dakotas and in Minnesota and now the ground has all frozen up; the growth of vegetation stopped and to all intents and purposes we are in the midst of winter. Our country roads are rough and the gathering of the corn crop for the time being has been suspended.

Winter Wheat.

Although the recent rains have been very beneficial to the newly-sown crop the fact is still apparent that the wheat will not go into winter quarters in as good a condition as a year ago. The late-sown wheat has not all come up and there is now no probability that it will. More or less of the wheat that was sown upon rough ground did not sprout. Some of the early wheat is from five to six inches high, but, as a large proportion of the crop was put in late on account of dry weather, where it has come up it is mostly short and will not average over two to four inches in height. The milling trade continues very unsatisfactory, the demand being mostly for export, and fully one-half of the product has gone to foreign ports since July 1.

Nothing is known yet with regard to the effect of the blizzard of the present week upon the winter wheat crop further than this, that the conditions which have existed during the present week not only in Illinois but all over the winter wheat belt have been anything but favorable for the crop. The mercury went down to 10°, and this condition caught all the late wheat which was just coming up, and was of course weak and tender. Hence we must wait until the return of mild and thawing weather to know the real facts as to the situation.

Indiana reports that the recent rains have had a very beneficial effect upon the wheat. All the late-sown wheat is up, but not near as high as at this time last year. The crop, however, is not going into winter quarters in as good shape as it did last season.

Ohio reports plenty of rain, but followed by severe freezing weather and not enough snow on the ground to be of any value as a covering to the wheat. In Southern Ohio the workings of the Hessian fly are now apparent. Taking the State as a whole the wheat will not go into winter quarters in as good condition as last season.

In the Central States.

The recent rains in Michigan have somewhat helped the crop, but its general condition is far below that of a year ago. The drought was very severe and has left its mark upon the growing wheat. The crop averages from two to six inches high. Millers carry moderate stocks and there is a good demand for flour.

In Southern Missouri while the late rains have been beneficial to the growing wheat at the same time it is not in condition to stand any severe weather. It has not the strength and root that it should have to fight a hard winter to say nothing about the spring. Wheat that is up is from two to four inches in height and taking the crop as a whole it is not going into winter quarters in a thrifty condition. In Northern Missouri a year ago at this time the wheat was in splendid condition. Now it is small and thin on the ground. Many fields of wheat have not sprouted yet. The very best fields are not near as good as the poorest were last year. There is no prospect that the wheat will go into winter quarters under favorable conditions.

In Eastern Kansas last Saturday and Sunday the first rainfall for three months occurred, and then only about one inch of rain fell. Since that time freezing weather has been the order of the day. In some portions of the State the rains were so slight that wheat was very little benefited. Wheat will not go into winter-quarters in anything like as good condition as last year. Four weeks of mild weather with a good rain every week is needed to make the crop equal to last year. There have been no general rains recently over the State of Kansas. The moisture which has fallen has been only of a local character. The late sown wheat is not all up, and taking the crop as a whole it is all small and spindling.

In Northern Kentucky the late rains brought up nearly all the wheat, but the recent cold snap has put a stop to the growth of the crop. The early wheat is about three inches high. The condition of the crop is not as good as last year at this time. The wheat does not cover the ground and is consequently liable to be frozen out.

Tennessee reports that the recent rains have been beneficial to the wheat crop. The late-sown is now all up, but the general conditions are not as good as a year ago. Millers do not carry large stocks and farmers have been selling freely during the last thirty days. The Province of Ontario reports that the crop is far ahead of last year. The growth is better and the plant well rooted. Wheat is going into winter quarters in good shape.

Reports by wire from San Francisco are that a full average of summer fallow land has been seeded in California under favorable circumstances. The winter plowing is being delayed owing to the usual fall rains. Nothing suffering yet.

Spring Wheat.

In North Dakota another heavy snow storm has completely put a stop to thrashing of all kinds, and it looks now as if the cold weather in that part of the country had come to stay. The present large movement of wheat is likely to continue until the first of January. While farmers are in good financial condition they do not seem inclined to hold back the crop.

Minnesota reports that fully one-fourth of the wheat is yet to thrash. The present large movement of wheat is likely to continue as long as farmers have good roads and pleasant weather to haul the crops. Not over three-fourths of the ground has been plowed. In North Dakota not one-half of the usual area was turned over.

Corn.

The gathering of corn has been generally suspended all over the corn belt the present week owing to the rains which fell last Saturday and Sunday. On the other hand, the unusually cold freezing weather for the time of year has put the crop in much better condition for gathering and shipping. Prices for new corn are generally satisfactory and if they are maintained we ought to have a free and liberal movement from the West, particularly during the month of December. East of the Mississippi River three-fourths of the crop has been secured. On the other side of the river the amount in crib is not quite as large.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

Reports from New Orleans Show an Improvement Over This Time Last Year.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement issued today shows that over 443,000 bales were brought into sight during the last week, carrying the total of this crop marketed 132,000 past the 4,000,000 mark. The week's total shows a decrease of 20,667 as compared with last week, but an increase over the corresponding seven days of last year of 64,608 bales, and 80,731 over the same time year before last. Northern spinners have continued to be free takers, and including 55,706 shipped to them overland they have bought 112,526 bales, an excess of 5,321 over last week and 12,682 over this week last year, bringing their total for the season thus far to 63,366 more than for the corresponding eighty-one days of last year. The amount of the crop brought into sight during the week ending tonight is 443,278, against 378,670 for the corresponding seven days last year and 362,547 for the same time year before last.

Up to this date last year 43 26-100 per cent of the cotton crop had been marketed, and during the same time year before last the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 46.24. The amount of the crop brought into sight from Nov. 1 to 20 inclusive is 1,281,825, against 1,143,490 last year and 1,080,507 for the same time year before last, making the total for the season to date 4,131,785, against 3,743,215 in 1890 and 3,380,714 in 1889.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports of 3,132,427, against 2,885,871 last year and 2,712,995 in 1889; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to Southern mills and Canada 437,923, against 353,101 last year and 281,351 in 1889; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the last commercial year 403,523, against 344,228 last year and 240,454 in 1889. Southern mills taking 157,913 against 160,015 last year and 145,914 in 1889. Exports thus far for the season have been 1,777,070 against 1,899,946 last year, a decrease of 122,876. The total takings of American mills North and South thus far for the season have been 1,002,998, against 939,632 last year. These include 838,445 by Northern spinners, against 775,079.

Stock at seaport cities and twenty-nine leading Southern interior centers have increased during the week 76,327 bales, against an increase during the corresponding period of last year of 1,599, and are now 661,593 bales larger than at this date in 1890. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 4,410,161 bales, against 3,815,058 for the same period last year.

FACTORS IN THE OHIO FIGHT.

Business-Men Unanimous for the Return of Sherman.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—[New York Times.]—In the Senatorial contest that is now going on in this State two distinct influences have been at work from the first. At the convention of the Farmers' Alliance in this city last summer the avowed object of many of the leaders in the movement was the defeat of Senator John Sherman and his forced retirement from public life.

Managers of the organization who had been so successful in the more Western States came to Ohio full of confidence in their ability to toss the Senator in a blanket and "Ingallize" him with a Kansas cyclone brought to Ohio for that express purpose.

The declaration placed Mr. Sherman in the attitude of defendant, and nearly all the business interests of the State became at once interested in his return to the Senate. It is no secret at this late day to say that when the farmers held their conventions in this city last spring there was great danger of the so-called People's party assuming large proportions, and business-men became decidedly uneasy lest the threats of the "corn-crib treasury" advocates should prove dangerous to the business interests of the country.

As it was apparent that Senator Sherman was the main object of attack, and the issue being made whether he should be retired from the Senate or be returned, certain interests were brought to bear that seldom, if ever, enter into combinations or deals of a political character. Mr. Sherman was urged to once more become a candidate for the Senate. He was urged to do so, not by the politicians of his own party, but by a large number of business-men in this and other States, who felt that a man of experience and influence, not easily gained in the Senate, should be returned, as his advice, judgment, and ability would be needed and most important in stemming the tide that had apparently fully set in and was calculated to demoralize the whole financial system of the government and unsettle values.

It was the organization of the People's party in the State that made Mr. Sherman the logical candidate for the Senate, and business-men, Democrats as well as Republicans, were identified with the original movement to secure the return of Mr. Sherman as his own successor. The politicians had little, if any, voice in the matter, and when the vote cast for Representatives and Senators in the recent election is fully analyzed the discovery will be made that Republicans in all of the doubtful counties were supported by a large number of Democratic business-men, simply because they were more anxious for Mr. Sherman's return to the Senate than for party success, or even the election of a Democratic Senator to succeed him. With the business-men the success of the Republican legislative ticket in many of the counties was a business proposition.

While the Democrats had no particular love for Mr. Sherman, the fact that his return would go far toward restoring confidence and the continuation of a sound financial policy on the part of the government enlisted their support, and very many Democrats were large contributors to the campaign fund that insured the success of the Republican candidates in the doubtful counties.

The practical politicians of Ohio appear to have lost sight of the fact that the business-men of the State practically settled the Senatorship, and that had it not been definitely understood that Mr. Sherman was to be returned to the Senate the Republican majority in the General Assembly would have been decidedly small, if, indeed, one would have really existed at all.

In the present contest, if such it may be termed, there are practically but two factors—the business interests of the State and country on one side, and the practical politicians on the other.

PLATFORM OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Extraordinary Demands of the Congress Lately Held at Erfurt.

London *Times:* The final sitting of the German Socialist Congress was held at Erfurt Oct. 21 under the Presidency of Herr Singer, when the new labor program was definitely adopted. In one case an entirely new clause, submitted by Magdeburg representatives, has been inserted. This demands the repeal of all laws subordinating a wife to her husband, whether in public or private relations. The principal features of the revised program are:

1. Universal suffrage, without distinction of sex, for all subjects of the empire over 20 years of age; direct election by the people by secret ballot; the principle of "one man one vote," and biennial parliaments.
2. The direct participation of the people in legislation, with the right to initiate or reject laws, and the annual revision of the scale of taxation.
3. A wide extension of the principle of local government, and the election of all public officials by the people, to whom such officials are to be held responsible.
4. The training of the people in arms, so as to form a national defense to take the place of a standing army.
5. The decision of peace or war to rest with the elected representatives of the people; international disputes to be decided by arbitration.
6. The repeal of all laws prohibiting or restricting free expression of opinion, on the right of association, or of public meeting.
7. Religion to be a matter of private opinion, and all payment of public funds for confessional or religious objects to cease; ecclesiastical or religious communities to be considered private associations which manage their own affairs.
8. The secularization of the national schools, attendance at which is to be compulsory for every one; free education, free books, and free dinners for children attending the public schools, as well as for those pupils of either sex who, by their general capacity, are considered fit to pursue their studies at the higher educational establishments.
9. Free administration of justice and free legal advice; Judges to be elected by the people.
10. The abolition of capital punishment, the establishment of criminal courts of appeal, and the payment of compensation to persons unjustly accused, arrested, or condemned.
11. Free medical assistance, including attendance at childbirth, free medicine, and free disposal of the dead.
12. A graduated income and property tax to defray the public expenditure, so far as it is to be met by taxation; the obligation of self-assessment; the succession duty to be fixed on a sliding scale, according to the amount of the inheritance and the degree of relationship between the legatee and the testator.
13. The abolition of indirect taxation and duties, and such politico-economic measures as subordinate the general weal to the interests of a privileged minority.
14. An efficient national and international legislation for the protection of the working classes; the taking over by the State of all workmen's insurance agencies, the workmen to be given an adequate share in their administration.
15. An unbroken period of rest of at least 36 hours in each week for every working man.

The above program was adopted as a whole by the Congress, which then closed, the President congratulating the delegates.

Passive and Active.

"Doesn't Philadelphia remind you of a checkerboard? It's all squares."

"Yes; and so does Chicago. It's got a move on it."—*Puck.*

JOY TURNS TO GRIEF.

GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT SPRIGGS CELEBRATED TOO SOON.

Railway Men Who Were Witnesses Before the Federal Grand Jury Pooled Their Witness Fees and Had an Enjoyable Symposium—Mr. Spriggs' Pleasure Is Turned into Sorrow the Next Day—None of the Indicted Persons Has as Yet Given Bail—Other Railway News.

The most surprised man among those who were indicted by the Federal grand jury for violation of the Inter-State Commerce law was G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate road. So confident did he feel that no indictment would be found against him that Wednesday evening he and other railroad officials who had been witnesses before the grand jury "pooled" their witness fees, amounting altogether to about $40, and with it procured an elaborate banquet at the Auditorium. The railway men had an elegant time, and the fun was kept up until the wee sma' hours. The feelings of General Freight Agent Spriggs when he found out the next morning that he had been indicted after all may better be imagined than described. Never before did a banquet interfere with his digestion so seriously, and he took the first train for his home in Cleveland to give himself up to the reflection of the old adage that "The way of the transgressor is hard."

None of the seven people indicted day before yesterday has as yet given bail, and it is thought that they will take their own time in coming in. All the indicted persons are of such high standing that District-Attorney Milchrist is not worrying himself about their non-appearance, feeling confident that they will not run away. If they don't put in an appearance within a few days they will be notified by mail that if they fail to give the required security within a reasonable time warrants for their arrest will be issued.

District-Attorney Milchrist has not yet decided what he will do with the four clerks of Swift & Co. who refused to answer certain questions before the grand jury. It is understood that he will lay the facts before Judge Blodgett in a day or two, but will not make any determined effort to have them punished for contempt.

Railway officials express considerable satisfaction over the outcome of the grand jury investigation. The indictment of such prominent shippers, they think, will prove a valuable lesson to other shippers who have, in open defiance of the law, coerced the railroads to give them special privileges or inducements of some kind or other. If it were not for the importuning of shippers, railway officials claim, rates would be seldom cut and violations of the law by the railroads would not be so frequent.

AGREES IT WAS MISTAKEN.

Chairman Finley Acquits the Rock Island Railway—His Decision.

Chairman Finley has just rendered a decision in the case of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway. Complainant averred that defendant company, Sept. 29, 1891, sold a ticket, Form 2,776, No. 4,458, in connection with Form 2,802, No. 2,489, the whole being a complete ticket from Chicago, Ill., to San Francisco, Cal., by way of Denver and Ogden, and limited to expire Oct. 29, 1891, the price paid therefor being $70.

The allegation was admitted by defendant company to be true, but it explained that its city ticket agent committed an unintentional error in so limiting the ticket, arising from recent changes in limits with which he was unfamiliar by reason of not customarily attending to the sale of tickets.

Chairman Finley in his decision says:

It would seem that the first-class rates in force via the different lines engaged in Chicago-California traffic were, at the time of the transaction, on a basis of $70 with a six days' limit, and $72.50 with a thirty days' limit. In looking over a period of six months prior to this transaction it is found that the Chicago-San Francisco first-class rate, as to its limitations, was several times changed; in the first instance the rate was unlimited, in the second instance was limited to thirty days, and in the third instance the rate remained limited at thirty days on a basis of $72.50, while a reduced rate was made effective on a basis of $70 with a six days' limit.

A further circumstance to be taken into consideration is that the complainant company admits the probability of error and as the evidence submitted is deemed satisfactory upon this point, it is unnecessary to further consider the case, and it is therefore dismissed.

St. Paul Blind Pool Doing Well.

The Chicago-St. Paul blind pool on passenger traffic is now getting along more smoothly than ever before, and complaints are not as frequent as formerly. The business is more evenly distributed among the various roads, and consequently diversions to even up percentages are now seldom resorted to. The percentages carried by the various pool lines for the month of October, 1891, were as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 30.13; Chicago and Northwestern, 18.54; Wisconsin Central, 18.49; Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, 17.41; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (Albert Lea route), 8.36; Chicago, Burlington and Northern, 7.07.

Railway Notes.

Monday the St. Louis extension of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will commence running through passenger trains between Chicago and Sullivan, Ill. The road has been completed to the latter point.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway company has just placed a thoroughly modern gas-lighted dining-car in service on its Chicago-St. Paul limited, serving supper going out on train leaving Chicago at 6 p. m. and breakfast on train leaving here at 9 p. m.

The rupture in the Southern Passenger Association which took place several months ago has been healed. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and Jackson, Tampa and Key West roads gave notice a day or two ago that they have decided to go back into that organization.

Chairman Finley yesterday preferred charges against the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City railroad, alleging violation of agreement in securing the Minneapolis-St. Paul delegation which went east a few days ago to boom Minneapolis for the National Republican convention, at cut rates. Traffic Manager Busenbark claims that the delegation paid full tariff rates and that the charges of rate cutting are made by disgruntled competitors.

THE LOFTIEST BIT OF ICELAND.

A Snow-Clad Mountain Ascended for the First Time.

The highest mountain in Iceland was ascended last summer for the first time, says the New York *Sun.* The successful mountaineer was Mr. F. W. W. Howell, who was encouraged when he started by information from the Royal Geographical society that the difficulties in the way of climbing the Oroefa Jokull were supposed to be insuperable. The mountain is near the southeast coast, and is an imposing sight from the sea. Mr. Howell made an attempt in 1890 to climb the mountain, but was defeated by the weather.

Aug. 17 last he left Sandfell, a little settlement on the coast near the base of the mountain, at 4 a. m., when, of course, it was broad daylight in that latitude. He was accompanied by two Icelanders as porters. He struck the snow slopes at 10 a. m. and it took him nine hours and a half to reach the top of the mountain whose sides are quite steep and covered with ice and snow.

Though this mountain is the highest in Iceland, its elevation was found by Mr. Howell to be only 6,550 feet, but owing to the latitude the phenomena of the snow slopes compare most favorably with those of mountains 10,000 feet high in Switzerland. Mr. Howell says the icicle galleries in the upper crevasses are particularly fine. This is undoubtedly one of the most successful feats of mountain climbing of the year, for the mountain presents as many difficulties as any of the Alps, with two or three exceptions. It is comparatively easy to ascend Mount Hecla, and this climb is made every once in a while by one or more tourists.

It Makes a Difference.

Wife—"My dear, that horrid man next door has killed the dog."

Husband—"Well, never mind, my dear, I'll get you another one some time."

Wife—"But it wasn't my Fido that he killed; it was your hunting dog."

Husband (wildly)—"Where is my gun?"—*New York Herald.*

A Hint.

"Well, John," said his employer; "how do you feel after your vacation?"

"Like a new man, sir."

"Well, it's a good thing, John. I'd been thinking I'd try a new man at your work; but perhaps you'll do."—*Puck.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

"Churchman's" Reply to Ingersoll.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is well that we have in Chicago citizens who can and who do denounce through the press the theory of the great agnostic. The letter signed "A Physician" was replied to by one of Ingersoll's closest followers, another agnostic, but the reply failed signally to lessen the force of the letter, rather tending to display the ignorance of the critic as to whom he owes his all. He asked "The Physician" to give the component parts of the soul, weight, color, etc. Can the critic tell us the weight and color of moral character? Can he tell us the difference in the weight and color between the good and the immoral character? He cannot, and yet they exist, and by them do we judge men either good or bad. The agnostics of this world who make it their business to preach against the word of God are a disgrace to a God-fearing people, but they shall reap a just retribution. In judging a man we can do it in no other way but by looking at the record he has made for himself. By following it carefully we find him to be good or bad, we find him to have lived a life a benefit to himself and others, or a detriment to all. In looking over the career of Ingersoll, in what one idea do we find his talents focused? There can be but one answer: Atheism—preaching against God and his word. A career of crime may be followed with impunity *as far as soul is concerned* according to him. Does that teaching proclaimed from halls, from hotel rotundas, from every place under heaven where the chance is given him—does that teaching, I ask, do good to humanity? Ask any one what characterizes Robert Ingersoll, in what way they have thought of him, and you will get the answer; and, tracing carefully the answers, let the majority mold the character. And yet I firmly believe that of his closest attendants many, on being brought face to face with death, will call on Almighty God, and pray as they never prayed before to the God of all to forgive and receive them; aye, who knows but the greatest unbeliever himself may at last tremble and pray to God as earnestly as he has spoken against him? I am a young man and have been brought up by God-fearing parents, and it would seem the best thing for me to have all shun an unbeliever's teaching, for there is no room for argument against the law of God and its application. CHURCHMAN.

One Way to Celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you find space in your valuable journal for a suggestion of one way to celebrate a day which this year should be for us, as Americans, peculiarly one of thanksgiving. Our harvests have been phenomenally plentiful, and our tables, in accordance with the grand old custom handed down to us by our Puritan ancestors, will shortly be spread with a bountiful repast. Throughout the length and breadth of our land this feast will be laid, to which practically all will in some way be invited, the poor as well as the rich, the prisoners and outcasts even, as well as those more favored.

On the other side of this little world of ours, in Russia, that grim land of terror, there are today not thousands, but millions, famine stricken; trying to keep their little spark of life by devouring pounded grass, stubble, anything, and winter—a Russian winter—at their door.

They have appealed to their government, the Czar listens, it will cost, he says, 40,000,000 rubles and over, he heads a subscription, his guard du corps give up their champagne, and then—he turns to France and raises an enormous loan for—his army, even while the pitiful cry is coming from millions; it is hard to grasp, millions of men and women, and, saddest of all, from the little ones begging their parents for the food they have not.

We have so much, cannot we, the youngest yet the richest of all nations, stretch out our hands in brotherly love to the starving. Cannot each State raise a fund for food; cannot we spare the gleanings of our harvest for those who have none? Cannot some society, like those great-hearted ministers in time of war and pestilence, the Red Cross Society, be persuaded to add famine to their mission, and take charge of the grain subscribed that it may reach the sufferers?

It matters not from whence the cry of distress comes—can America shut her ears against the dying and not do something for them in His Name. X.

A Protest.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As you are doubtless aware the accommodations on the West Side cable system have for the last four days been something almost unbearable, passengers on the Madison street line having to walk from points between Ashland avenue and Clinton street. Are we not as citizens entitled to get on the horse cars without paying another fare, which the conductors insist upon charging? Is the old maxim of Baron Yerkes to still remain in force? And are we compelled to pay two fares to get to State street? Your kind recognition and investigation of this will greatly oblige. W. H. BARKER,
No. 959 Warren avenue.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

F. RAHMANOF, Chicago: Thanksgiving day fell upon Nov. 24 in 1881.

SUBSCRIBER, Fowler, Ind.: Only the President of the United States can declare war.

C. S. ADAMS, Lawton, Mich.: The Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Ohio is not a colored man.

W. G. BATTITT, Union club, Chicago: Any dealer in coins will give you the desired information.

E. E. TAYLOR, Duluth, Minn.: Gov. Boies' plurality in Iowa in 1889 was 6,523; in 1891 it was 7,026.

ANXIOUS, Roseland, Ill.: Why not consult a lawyer in regard to the indebtedness of which you speak?

READER, Crystal Falls, Mich.: Charles Sumner was the author of the Civil Rights bill which was passed March 1, 1875.

A CONSTANT READER, Chicago: Mr. P. H. Hoyne is a Commissioner of Deeds. His office is at No. 52 Custom House Building.

J. A. A., Chicago: Fall River, Mass., ranks twenty-eighth in population among the cities of the United States. Its population is 74,351.

W. F. BARRETT, Chicago: THE TRIBUNE is not in a position to pass judgment upon the relative oratorical ability of the Chicago clergy.

H. R. CURTIS, Chicago: Mr. E. H. Sothern is of English parentage but was born in the United States. His father was Ned Sothern.

D. BURGESS, Evansville, Wis.: The published accounts of the life of John William Draper contain no reference to his religious convictions.

L. C. BROWN, Ottawa, Ill.: In these days alchemy is not sufficiently recognized as a profession to find a place in the business directory of any large community.

M. C. TUTTLE, Kirkland, Ill.: For information in regard to the English sparrow law see an interesting article upon the subject in last Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE.

A READER, Chicago: The title of Congressman is usually applied to a Representative in Congress, and not to a Senator, although the Congress embraces both bodies.

CHARLES ROGERS, Geneva Lake, Wis.: The National Mining and Stock Exchange company, at No. 120 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, has a daily call of mining and other stocks.

E. M. CATHCART, Kingsley, Ia.: Mr. James G. Blaine was married by a Protestant clergyman, and both he and Mrs. Blaine are members in good standing of the Congregational church.

ARTHUR CARVER, Chicago: The law providing for the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture was passed Feb. 9, 1889. Mr. Harrison was, therefore, the first President to appoint such a Secretary.

CARLO MANIANI, Chicago: Cerberus is a mythological monster in the shape of a three-headed dog, supposed to guard the entrance to the infernal regions. Virgil, Dante, and a host of later writers refer to him.

READER, Savanna, Ill.: The population of Iowa is 1,911,896; that of Ohio is 3,672,316. The pluralities by counties of Boies and Wheeler were 33,196 and 25,170 respectively. The majorities by counties of McKinley and Campbell were 52,973 and 28,451.

CALUMET CLUB, Chicago: The metropolitan police district of London (not including the "City" of London), with a population of 5,590,576, has an acreage of 446,024. In 1881 the "City" of London, with a population of 50,652, had an acreage of 668. Chicago, with an acreage of 102,400, had a population in 1890 of 1,099,133.

A READER, Chicago: The first recorded public Thanksgiving appointed by authority in America was proclaimed in Massachusetts Bay in 1631. Owing to the great scarcity of provisions and consequent menace of starvation the 22d of February was appointed to be observed as a fast day. Before that time a long-expected vessel arrived laden with provisions, and the fast day was changed into one of thanksgiving.

WILLIAM E. HOLLAND, Chicago: The London *Queen* is authority for the statement that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's birth certificate has been found. She is not a native of Havre, as she herself supposes, but a Parisienne of the Latin Quarter. She was born in 1844, her mother being a Berlin Jewess, who was then a struggling milliner in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médicine, a few doors from the house where Marat was living when assassinated by Charlotte Corday. Her sister Jeanne is two years younger.

A Man, at Any Rate.

Mabel—"I've just met Mamie's fiancé. I think she is so fortunate."

Mae—"Why, he smokes frightfully, and drinks and swears, and he has such a deceitful look on his face."

Mabel—"My dear girl, you seem to forget that if a girl marries at all it's got to be a man."—*Brooklyn Life.*

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 13.
New York	$118,610,251	$131,384,0[illegible]
Boston	15,798,989	16,112,3[illegible]
Chicago	15,115,000	16,346,000
Philadelphia	11,075,006	10,093,294
St. Louis	3,521,303	4,159,700
Baltimore	2,285,855	2,087,789
New Orleans	1,844,196	2,155,904

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 12½c premium; Boston, par to 10c premium; St. Louis, par.

Some bankers are beginning to base hopes of an increased demand for money on the needs that they think will develop Dec. 1. Such hopes proved baseless at the beginning of October and the beginning of November, and the indications are that they will again fail to be realized with the advent of next month. It is quite probable that an increased demand will come from the grain shippers. That demand is already active, but compared to the aggregate amount of loans it does not cut a great deal of figure. The demand for commercial paper increases and the supply grows more scant. There is no good paper going begging. While there may be an increased demand from the grain shippers next month, it will probably be fully counteracted by the deposits of retail merchants. The retail stores in December collect a vast amount of money that is now idle in the people's pockets.

Sterling rates were unchanged; quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	481½	485
Actual	480¾@481	483¾@484
Documentary	479½@479¾	482½@482¾

There is little to say about the course of the local security market. Trading was dull yesterday and the situation entirely devoid of any features affecting values. It would seem that the great number of accidents occurring on the North Side cable line might by this time begin to have some effect on the price of the stock. The damages that the company will have to pay this year will certainly be no inconsiderable item in the general expenses. Strawboard is recovering from its recent depression. There were sales yesterday at 61. The local demand for bonds is better than the sales at the Stock Exchange indicate. There is a large counter business, which in the aggregate amounts to much more than the total bond transactions on the Exchange. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

150 W Chi S R Co, act.	122¾	50 W Chi S R Co, act.	12[illegible]
50 do cash	122	100 C M & S P act.	[illegible]
150 do	122	100 do act.	[illegible]
100 do act.	122¾	50 Street's W. C. Line	[illegible]

BONDS.

$1000 C G L & C. Co 5s.	82¾	$5000 C G L & C. Co 5s b 30	83
2000 do	82¾	10000 Ch C R Co, 5-20 4½s	[illegible]
3000 do	82¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

55 Am St Bd Co	61	100 C M & St P act.	7[illegible]
4 Ch. P. & P. Co	46	50 W C St RR Co act.	12[illegible]

BONDS.

$2000 N C C R R 5-20 4½s	92¾	$3000 C G L & C Co 5s.	83
13000 C G L & C Co 5s.	82¾		

SETTLING PRICES FOR THE ACCOUNT.

	Friday.	Thursday.		Friday.	Thursday.
Strawboard	63½	63½	Gas 5s	85	[illegible]
Brew. Co	44¾	44½	Con. Gas 5s	77¾	78
Gas Co	61⅝	60⅞	Burlington	99⅞	100⅞
N. C. St. Ry	167½	167½	St. Paul	75⅞	[illegible]
S. Car. Co	30¾	30¾	Rock Island	83⅞	[illegible]
W. C. St. R	122¾	122¾	Atchison	42⅞	[illegible]

An inventory has been made of the property of the Calumet Dock company, and upon values which are called forced sale prices. The company now has 2,400 acres of land. Figuring this at $1,000 an acre, which is far below the average selling price, the acre property would represent a value of $2,400,000. There are 3,500 lots, which on as low a basis might be figured at $300 each, which would give $1,050,000. The dock property was inventoried in the annual report at $100 a foot, but cutting that price in two and figuring the value at $50 a foot that property would be worth $350,000. The company has cash on hand $25,000, and accounts and bills receivable, $575,000. Its equity in some Cottage Grove property may be conservatively estimated at $35,000 and its interest in Sec. 36 at $75,000. This brings up the total assets to $4,510,000. There can be no question of the conservativeness of these figures. The outstanding obligations consist of the company's note for $50,000 and 500 shares of preferred stock. Figuring this stock at 150 it would amount to $75,000, making the total liabilities ahead of the common stock $125,000. This leaves the assets applicable to the common stock $4,385,000, which gives a book value to the common stock of 122 or nearly twice its present market value. These figures have been obtained from high and thoroughly trustworthy sources, but they are not figures which the company or any one else are putting out to influence the market. It is believed that the real estate values in this estimate are put far below the actual worth of the property, and they are certainly far below the prices at which the property is now held.

N. W. Harris & Co. were the successful bidders for a round block of $400,000 Columbus, O., 5 per cent refunding bonds, and the bonds were awarded them yesterday. Harris & Co. pay a premium.

Auditorium Association stock has never been actively traded in, but lately there has been quite a pressure to find a market for some of it. The stock is known to have been offered recently as low as 60, and it is said that small lots have been offered at 50.

A word of criticism concerning the accuracy of the statistics presented by the Stock Exchange official sheet raised a storm of resentment on the part of some members of the Exchange. A sufficient warrant for the criticism is found in the changes and corrections presented by last evening's sheet. Among the changes that are noted by a casual glance are the increase of Chicago Edison stock from $750,000 to $1,000,000; changing dividend rate of Chicago Gas from 4 to 5 per cent; dividend rate of Linseed Oil company from 4 per cent to nothing; fixing the amount of Chicago Telephone stock outstanding at $2,000,000; and making the amount of Gaslight and Coke 5s correspond with the amount supposed to be outstanding. Other changes that might still be made are to note that the $50,000,000 Illinois Steel stock is the amount authorized, not the amount outstanding, which is only half that, and the increase in Pullman stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, which was formally subscribed for Nov. 17. The statistics furnished in this sheet are valuable, but they must be kept up to date if their value is to be maintained. Criticisms of inaccuracies, one might suppose, would be welcomed rather than regarded as underhanded thrusts at the Exchange. It is fair to say in the case of the Gaslight 5s, that the $700,000 issue was not listed till last Wednesday, and in that case the fact that the change was not made till yesterday, and after THE TRIBUNE had called attention to the matter, may be regarded as merely the result of rather easy-going methods.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Stocks were buoyant and fairly active today. New York Central advanced sharply on a report of largely increased earnings the last year, and nearly all of the other stocks were active and strong. St. Paul was in especially good demand. Considerable interest was shown in the bond market also. There was a greater demand for strictly first-class bonds than could be satisfied. Animation rather than earnest business characterized the brokers this morning. Prices were firm and there was a confident feeling that better times were in prospect. A few buying orders from Boston were executed early in the day and there was some demand for Burlington and St. Paul from London.

Bonds were in active demand at pretty stiff prices. The buying of New York Central stock was the interesting feature. A rumor prevailed that an increased dividend on that stock would be paid this winter, and on the strength of that the price rose from 112⅝ to 114¾. Richmond Terminal was a trifle weak, sinking from 11⅛ to 10⅞, but subsequently recovering to 11.

The sugar people were in good spirits, and bid for that stock very briskly for awhile. The price rose from 89¼ to 90⅞. The leading stocks maintained the present strength to close. New York Central touched 115, and Lake Shore advanced nearly a full point. Burlington sold at 100, ex-dividend, and St. Paul and Rock Island reached their highest figures just before 3 o'clock. Silver was firm but inactive.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4 per cent; last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6¼. Sterling exchange quiet and easy, 480½ for 60-day bills and 483¾ demand. The total sales of stocks today were 301,957 shares, including: Atchison, 15,795; Canadian Southern, 6,670; Chicago Gas, 14,185; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,900; Erie, 24,095; Lake Shore, 5,850; Louisville and Nashville, 14,100; Missouri Pacific, 5,778; Northwestern, 3,700; North American, 3,730; New York Central, 17,537; Northern Pacific preferred, 14,635; Reading, 11,900; Richmond and West Point, 7,157; St. Paul, 22,[illegible]; Union Pacific, 5,610.

The *Journal of Finance* says: "Wall street has lately been filled with gloomy reports concerning the anthracite coal companies. While the officials of these companies have strenuously and continuously denied the danger of a coal war on account of an unrestricted production, the unseasonable weather hitherto prevailing in the East has put the trade in a rather unsatisfactory condition, as, should the mild weather continue, the market, owing to there being no limit upon the amount of anthracite to be mined, would be glutted. It is to discount the effects of a rate war ensuing from an overstocked market that the recent declines in the coalers set in. There is, however, no danger of the coal companies being unable to get rid of all the coal they mine."

Wall Street Daily News says: "We fail to find any substantial reason for the advance in Chicago Gas. The movement now under way is directed entirely against the short interest, with a view of compelling it to cover."

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 20.	Closing Nov. 19.
Atchison	15,795	43⅝	42⅛	43⅛	[illegible]
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	7,572	30¾	29½	30⅜	[illegible]
Am. Sugar	26,810	91⅞	89½	89⅞	[illegible]
Do pfd	447	97	96½	97	[illegible]
B., R. & P.	732	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	[illegible]
*C., B. & Q.	14,730	101⅛	99⅞	101⅛	[illegible]
Canada So.	6,770	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	3,374	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	830	58⅞	55⅞	58⅛	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd	300	37	37	37	[illegible]
Colo. Coal	300	35⅞	35	35⅞	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,000	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞	[illegible]
Chicago Gas	14,888	61⅞	60⅜	61⅛	[illegible]
Com. Cable	300	140½	140½	140½	[illegible]
Chic. Junct. Ry.	150	72	72	72	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	13,790	137⅞	137⅛	137⅞	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	1,694	129⅞	129⅛	129⅞	[illegible]
Denv. & Rio G.	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	[illegible]
Dist. & C. F. Co.	2,490	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞	[illegible]
Edison	200	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	[illegible]
Erie	23,775	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	[illegible]
Do pfd	700	68⅞	67	68	[illegible]
G. B. W. & St. P.	900	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]
Hock. Val. rights	4,364	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	570	29⅞	28⅞	29	[illegible]
H. & Tex. C.	100	3	3	3	[illegible]
Ill. Cent.	317	101½	101	101½	[illegible]
Jersey Cent.	300	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	[illegible]
Kan. & Tex.	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	[illegible]
Kan. & Tex. pfd	681	25⅞	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	6,650	126	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash.	14,300	78⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Island	100	95⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	1,120	20⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L., N. A. & C	1,200	27⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Nov20	Nov19
Laclede Gas	210	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Mo. Pac	5,478	60⅝	60	60½	60
Mich. Cent	900	107½	106	107½	......
Manitoba	175	113¼	113¼	113¼	......
M., L. S. & W. pfd	75	113⅝	110	113⅝	......
Manhattan	100	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101
Minn. & St. L. pfd	250	14	13⅞	14	......
Northwest	3,700	117	116⅞	117	116
New England	1,400	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	37⅞
Nor. Pacific	1,200	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝
Do pfd	14,835	70⅞	69⅝	70½	69⅞
Nor. & W	30	16	16	16	......
Do pfd	100	50	50	50	49⅞
New York Central	18,112	115⅛	112⅞	115¼	112⅞
Nor. Amn. Co.	3,630	18	17	17⅞	17
National Cordage	1,107	92¼	92¼	92⅝	92¼
Do pfd	110	98	98	98	......
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,020	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	19
Do pfd	1,300	42⅝	40⅝	42⅝	40⅞
Do 1st pfd	100	79	79	79	......
Ont. & W.	4,060	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18
Omaha	1,200	35	34⅝	35	34⅞
Do pfd	100	95½	95½	95½	......
Pacific Mail	1,540	37¼	36⅞	37½	36⅞
Pullman	560	177	176	177	176
Peo., D. & E.	300	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	19
P., C., C. & St. L.	300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	......
R., W. & O.	212	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	......
Reading	14,800	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	38⅛
Rich. Terminal	7,757	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	11⅛
Do pfd	950	50⅞	49	50⅞	50
Rock Island	11,407	84⅞	83	84	83⅞
Rio G. W. pfd	221	73⅛	73	73⅛	......
St. Paul	20,082	76⅝	75⅛	76⅞	75⅛
Do pfd	837	119⅞	118⅞	119⅞	118⅞
Silver bullion	107,000	95	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
St. L. & So. W. pfd.	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
Tex. Pac	710	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	......
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	300	17⅞	17½	17⅞	......
Tenn. Coal	200	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛
Union Pacific	5,610	41⅞	40⅞	41¼	40⅞
U. P., D. & G.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞
W. & L. E.	1,700	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
Do pfd	200	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Wabash pfd	2,700	27⅞	27	27⅞	26⅞
Western Union	1,805	82⅛	81	82⅛	81
Wis. Central	150	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅛

*Ex-div. 1¾ quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams....144 | Fargo....140
American....117 | United States....41

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg....116⅞ | U. S. 4½s reg....101
U. S. 4s coup....116⅞

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

90000 A C O 8s....103⅞@104⅞
10000 Atch inc....62⅞@63⅛
20000 Atch 4s....83@83⅛
24000 A&P inc....14½@14⅞
5000 Ala Class B....107
2000 B & O 5s '35....106½
2000 BCR&N 1st cl tr5s 90
10000 C&E inc....38½
2000 CGL&C 1st 5s....85
7000 CRI&P 5s c101⅛@101⅞
8000 Col Mid 1st....109
8000 Cen 5s C....78⅜
1000 CIStL&C 4s....90
5000 CC&I 6s....102
6000 CHV&T 5s....87
1000 CHV&T gm 6s....94
3000 CNJ gm 5s....109⅞
1000 CNJ 1st cn 1899..116
7000 C&O con 5s 100⅛@100½
3000 CO&SW mtg....104½
30000 CB&Q cn 5s 109⅞@110
15000 CB&Q db 5s..98⅞@100
7000 C&NPac 1st....77⅞
10000 D&M 1st-D D....104½
25000 DSS&A 5s....96½
5000 ET con gd 5s....94
1000 FtW&D 1st....100⅞
1000 Hous 5s...103½@104
20000 H&TC gm 4s....61
4000 I&GN 1st....115⅞
3000 Iowa Cen 1st..86@86½
500 Ill C 4s-1952....95
25000 KanPa 1st con 5s. 106
10000 Ky C 1st 4s....80⅛@80⅞
10000 Kings Co El 1st.. 99½
20000 LacG 1st....80
32000 L V of N Y 1s....100⅞@101
5000 L&N un gd 4s....79½
5000 LNA&C cn....97½
14000 LStL&T 1st..83⅛@83⅞
4000 LNO&T 1st....85½
12000 MLS&W x 5s..99⅛@99⅞
1000 M&SP 1st-C&PW 5.107
2000 M&SP 1st H&D 7s.121
1000 M&SP 1st-SWD1..112½
2000 M&SP 1st-W&MD 106
1000 M&SP cn....126
6000 MK&T 1st....78⅞@79
106000 MK&T 2d....45⅛@46
12000 Mob&O gm 4s....66⅞
500 M&SL 1st....109½
1000 MC 5s rg....110½
11000 M&N 1st 1913 cn..112½
1000 M&SP 1st C&MR 5s 99½
4000 M&SP 1st-I&D ex.127½
8000 M&SP 1st-I&MD..119
4000 M&SP 1st-LacD....117½@118⅞
4000 MoP 3d....112
10000 MoPac 1st cl 5s... 79
5000 NYC&SL 4s....94
1000 NYO & W cn 5s....98
1000 NC&SL 1st....104⅞
28000 NP con 5s....81⅛@82⅛
4000 NP&M 1st..102⅞@103
4000 NYC ex 5s....101⅞
4000 NYL&W cn mtg..108
1000 NYLEW col tr 6s.114
54000 NYLE&W nw 2 cn....106⅛@107
12000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp 89½
1000 NP Ter 1st....107⅝
15000 N P 1st cp....117
20000 Or Imp con 5s....64
1000 Or Imp 1st....102½
3000 OR&N 5s....94
50000 OSL&U cn....74⅞@75
1000 PCo 4½ rg....108
7000 P Co 4½s cp 106⅞@108⅛
21000 P&R 1st inc....68@68⅞
5000 P&R 2d inc....50
10000 P&R 3d inc....35
5000 P&R gm 4s....83
10000 P&W 1st....79⅞
5000 P&E inc....28@28⅞
8000 P&E 1st....79@79½
35000 RT coll t 5s..52⅞@54
7000 RT tr 6s....83@84⅞
11000 Rio&G W 1st.78⅛@78⅞
5000 Sav&W 1st....75½
15000 SV&NE....77
22000 SC inc....20
11000 SJ&GI inc....23⅛@23⅞
6000 StJ&GI 1st....87@87⅞
34000 SLSOW 1st....66⅛@66⅞
21000 SL&SW 2d....29⅛@29⅞
15000 StPM&M Mnexts 84⅞
2000 SP&NP 6s....117½
1000 SP&SC 1st....121½
2000 TAA&C 6s gtd....80
11000 TS L&KC 1st.88⅛@88⅞
14000 TP 1st 5s....85
30000 TP 2d inc....30⅞@31
10000 U P gold 5s col tr notes....93
52000 UP-D&G 1st....75@75⅞
1000 UP col tr 4½s....65
4000 UnEl 1st....108⅛@108⅞
70000 Wab 1st....100⅛@100⅞
15000 Wab 2d....79
10000 WS gd 4s....102
1000 WNY&P 2d....29
1000 W&LE 1st....103

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	7,500	42⅞	43⅛	42½	43⅛
Amn. Sugar	3,940	90⅞	90⅞	89⅞	89⅞
Do pfd	508	97	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
Bell Telephone	22	205½	205½	202	205
*C., B. & Q.	2,000	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
Chicago June	50	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
Ill. Steel	50	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Mex. Cent	400	20⅛	20⅞	20½	20⅞
Union Pacific	2,200	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛

*Ex-div.

The sales of bonds were:

4000 N E 5s....119⅞
2000 Mex. Cent. 4s....71⅞
28000 Atch inc....62⅞@63⅛
2000 Atch 4s....81½
1000 O S L 6s....100
1000 Vermont 5s....88⅞
10000 A & P inc....14½
5000 Bost Gas 1st....86½
1000 C B & N 2d....101
1000 Chi Junc 5s....92⅛
1000 D L & N 7s....107⅞
1000 N E 1st 6s....111½
3000 Ill Steel 5s....94⅞
1000 C & W M 5s....93
1000 C B & N 5s....101⅛
42000 M C 1st inc..35⅛@36

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20.—The market closed strong and higher. Pennsylvania, 53⅞@54; Reading, 19 1-16@19⅛; Lehigh Valley, 49⅞@50; Reading gen. 4s, 83@83⅛; do first preferred, 68@68⅛; do second preferred, 50⅛@50⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 20—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 95⅞; do account, 95⅞; United States 4s, 121; do 4½s, 102⅛; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 35⅞; Canadian Pacific, 89⅞; Erie, 29⅞; Illinois Central, 103⅞; Mexican ordinary, 30; St. Paul common, 78; New York Central, 116; Reading, 19½. Bar silver, 43⅞d; money 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.87½; Atlantic, $11.25; Boston and Montana, $38.25; Calumet and Hecla, $251.60; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $10.50; Osceola, $29.50; Santa Fe Copper, 30c; Tamarack, $156.00; Bell Telephone, $204.50; Water Power, $2.50; Central Mining, $12.50; N. E. T. & T., $50.00; B. & B. Copper, $14.00.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Mining quotations: Adams Consolidated, $1.85; Best and Belcher, $2.30; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Deadwood T., $1.75; Eureka Consolidated, $1.25; Gould and Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Homestake, $10.50; Horn Silver, $2.65; Iron Silver, $1.45; Mexican, $2.30; Ontario, $38.00; Ophir, $3.25; Plymouth, $2.25; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $2.40; Standard, $1.10; Union Consolidated, $2.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.35.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Corn furnished some excitement for the trade by a sudden upturn yesterday. In wheat the crowd is so timid that it is afraid to make a stand one way or the other. The range of prices was narrow for everything save November corn. The weather map showed light showers in parts of the West, and there was some snow in the winter wheat country. Conditions favored higher temperatures and light rains generally. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on December wheat sold at 92⅝c, and calls at 94⅛c early. Later puts were 92⅝c and calls 94@94⅛c. Puts on May corn sold at 43c, and 43⅛c for calls.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 400 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 240 cars; and 30,000 hogs.

William Dunn said yesterday that it was a mistake to include him among the sellers of wheat Thursday.

Capt. Phillips writes from Tennessee and Kentucky that he never saw the winter wheat looking so badly as at present.

Upon the advice of a broker an outsider a few weeks ago bought a "five" of November corn as a small investment at 49⅞c. Yesterday this was closed out at 60c, leaving fully 10c profit, or $500 on the flyer.

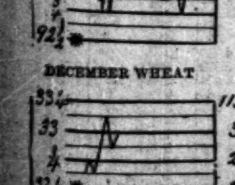
Beerbohm's latest cable stated that corrected estimates of the world's supply of grain made the total 16,000,000 bu wheat more and 224,000,000 bu rye less than a year ago. The effect of the report was a trifle bearish.

December oats in New York (practically cash) were wanted by houses which have sold oats for export. As a result of this shortage that market yesterday was ⅝c over January. A short time since January commanded a premium over December. No export clearances were reported.

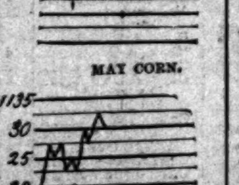
With the close of lake navigation near at hand shippers to the East were a little more inclined to pick up the moderate offerings of grain that cargoes may be quickly completed and moved out. Nearly all classes of samples were higher, with the possible exception of barley, though here buyers did not contend for anything of consequence in the way of concessions when wanted for shipment.

The Thalman cable about the Russian ukase stated that it had been issued and added that it came from but one source. Early Liverpool cables were higher, which led to a belief here that the news was true. Then there was a cable saying that there was no truth whatever in the report. Power wired that all of the Russian Ministry agreed to the prohibition except the Minister of Finance, who was holding off. *Beerbohm's* late cable was the clincher, saying as it did that the ukase would be issued on or before Tuesday. The bear element is now saying that it won't make any difference if the ukase is issued, as Russia has exported all but about 12,000,000 bu of the quantity estimated as available for export.

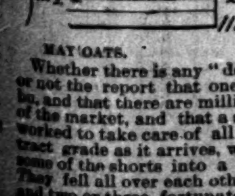
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, May corn, May oats, and January pork Nov. 20. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



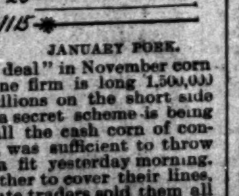
DECEMBER WHEAT.



MAY CORN.



MAY OATS.



JANUARY PORK.

Whether there is any "deal" in November corn or not the report that one firm is long 1,500,000 bu, and that there are millions on the short side of the market, and that a secret scheme is being worked to take care of all the cash corn of contract grade as it arrives, was sufficient to throw some of the shorts into a fit yesterday morning. They fell all over each other to cover their lines, and two or three fortunate traders sold them all they wanted on the way up. Bartlett-Frazier were not observed among the sellers, but Orr and Andrews poured in the corn in lots to suit purchasers. Andrews is said to have been long for some time and to have been wondering how he was ever going to get out. Yesterday was his chance and he let go. Orr is thought to have sold short. Calls on November, which sold at 54½c Thursday night, paid a handsome profit to the purchasers. Rumsey-Chandler were among those who filled orders for November at 60c, 7c over the close of Thursday. There are numerous traders on the floor who laugh at the idea of a corner and say that it is simply the talk that is engaged in at the end of nearly every month. Some of the best-posted men on the floor estimate the short interest in November at not to exceed 750,000 bu. Bartlett-Frazier are probably long 250,000 bu or less.

THE MARKETS.

The Russian ukase was the center about which the price of wheat revolved yesterday. Before the opening New York wired that the ukase had been signed, and the price at the opening was a little over 1c higher than the close of Thursday. Then the house sending the first message wired that as the information came from but one source it was not certain that the rumor was true. Thereupon wheat sold off ¾c. Then there were more telegrams stating that both the previous ones were incorrect. By this time inquiries had been sent to the seaboard and replies confirming and denying the report were received and widely circulated. Finally several reliable houses indorsed the report, and *Beerbohm's* late cable stated that it would be signed on or before Tuesday. The market had exhausted its energy before this news was received, however, and it had little effect. December closed ⅝c over the latest price of the previous day, at 93⅛c. Early cables were firm and higher, and later ones showed that much of the advance was lost. All of the continental advices were lower. Receipts here were under the estimates, but in the Northwest they were heavy enough to more than offset the effect here. The feeling at the close was fairly steady. The crowd has not fully determined what the effect of the Russian prohibition will be, and does not care to take a decided stand, though most of the scalpers exhibit a fondness for the short side. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,436,240 bu and the shipments were 1,106,188 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 374,000 bu, with 168,000 bu taken yesterday. The local out inspection was 107,000 bu and there were charters for 120,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 93@93½c for No. 2 red; 73@76c for No. 4 red; 85⅞@86c for No. 3 hard; 92⅛@93c for No. 2 spring, and 86¼@87c for No. 3 spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 76@82c; No. 3 do at 88@91c; No. 4 spring at 75@86c, and No. 3 do at 87@90c.

The corn crowd was a good deal worked up over a report that arrangements had been perfected for a squeeze in November. Outsiders were especially alarmed and there were free buying orders in the pit at the opening. November closed Thursday at 53c. It opened yesterday at 54½c, was bid up to 60c, eased off to 57c, and closed at 58c. Arthur Orr was the leading seller from the start. Those who watched him in the pit say that he sold over 250,000 bu on the rise. Andrews was another heavy seller. The flurry affected year corn somewhat and it closed 1c higher, at 46¼c. Domestic markets were firm and foreign markets steady. There was a fair demand for cash corn in car-lots to make up for delivery on November contracts. Prices were higher in sympathy with the speculative market. Receipts at principal points aggregated 419,408 bu, with shipments of 277,733 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 69,000 bu, and 320,000 bu were reported taken yesterday. The local out inspection was 56,000 bu and there were charters for 36,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 57@58c for No. 2, 46c for new No. 2, 57@58c for No. 2 yellow, 53c for No. 3, and 45½@46c for new No. 3. Free on board sales were at 44½@45½c for new No. 4 mixed, 45½@46½c for No. 3 do, and 47@47½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Old No. 3 mixed sold at 52½@53½c.

Oats received renewed attention, advancing ½@1¼c and closing at the top, with most of the strength in November. Offerings of this were small and shorts wanted some, due in part to the moderate character of the receipts and to the advance in corn. Platt and Armour sold November. The seaboard was 1@1¼c higher, and there was a good local and shipping demand for cash lots at ½@1c advance. Receipts were 49 cars below the estimate and clearances again liberal at 112,500 bu. November sold at 32⅝c early up to 33⅜c, and closed at 33⅜c bid or ⅜c over May. December went at 31⅛@32c. Free on board sales were at 30½@32½c for No. 3 mixed, 32½@32⅞c for do white, and 34@34½c for No. 2 white.

Rye showed no recovery from a recent dullness, averaging a shade weaker. There was a mild inquiry for round lots for shipment and the sample offerings were small, with futures neglected. No. 2 to go to store closed ⅛c lower, at 93⅜c, after selling sparingly at 93⅜@93⅝c. Baxter reported a sale of November at 93c. December sold at 94⅛c early and closed at 93⅞c, with May at 98⅛c. Barley was not essentially changed. Though quiet, buyers and shippers accorded the market for medium grades a little more attention, and there was a fair clearance. Free on board sales were at 43@63c for No. 3 and 38@48c for No. 4.

Hog receipts were considerably under the estimates, and this, with the strength in wheat and corn, led to some short covering in the provision market. Outside markets and reports from abroad were generally firm, lard alone being weak. Armour was a buyer, among others, and prices advanced, held well, and closed with a fair advance all around. January receipts of product were moderate and shipments large. Cash pork was quotable at $8.45@8.50. January lard opened at $6.22½, sold up to $6.30, and closed at that, cash being $6.17½@6.20. January ribs opened at $5.75, sold at $5.70@5.77½, and closed at $5.75@6.25, according to weight and age. Cash sales included 1,500 tcs lard at $6.17½@6.20, 100,000 lbs green hams at 6⅞@6⅜c, 150,000 lbs green shoulders (New York cut) at 3⅞c, and 50,000 lbs short ribs at $6.25.

There was practically nothing doing in flour. There have been no sales on foreign account since Tuesday and the local trade is disinclined to do more than absolutely necessary just at present.

Millstuffs were steady though quiet. Bran sold at $14.00@14.50 and middlings at $14.00@16.75.

Flaxseed held up well considering the attendant influences. The receipts were again large, at 195 cars, cables were weak, and the export trade reported dull. But with a fair speculative demand moderate activity was displayed and prices yielded only ½c. Most of the No. 1 cash went at 94c, with off-roads at 93½c and rejected at 85@91c. May sold at $1.01½@1.01⅞c, and closed at $1.01⅞, with December at 94c. Timothy seed was dull and about steady, with an indifferent demand for the few consignments on the cash market, March was quoted at $1.30 and prime at $1.22, with sample sales at $1.09@1.25. Clover was firm at $4.90 bid for prime and $5.10 for March.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
November	$ 91⅞	$ .... @	$ 92⅛
December	92⅜	92⅜@ 93⅞	93⅞
May	99½	99⅝@ 1.00⅞	1.00⅞
CORN.			
November	$ 53	$ 54½@ 60	$ 58
Year	45⅛	45½@ 46⅛	46⅛
May	42⅞	42⅞@ 43⅞	43
OATS.			
November	$ 32⅝	$ 32⅞@ 33⅞	$ 33⅞
December	31⅞	31⅛@ 32	32
May	32⅛	32⅛@ 33⅛	33
MESS PORK.			
December	$ 8.40	$ 8.45 @ 8.50	$ 8.45
January	11.15	11.20 @11.32½	11.30
May	11.50	11.57½@11.65	11.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$6.10	$ .... @	$ 6.17½
January	6.20	6.22½@ 6.30	6.30
May	6.50	6.52½@ 6.60	6.60
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.65	$ 5.70 @ 5.77½	$ 5.75
May	6.95	5.97½@ 6.02½	6.00

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 92⅞	$......	$ 99⅞
No. 2 corn	50⅞	......	52⅞
No. 2 oats	42⅞	......	44⅞
Mess pork	8.50	11.02½	11.75
Lard	5.90	6.17½	6.65
Short ribs	5.25	5.55	6.02½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Thursday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	83	13	104
Spring wheat	108	81	17	206
Corn	45	183	51	279
Oats	53	123	......	176
Rye	18	7	......	25
Barley	4	66	35	105
Total	236	543	116	895

Inspected out: 107,921 bu wheat, 55,965 bu corn, 112,527 bu oats, 21,662 bu rye, and 94,408 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 400 cars wheat, 300 cars corn, 240 cars oats, and 30,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	1890.
Flour, brls	19,778	15,463	14,831	6,762
Wheat, bu	211,347	53,050	120,503	36,265
Corn, bu	169,100	73,337	122,075	188,574
Oats, bu	232,906	136,680	371,400	215,354
Rye, bu	29,711	5,177	11,312	9,234
Barley, bu	59,821	77,205	42,205	33,637
Timothy seed, lbs	34,800	46,130	28,925	26,029
Clover-seed, lbs	100	26,300	61,988	31,335
Other seeds, lbs	1,500	84,889	24,140	963
Flaxseed, bu	73,511	12,130	150,437	18,338
Broomcorn, lbs	118,300	181,500	105,510	132,040
Cheese, lbs	173,005	280,503	228,855	138,480
Butter, lbs	239,871	410,143	185,219	319,077
Hides, lbs	347,375	222,030	721,603	791,950
Wool, lbs	32,290	49,425	32,030	73,330

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 18—	*1891.*	*1890.*
Chicago	460,000	425,000
Kansas City	160,000	155,000
Omaha	42,000	70,000
St. Louis	44,000	39,000
Indianapolis	46,000	58,000
Milwaukee	50,380	43,000
Cincinnati	52,000	45,000
Cedar Rapids	22,073	42,949
Cleveland	10,000	35,000
Sioux City	16,000	60,000
South St. Paul	18,050	20,000
Lincoln	5,870	7,200
Keokuk	21,967	13,777

Lake freights were moved up another notch, to 4⅛c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 120,000 bu wheat, 36,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu oats, 45,000 bu rye, 45,000 bu barley, and 28,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

South Water merchants always look for a good trade Fridays: they were a little disappointed yesterday, with less than the expected local demand. There were plenty of shipping orders for choicely dressed fowls for the Thanksgiving trade, but the offerings of such were relatively small, with much of the supply only fair in quality. Live poultry was reported dull. Fresh eggs sold at a recent wide margin over icehouse stock, vegetables and fruits were in moderate request and dairy products unchanged. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise a liberal business was recorded, with groceries active, sugars and coffees averaging a shade firmer. Oils were in good demand and drugs and chemicals practically steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28¾@29c; fine, 26½@27½c; fair to good, 24@26c; fancy dairies, 25@28c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.75@2.00 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.65@1.80; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.40.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 6@7c per lb; good hurl, green, 5½@6½c; yellow or red tipped, do, 4½@5½c; green self-working, 6@6½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 92½@95c; lard tierces, $1.12½@1.15.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11¼@11½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@12⅝c; cheddars, 11⅛@11½c; skim cheese, 9@11c; low grades and sour cheese, 3@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

COAL—The retail price is $6.00 per ton for large egg, small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg small egg, range, and nut, $5.50. Bituminous—Erie, $4.00; Pittsburg, $3.25@3.40; Indiana block, $2.40; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 47@52c; tartaric, 35@38c; carbolic acid, 29@35c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.04@1.12; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.00@2.25; cubeb berries, 85c; calomel, 95c; camphor, 50@54c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 45@50c; glycerine, 15½@25c; gum arabic, 50@95c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 75c; morphine, sulph., $1.85@2.20; opium, $2.00; quinine, 18@35c; alcohol, in brls, $2.26 per gal.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, 25c per doz; icehouse stock, 19@21c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.00@3.50 per doz; canvasbacks, $7.00@10.00; teals, $1.75@2.25; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.25@5.75; partridges, $5.25@5.75; quail, $1.50@1.75; venison saddles, 14@15c per lb; bear, 10@14c; antelope saddles, 12@14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.75@3.25 per brl; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, 23@25c per 8-lb basket; Catawba do, 30@45c; Messina lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Maori, $7.50@8.00; pears, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.50; bell and bugle, $8.00@8.50; Mexican oranges, $2.65@3.00 per box; Florida oranges, $2.00@2.50.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, $2.50@3.25 per case of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, 75c@$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs; Tokay do, 75c@$1.25. Dried—Loose Muscatel raisins, $1.60@1.70 per box of 20 lbs; London layers, $1.75@1.90.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5⅜@5½c per lb; cubes, 4½@4⅝c; powdered, 4⅞@5⅛c; granulated 4.33@4.40c; confectioners', 4⅝c; extra C, 4⅛c; yellow C, 3⅞@4c. Coffee—Java, 27@32c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19½@20½c; fair to good, 18½@19c½; common Rio and Santos, 17½@18½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice do, 5½@6c; fair do, 5@5½c, Japan, 5½@6½c. Sirups—Corn, 24@29c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 30@45c. New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@50c; centrifugal, 23@35c.

HAY—The moderate offerings of desirable hay sold readily at firm prices. Sales were: On track—7 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.50@14.00; 13 cars upland prairie at $8.00@12.00. Receipts, 683 tons; shipments, 100 tons.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 35c, and boiled, 38c; turpentine, 40½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 40c; salad oil, 38c; paraffin oil, 28 deg., 11½c; do, oil 25 deg., 14c; black, 25 cold test, 8c; do, 15 cold test, 9c; do, zero, 10@10½c.

HIDES—No. 1 country, green salted, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskin, 7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 tallow, country, 4@4½c; No. 2 do, 3½c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 34@36c per bu on track; fair to good, 28@33c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 7@7½c per lb; roosters, 4@5c; spring chickens, 8@8½c; hen turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 9@9½c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz. Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 12½@13½c per lb; spring chickens, 9@10c; hens, 7½@8½c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 85c@$1.00 per brl; onions, 70@80c per bu; lettuce, 25@40c per doz; egg plant, 75c@$1.50 per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 25@30c per doz; string beans, $2.50@3.00 per bu; rutabaga turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cauliflower, $1.75@2.50 per doz; celery, 25@35c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium 31@33c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 22@26c; coarse washed, 28@30c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 24@28c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 14@18c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 16	18,930	686	46,199	8,190
Tuesday, Nov. 17	9,245	466	62,241	6,624
Wednesday, Nov. 18	10,222	948	53,954	9,336
Thursday, Nov. 19	17,870	651	54,402	8,277
Friday, Nov. 20	9,000	600	46,000	6,000
Week thus far	73,267	3,351	262,796	38,427
Same period last wk	62,364	4,300	193,618	29,877
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 16	4,379	29	7,032	817
Tuesday, Nov. 17	2,338	238	3,471	1,124
Wednesday, Nov. 18	4,301	46	9,689	1,614
Thursday, Nov. 19	5,353	224	11,361	1,277
Friday, Nov. 20	4,000	300	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	20,371	837	40,559	5,832
Same period last wk	15,083	1,413	49,137	[illegible]

Receipts Nov. 20, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago	9,000	46,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,900	19,800	300
Omaha	1,300	7,000	.....
St. Louis	2,000	8,000	500
Totals	16,200	80,800	6,800
Corresponding day last week	18,800	62,500	5,700
Corresponding day, 1890	13,500	44,000	8,700
Corresponding day, 1889	13,100	43,000	6,700

This week's receipts at Chicago compared with the corresponding week last year will show an increase of 23,000 cattle, nearly 100,000 hogs, and 3,500 sheep.

CATTLE—Receipts this week increased 11,000 over last week and 20,000 over the corresponding week last year. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$5.40@6.05
Good to choice fancy steers, 1,300@1,700.. lbs	3.75@5.30
Fair to good steers, 1,000@1,250 lbs	3.00@3.60
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.70@3.20
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.65
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	75@1.60
Stock steers, 600@850	1.60@2.60
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,150 lbs	2.50@3.25
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	1.5 @5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.90@3.00
Western range steers	2.40@4.20

HOGS—Receipts were again quite large, but the quality was much poorer. Although 73,000 hogs were on sale there was comparatively few "strictly choice" heavy among the offerings, while underweights and pigs were in excessive supply. The best grades of heavy opened 5c higher, while all undesirable grades of heavy and light sold 5c lower. The general market closed weak, with the early advance on heavy lost. About 25,000 remained unsold. Heavy sold early as high as $4.10, but only a few lots were good enough to sell above $4.00. Rough heavy sold down to $3.45. Light sold up to $3.70 and as low as $3.30. Mixed sold at $3.50@3.90. Most of the hogs sold at $3.70@3.90. Pigs sold largely at $2.90@3.30.

SHEEP—A fair demand prevailed for sheep and lambs, and values were unchanged. Lambs sold at $3.60@5.35, largely at $4.50@5.10. Native sheep sold largely at $4.10@4.80. Texas and Western sheep sold at $3.75@4.75. A lot of 222 goats, averaging 72 lbs, sold at $2.25 per 100 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,097 head, including 38 cars for sale. Market a shade weaker; native steers, $3.40@5.05 per 100 lbs; bulls and cows, $1.00@2.50; dressed beef steady at 6½@9½c per lb; shipments today, 500 beeves, tomorrow 950 beeves and 6,28 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 288 head. Market dull; veals, $5.00@5.70 per 100 lbs; greasers, $1.50@2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Receipts, 9,840 head. Market ⅛c per lb lower; sheep, $3.50@5.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@6.12½; dressed muttons slow at 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,759 head, including 1 car for sale. Market steady at $4.00@4.40 per 100 lbs.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500. The offerings were largely of inferior stock and the trading was slow and dull. Common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.75; Westerns, $3.00@5.00; Texans, $2.55@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,200. Market moderately active, with prices ranging from steady to 5c lower than yesterday. Good hogs weighing 240 lbs and upwards sold mostly at $3.65@3.70, while common, light, and mixed hogs sold from $3.40@3.60; light, $3.40@3.65; heavy, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.60@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 135. Prices nominally steady, with the demand strong for desirable grades.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,213; shipments, 3,641; market steady; steers, $3.25@5.95; cows, $1.25@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,800; shipments, 660; market 5 to 15c lower; bulk, $3.35@4.45; all grades, $2.75@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 561; shipments, none; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 3,000; market slow; fair to choice native steers, $3.00@5.40; fair to choice cows, $1.40@2.50; Texan and Indian steers, $2.15@2.90; cows, $1.50@2.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,300; shipments, 1,600; market opened steady, closed 5c lower; fair to prime heavy, $3.70@3.90; mixed, $3.30@3.80; light, fair to best, $3.35@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; market strong; fair to good, $2.75@4.50.

LUMBER.

The cargo market is nearly at an end for this year, with no vessels at the commission docks yesterday and consequently no business possible. Receivers say that a few cargoes are expected within the coming week, prior to the vessels tying up for the winter. Prices were nominally firm, as follows: Long piece stuff, green, $12.75@15.00; short do, $10.50; culls, $6.50@8.00; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@8.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.30@2.35; lath, $2.10@2.15.

Wholesale prices at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$42.00@48.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	34.00@35.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x8 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Lath, dry	2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly; red Western spring, 8s 9d@8s 9½d per cental. Receipts of wheat last three days, 255,000 centals, including 136,000 American. Corn steady; demand poor; mixed Western, 6s 6d per cental. Receipts of American corn past three days were 35,600 centals. Lard—Prime Western, 33s 3d per cwt.

New York, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 4 to 6 points, recovered this and advanced 5 to 7 points, lost this and closed 1 to 4 points lower and steady after sales of 150,700 bales. Liverpool advanced 1 point and lost part of this, closing steady after sales of 14,000 bales. In Manchester business in yarns was checked by higher prices. The offers for cloths were too low. Spot cotton here dull and unchanged. Middling upland, 8⅛c; sales of 137 bales for spinning. In New Orleans options declined slightly, then recovered the loss and advanced 4 to 5 points, closing, however, 3 to 4 points lower for the day and quiet after sales of 41,400 bales. The Southern spot markets were generally firm. Galveston and Savannah advanced 1-16c, and Augusta 1-16c to ⅛c. Norfolk, Mobile, and Memphis were firm and unchanged. Baltimore declined ⅛c. New Orleans sold 6,850 bales; Memphis, 7,300; St. Louis, 3,850; Norfolk, 1,700; Savannah, 1,500; Augusta, 1,262; Galveston, 1,252; and Mobile, 1,000 bales. Exports today from the ports 27,825 bales to Great Britain. Receipts at the ports today 38,125 bales, against 44,370 this day last week and 37,125 this day last year. Total for the week 227,860 bales, against 333,240 last week, and 254,907 this week last year. The stock in Liverpool was 832,000 bales, including 648,000 American against 777,000 bales a week ago, including 608,000 American and 698,000 bales at this time last year, including 422,000 bales American. Plantation movement for the week estimated at 335,000 to 350,000 bales. Receipts at the interior towns for the week estimated at 142,500 bales, against 137,531 last week and 133,819 this week last year; interior shipments estimated at 130,300 bales, against 127,624 last week and 120,211 bales this week last year. Interior stocks 366,779 bales, against 357,423 a week ago and 316,830 bales a year ago. Today's transactions:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
November	900	7.80	7.7
December	11,100	7.89	7.80
January	43,600	8.09	7.97
February	19,000	8.22	8.13
March	43,800	8.39	8.28
April	8,500	8.48	8.39
May	700	8.60	8.51
June	1,800	8.71	8.61
July	4,800	8.79	8.72
August	4,000	8.86	8.78
September	100	8.72	8.72

COFFEE—Opened higher but closed 20@40 points lower and barely steady, with sales of 44,500 bags. Rio receipts, 12,000 bags; Santos, 13,000. Santos 200 reis higher. Havre advanced slightly and then declined ¼@1¼f, with sales of 22,000 bags. Hamburg and London lower. New York warehouse deliveries, 12,697 bags; spot Rio easy at 13½c for No. 7; sales of 500 bags of No. 7 at 13⅞c; 2,500 bags No. 1 to be shipped at 12⅞@13⅛c; 1,000 bags Nos. 7 and 8 to be shipped at 12⅞c. Mild grades quiet. Sales of 80 bags Cora and 40 bags Central American on private terms. Today's transactions:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
January	12,200	12.25	11.90
February	1,500	12.20	12.00
March	12,750	12.15	11.80
May	5,500	11.75	11.50
July	1,500	11.60	11.45
November	750	12.00	13.00
December	1,250	12.55	12.25

WHEAT—Advanced ⅛@1c, but lost part of this later on. Trading was moderate. Total receipts at all points were 1,431,240 bu, including 382,250 bu here. Clearances from the seaboard were 257,476 bu, including 181,980 bu from New York. Exporters took 128,000 bu. No. 2 red sold at ⅛@⅜c over December, do for the first week in December at 1¼c over December, ungraded red on private terms. Millers took 1 load of fancy red at 1⅞c over December. Option sales, 1,800,000.

CORN—Advanced 2¼c on November, 1⅛c on December, and ⅛c to ⅜c on other months. Exporters took 96,000 bu. Old No. 2 sold at 73c afloat; do for December 5 at 70⅞c, yellow at 70c, No. 2 at 61@61½c, steamer mixed at 64c, do for December at 60c. Car lots of No. 2 mixed at 71c in elevator. Total receipts at all points, 533,102 bu. Seaboard clearances, 69,268 bu. New York received 82,154 bu. Option sales, 1,088,000 bu.

OATS—Advanced ⅛@1¼c. Trading larger. Cash sales 160,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 39⅞@40c; do white, 40⅛@40½c; December, 40@40½c; January, 40@40½c; ungraded white, 40@40½c. Option sales, 300,000 bu.

RYE—Irregular, dull; Western, $1.05@1.06⅛.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet; refined New York, $6.40; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.35; United closed $1.59⅞ for December.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady, quiet.

DRY GOODS—There was no change in the market here today.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 44@45c; No. 2 white, 42⅛@43c. Corn—Steamer, yellow, 72@76c; steamer, 75c.

BUTTER—Western, extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@27c; Western June, extra, 24@25c; Western firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western, seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 19@21c; Western ladle packed, firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed, seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Western, extras, 27c; held eggs, 22@24c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

WOOL—Demand steady; sales of the week, 2,550,000 lbs of all kinds. The market has been easy and the larger sales are the result of concessions in price by holders. Good Michigan extra fleece sold at 28¼@28½c, though 27c is still asked by some dealers, and sales at that price were made. Ohio X sold at 28½@28⅞c, and XX and above at 30@31c. No. 1 wools are in good demand and sell at 33@35c for Ohio, 34@35c for Michigan. No. 1 combing wools are dull at 37@39c, fine delaine sells at 34@35c for Ohio, and 33@34c for Michigan. Unwashed combing wools are in good request at 24@26c for one-quarter blood, 26@28c for three-eighths blood; considerable low one-quarter blood sold at 19c, and unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 19@20c. Territory wools sold quite well at 60c for fine, 56@58c for fine medium, 53@55c for medium. Montana sold quite freely at 18@19c for fine and up to 24c for medium. Spring Texas sold at 16@23c, and fall at 16@20c. California wools are dull. Pulled wools are in fair demand at 30@43c for super, 22@33c for extra. Domestic scoured wools sold well at a wide range of prices. Australian wools are firm and in demand at 33@42½c. Carpet wools are quiet.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market opened strong this morning at a good advance. There was a good deal of cash wheat sold early, with large transactions in May. The market ruled firm with advancing tendencies, but late it was dull and easier, and sold off ⅛ to ⅜c from outside quotations. Duluth and Minneapolis together had 1,033 cars today, against 702 yesterday. Cash 1 hard opened at ⅜c up, at 89⅞c, advanced to 89⅞c, and closed at that figure. No. 1 Northern opened at 88⅞c, sold to 88⅞c, and closed at 88⅞c; No. 2 Northern was 83⅞c; No. 3 was 80c; rejected was 69c; December No. 1 hard closed at 90⅛c; No. 1 Northern opened at 88⅞c, fluctuated, and went to 89⅛c, but closed at 88⅞c. May No. 1 hard closed at 98⅞c. After sales at 97⅞c, No. 1 Northern opened 96⅞c, was more active than in months, went to 97c, fluctuated and went to 97⅞c, but broke off and closed at 96⅞c. Cars on track, 554; last year, 281. Receipts—255,391 bu. Shipments—492,332 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat opened up ⅛@⅜c higher, then went down and swung within a narrow range; the close was dull and ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2, cash, 91⅞c; November, 91⅞c, nominal; December, 92⅞c bid; May, 99⅞c bid. Corn—The market advanced ⅛c for May, but held firm for more deferred options, then fell back ⅛c, but closed firm; No. 2, cash, 42c; year, 39⅞c bid; January, 39⅞c bid; May, 40⅞c bid. Oats—No. 2, cash, 30⅞c; November, 30⅞c, nominal; May, 32⅞c. Rye—No. 2, East side, 89c. Barley steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $9.25. Lard, $6.05. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.30; longs and ribs, $6.00; shorts, $6.25. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $7.50; ribs, $7.50; shorts, $7.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 45,600 bu; oats, 30,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 20.—WHEAT—The opening was 87⅞c for December, an advance of ⅞c over last night's close. Then it struck to 87c, recovered to 87⅞c, and then went back and did the same thing again until three times there was a decline to 87c and a recovery to the opening figure. The break after the noon hour sent wheat to 86⅞c, but it recovered to a close at 86⅞c. There was a lively cash market and a good deal of wheat of all grades was disposed of. Receipts here today were 479 cars, and at Duluth 554—a total of 1,033. Close: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, November, closed 86⅞c; December opened 87⅞c; highest, 87⅞c; lowest 86⅞c; closed 86⅞c; May opened 95⅞c; highest, 95⅞c; lowest, 94⅞c; closed 94⅞c, January closed 88c. On track—No. 1 hard, 89⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 85@86c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened firm and advanced ⅛c on the report that the Russian ukase prohibiting exports of wheat had been signed by the Czar. No. 2 red in elevator, $1.04; No. 2 red, November, $1.03⅞@1.04; December, $1.04⅛@1.05⅛; January, $1.06⅛@1.07⅛; February, $1.08⅛@1.09⅛. Corn firm; new crop in car lots lower; old crop scarce and held 1c higher; No. 2 mixed, November, 67@68c; December, 54⅞@55⅞c; January, 54⅞@54⅞c; February, 54@54⅞c. Oats strong; No. 1 mixed, 38⅞c; No. 3 white, 38⅞c; do clipped, 39c; No. 2 white, November, 39⅞@40c; December, 40⅛@40⅞c; January, 40⅛@41c; February, 40⅛@41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,700 bu; corn, 41,900 bu; oats, 26,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 59,500 bu; corn, 24,400 bu; oats, 14,900 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot and the month, $1.04⅛@1.04⅛; December, $1.05@1.05⅛; January, $1.07⅛@1.07⅞; May, $1.11⅛@1.11⅞; steamer No. 2 red, 99⅞c@$1.00; receipts, 62,355 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 1,690,808 bu; sales, 129,000 bu. Corn firmer; mixed spot, 64⅞@64⅞c; year, 54⅞c; January, 53⅞@55⅞c; February and March, 53⅞@53⅞c; receipts, 13,033 bu; stock, 45,784 bu; sales, 50,000 bu. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white Western, 39⅞c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 37⅞@38c; receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 144,918 bu. Rye steady; No. 2, $1.03; receipts, 2,278 bu; stock, 146,438 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat active, but easier; No. 2 cash, 98⅞c; December, 97⅞c; May, $1.04⅞. Corn dull; No. 2 cash old, 55c. Oats quiet; cash, 32c. Rye dull; steady; cash, 94⅞c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; firm; prime cash and to arrive, $5.05; December, $5.10; January, $5.15; February, $5.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,930 bu; corn, 9,225 bu; oats, 2,120 bu; rye, 6,525 bu; clover-seed, 534 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 30,390 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 17,000 bu; clover-seed, 1,000 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; new No. 3, 44c; new No. 4, 43c. Oats active and higher. No. 2 white, 32⅞@33⅛c; No. 3 white, 31⅞@31⅞c. Rye firm; No. 2, 92@92⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 50,400 bu; oats, 57,000 bu; rye, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 91,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, dull, $1.05⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.04. No. 2 red, $1.01. Corn, No. 2, 56c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 540,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 270,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 20.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 32⅞c.

Where They Have Been Held.

The national conventions of both parties have been held in the last thirty-five years at the following places:

Year.	*Party.*	*Where Held.*	*Nominee for President.*
1856.	Rep.	Philadelphia	Fremont.
	Dem.	Cincinnati	Buchanan.
1860.	Rep.	Chicago	Lincoln.
	Dem.	Charleston and Balto	Douglas.
1864.	Rep.	Baltimore	Lincoln.
	Dem.	Chicago	McClellan.
1868.	Rep.	Philadelphia	Grant.
	Dem.	New York	Seymour.
1872.	Rep.	Philadelphia	Grant.
	Dem.	Baltimore	Greeley.
1876.	Rep.	Cincinnati	Hayes.
	Dem.	St. Louis	Tilden.
1880.	Rep.	Chicago	Garfield.
	Dem.	Cincinnati	Hancock.
1884.	Rep.	Chicago	Blaine.
	Dem.	Chicago	Cleveland.
1888.	Rep.	Chicago	Harrison.
	Dem.	St. Louis	Cleveland.

—*New York Press.*

Street Railway Bonds as an Investment.

Street railway companies rarely become insolvent or go out of business. Their revenue is practically a certainty, and increases with the prosperity and growth of the community. We quote from a recent authority: "The roads are not affected by short crops or bad seasons; neither droughts, nor floods, nor early frosts interfere with their traffic; they are in no danger from cut rates; adverse legislation need not be feared; the business loads and unloads itself; it is a cash business day by day and day and night; no commissions or rebates have to be paid—in short, there is hardly any other form of investment where the constantly increasing earning power of the property securing the bonds equals this. A steady increase in the business can be counted upon in any event, but this is especially marked when changes of motive power are made by the substitution of electricity for horse-power. It is calculated that more than 30 per cent of the street railways of the country are operated by electricity, or committed to that form of traction, giving increased facilities at decreased expense."

Bonds issued upon a street railroad within a city of thirty or forty thousand population and upward, where the cost of the system has exceeded the amount of first mortgage indebtedness, and the charter secured is favorable to the company's interests, have an excellent record and have generally proved profitable investments to the holder. Over-bonding, however, with its attending evils, is sometimes attempted in street railroad properties; and if allowed, places an unjust burden for interest-charge upon the earnings of the system, which only exceptional prosperity can prevent becoming onerous.

N. W. Harris & Company, bankers of this city, have been dealing in street railway bonds for several years with their accustomed care in selecting only those of unquestioned security. This banking house has the very enviable reputation of never having sold a bond to any of their clients upon which the holder has lost a dollar of interest or principal, and the courts have not been called upon to enforce their collection. They now offer, and have already marketed a large portion of the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Davenport and Rock Island street railway, which are described in the financial advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE.

WE OWN AND OFFER

$217,000

City of Fort Worth, Texas,

5 PER CENT 30 YEAR GOLD BONDS,

Maturing March, 1921, without option. Interest payable March and September, at the State Fiscal Agency, New York City.

Interest and Principal Payable in Gold Coin of Present Standard of Weight and Fineness.

Tax value of property....$24,000,000.00
Real valuation of property....60,000,000.00
Total debt (including this issue)....1,144,000.00
Population, 31,000

The above were issued for general public improvements.

Debt limited by City Charter to 6 per cent of assessed valuation.

Bonds registered by the Auditor of Public Accounts of Texas at Austin, the law providing that before the State officials register the bonds a tax sufficient to pay the interest and create a sinking fund to pay the principal at maturity must first have been levied on all the taxable property within the city.

The Council, by ordinance, provided:

"That, beginning with the year 1891, there shall be an annual levy and assessment upon all property within the city limits of Fort Worth at the rate of one 2-11th mills on the dollar, such tax to be collected annually until the principal and interest of said bonds are fully paid and discharged; and if at any time said tax shall be insufficient to yield for the payment of said interest and sinking fund the amount required for said purpose it shall be the duty of said City Council to set apart and appropriate such additional amount and sum of the general revenue of said city as may be necessary to supply such deficiency until said principal and interest of the bonds are fully paid up and discharged."

The sinking funds for the different issues are kept separate, the law providing that money shall be invested only in certain approved securities.

The City of Fort Worth is the county seat of Tarrant County, situated in the north central part of Texas.

The railway connections are through the following seven roads:

Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad,
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad,
Houston & Texas Central Railroad,
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad,
Texas & Pacific Railroad,
Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

The City of Fort Worth owns the water-works, which have cost $370,000, this amount being included in the above stated indebtedness. The works last year earned $19,000 above operating expenses, and it is estimated that the earnings will be sufficient to pay interest upon the water debt and establish a sinking fund sufficient to pay this debt at maturity.

The city owns an electric-light plant of 400 incandescent and 50 arc lights. They have 110 miles of improved streets, 60 miles of sewers, a first-class school system, including a high-school building costing $75,000.

Among the manufacturing industries we mention: The Texas Brewing Company, which employs 150 hands, producing 350 barrels daily; capital invested, $500,000. A packing-house, which employs 250 men; capacity, 500 cattle, 500 sheep, and 1,000 hogs daily. Large canning works, 5 grain elevators, 2 iron foundries, 1 rolling-mill, 4 flour-mills, 2 tanneries, 1 cotton-mill, 1 cement factory, 6 planing-mills, 3 ice factories, and a large number of smaller enterprises.

Fort Worth's monetary importance is evidenced by the fact that seven National Banks are in successful operation, with a combined capital of $2,550,000. The bank clearances for 1890 were $90,445,413.

As before stated, the bonds have been registered by the Auditor of Public Accounts of Texas; and, further, our attorneys have carefully examined into the legal points, and give us an opinion that the bonds are a legal, valid, binding obligation of the city.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest, delivered.

Farson Leach & Co

2 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. 73 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

Cost of residence lots three and half blocks from Main st. $120; two and half blocks off $150 to $175; block and half off $190 to $260; half block off $250 to $325. You can pay $4 to $10 a month or get 5% off for half cash, or 8% off for all cash. Send $5 to-day to hold best lot not sold. They sell fast! Over 700 sold in four months. Be early! Get good ones! Map and plats free.

WHY ARE GRIFFITH LOTS GOOD INVESTMENTS? BECAUSE CHICAGO'S GROWTH IS LARGELY IN MANUFACTURING AND NEW FACTORIES ARE LOCATING IN THE SUBURBS. GRIFFITH AFFORDS FACTORIES BETTER ADVANTAGES THAN ANY OTHER POINT ABOUT CHICAGO. SHE HAS FOUR RAILROADS, INCLUDING THE OUTER BELT, WHICH ITSELF EQUALS TWENTY MORE RAILROADS, BECAUSE IT CONNECTS WITH THEM AND BRINGS THEM INTO COMPETITION, AFFORDING GRIFFITH CHICAGO RATES OF FREIGHT EVERYWHERE. CHEAP FUEL COMES FROM THE TWO OIL PIPE LINES AT GRIFFITH. THE LOCATION OF FACTORIES CONSTANTLY INCREASES VALUES OF LOTS. BUY SOME! THEY WILL MAKE YOU RICH! WITHIN FIVE YEARS IT WILL BE A GREAT CITY! WRITE TODAY TO JAY DWIGGINS & CO., R. 409, 140 WASHINGTON ST.

Cost of business lots, $300, $325, $350, $400, $425, $450. Two lots on a corner are higher. Easy payments, $6 to $15 a month. Discounts for half or all cash or for five or more lots at one time. We will select good lots for Tribune readers and warrant them high and dry. You may exchange for any not sold if not suited. Send deposit of $5 and state kind and price of lots you want.

We refer to the Columbia National and Metropolitan National Banks of Chicago as to our business standing.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, P't. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2d V. P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. WM. H. REID, 3d V.-P.
JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier. B. M. CHATTELL, A. Cash'r

ILLINOIS
Trust & Savings Bank,
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$3,250,000

This Bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals. Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investment of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Circular Letters of Credit issued and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFREY, JOHN B. DRAKE, WM. G. HIBBARD
L. Z. LEITER, W. H. REID, J. C. McMULLIN,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, D. B. SHIPMAN.

Safe Deposit Vaults.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Private wires to New York and Boston. Local Stocks bought, sold, and carried on conservative margins. Money loaned on collaterals. Choice 6% gold bonds for sale.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

West Chicago Street R. R. Co.'s 6% Bonds
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Corner Dearborn and Monroe Streets,
CHICAGO.

Population of the World.

According to the *Geographisch-Statische Tabellen* just published by Prof. Turaschek of Leipsic, and based upon the census of 1890 and 1891, the population of the world numbers 1,554,500,000 persons, 11.5 to every square kilometre of dry land, divided in this way:

	Number of population.	*Number of persons to one kilometre.*
Europe	358,200,000	36.9
Asia	860,300,000	19.3
Africa	206,110,000	6.9
America	124,500,000	3.3
Polynesia	5,300,000	0.59

The polar regions, stretching over an area of 4,500,000 square kilometers, have only 80,000 inhabitants. The previous census showed the population of the world to number 1,515,800,000. It appears, then, that the human race has increased by 38,700,000 persons.

Claiming a Foul.

Young Football Player—"Say, if you hit me, papa, I'll have you ruled off for slugging!"

Father—"Who'll do it?"

Young Football Player—"Mamma! She's the referee, an' what she says goes. See?"—*Puck.*

Eligible.

"I don't see how you ever got into the New York Yachting Association. You have no yacht."

"No; but I've got a wine-cellar and a yachting cap."—*Puck.*

LOBDELL,
FARWELL
& COMP'Y,
Incorporated.
Capital, $250,000.
Owings Building, Chicago, Ill.

Commercial Paper,
Stocks and Bonds,
Mortgage Loans.

DIRECTORS.
GILBERT B. SHAW, President American Trust and Savings Bank.
CHAS. H. DEERE of Deere Co., Plow Manufacturers, Moline, Ill.
WM. D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
GRANGER FARWELL, EDWIN L. LOBDELL, } Managers.

6% First Mortgage Gold
Davenport and Rock Island Street Railroad Bonds,
Denomination $1,000. Due 1901 to 1911.

Covering all the Street R. R. lines in Davenport and Rock Island. Net earnings more than double the Interest upon Its Bonds.

Large part of issue already purchased by conservative investors and institutions.

Full particulars, including copy of our engineer's report, trust deed, attorney's opinion, etc., furnished on application.

We own and offer these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Personal interviews solicited.

N. W. HARRIS & Co
BANKERS
163-165 DEARBORN-ST.

John P. Truesdell & Co.,
GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
427 Produce Exchange, New York.
Cash advances on consignments.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Edison Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1891, it was duly voted, as required by law, to increase the capital stock of said company from $750,000 to $1,000,000; that the capital stock has been accordingly increased, and that proper certificates of the increase have been filed, in conformity with law, in the office of Secretary of State of Illinois and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, Illinois.

THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY.
By F. S. GORTON, Secretary.
Chicago, Nov. 10th, 1891.

For Sale—Sheridan Drive.

A large tract in choice location at a genuine bargain. It will pay to investigate. Address owner, M 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.
A Farm in McHenry County, Ill.

Sixty miles from Chicago, near the C. & N. W. R. R., 289 acres, 90 of which are woodland, remainder high grade, tillable, slightly rolling land. Watered by a lake of about 1½ acres extent, two never failing springs of excellent water, two good wells and two good cisterns. One house of thirteen rooms and cellar and one house of five rooms and cellar, two large stone basement barns, water led to them from the spring, large corn crib, good sheds, poultry house, etc., two orchards, also an abundance of small fruits. For further information address
J. D. DEERNDORF, 38 Lake-st., Chicago.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Local Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Send for list of offerings. Correspondence solicited.
Room 120, 115 DEARBORN STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE. FACTORY. 549x125 FEET SITE,
North of Englewood, on line of five railroads, cor. 57th and Wallace-sts.; no switching charges.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE, 47th Street BARGAIN.
50x120 ft. near St. Lawrence-av., at $145 per foot; ripe for improvement; near cable
E. N. WEART & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Security at Low Rates of Interest.
A. LOEB & BRO
120 LA SALLE STREET.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
210 Tacoma Building.

Wanted—$7,500
For six months at 6 per cent. 100 shares of City Bank Stock as collateral security. Address O 4, Tribune office.

IMPROVE THE DRIVES.

RECOMMENDATION MADE TO COMMISSIONER ALDRICH.

A Committee of the City Improvement Association Would Have Many Changes Made Before 1893—Rules for Exhibiters in Machinery Hall—Plan of Wyoming's World's Fair Building—Progress of Work at Jackson Park—Other News of the Columbian Exposition.

A special committee composed of Messrs. G. F. Bissell of the Union League club, B. A. Eckhardt of the Board of Trade, E. A. Cummings of the Real-Estate Board, and Leroy Steward of the Union club called upon Commissioner of Public Works J. Frank Aldrich yesterday afternoon to present some suggestions in relation to important measures preparatory to the World's Fair. L. E. McGann, who was to have represented the Iroquois club, was obliged to leave for Washington early in the day, but asked Mr. Bissell to assure the committee that he desired to give it his full coöperation and assistance. Mr. Bissell, as Chairman of the committee, addressed the Commissioner as follows:

We appear before you as a special committee of the City Improvement Association, desiring respectfully to urge upon your attention, and through your department upon the attention of the Common Council, various improvements considered by the association we represent and deemed important as measures preparatory to the great gathering expected in our city in 1893.

In view of the immense traffic likely to be thrown upon Michigan boulevard during that year, this association believes the capacity of that thoroughfare will be found wholly inadequate to requirements. Already it is often found to be severely congested at times when an unusual amount of driving obtains. With all the carriage traffic of the North and South Sides, and a large share of that of the West Side, in its course to the World's Fair grounds thrown upon it, the necessity of some means of relief will be apparent to all.

We venture to urge that Wabash and Ashland avenues should both be paved and put in order as driving streets, from Twelfth street to Garfield boulevard, during the year 1892. Also that Indiana avenue be opened and paved from Sixteenth street to Park row. These are much-needed improvements and would operate to distribute the traffic towards the Fair grounds.

We also desire to call attention to the increasing obstruction to north and south traffic caused by the moving of long freight-trains on the St. Charles Air Line railway near Sixteenth street, which at times is well-nigh unbearable. It is a frequent occurrence that travel on Michigan and Wabash avenues and State street is all stopped by a single freight train, and many times during every day, and particularly during busy hours, the streets are choked with vehicles waiting for trains to move. We venture to urge that the road should be compelled at an early date to either elevate or depress its tracks so as to allow unimpeded traffic, or remove them altogether, and that in the meantime it should be prohibited from moving freight trains over the road between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4:30 and 7 o'clock in the evening and at no time should more than ten cars be moved at once. This intolerable obstruction and standing menace to life should surely be mitigated before 1893.

Permit us to further urge in this connection that we deem it of the highest importance that provision be made for the construction of a dock on the Lake-Front of ample capacity, and to provide means of safe access thereto for the hundreds of thousands of strangers and others who will desire to reach the Fair grounds by boats.

To accomplish this we venture to suggest that elevated walks (not intended as permanent structures) be built over the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad opposite the ends of Jackson, Van Buren, and Congress streets, and a temporary dock constructed at the water's edge of at least 800 feet in length, with which these walks should connect. Unless some such plan is carried out it is feared that many lives will be sacrificed in 1893 in crossing these dangerous tracks. We are advised that an ordinance passed some years since by the Council gives the authorities power to make the improvement suggested.

No Plank Sidewalks.

As a measure of safety and convenience to pedestrians, and for the sake of appearances and healthfulness, we respectfully suggest that all plank sidewalks should be removed and stone or cement substituted in the following districts:

South Side—On all streets east of and including State street, north of and including Thirty-ninth street. Also from State street to the river north of and including Polk street.

West Side—On Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren streets from Ashland avenue to the river.

Permit us to say that all property affected by these suggested improvements has appreciated enormously in value during the last two years, and can well afford to bear the comparatively light burdens that would be occasioned thereby. The numerous suits the city is compelled to defend on account of accidents caused by defective sidewalks, is evidence that the work should not be delayed.

We also desire to raise the inquiry if it is not within the power of your department to prohibit, after some certain date in the future, the delivery of passengers at hotels in our business district from the end of long-geared vehicles? The time has come, in the belief of this association, when the antiquated and cumbersome omnibuses, that so seriously choke our streets in the neighborhood of the principal hotels, should give way to something more in keeping with the metropolitan character of our city and less obstructive to our streets. If nothing else can be done the proprietors should be compelled to deliver passengers from the sides of the omnibuses, and the latter should not be permitted to stand for hours in some of our most crowded streets, as they now do. We beg to raise a similar inquiry concerning the delivery of coal during the daytime in streets in the center of the city, and suggest the substitution of dump carts that can be discharged in two or three minutes instead of long wagons, as at present, that occupy ten or twenty minutes in unloading, to the great inconvenience of street travel.

We further desire to inquire if it is not practicable to require ashes and garbage in the central district to be collected during the night? This would save much annoyance from flying ashes and the dropping of filth in the streets during business hours.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bissell's remarks Commissioner Aldrich said that he was glad to meet the committee and also glad to receive their suggestions. It was his aim to make the department as efficient as possible, and he thought that the assistance of the association would be of material help in that direction. Upon examination of a map of the district through which it was suggested to open Indiana avenue it was found that the plan was feasible and would not prove an expensive undertaking.

Upon the invitation of Commissioner Aldrich Corporation Counsel Miller was present at the conference and said that he could not tell without examining the matter what rights the railroad companies had in the property upon which it was suggested to build a dock. He would, however, take the matter in hand and define what is the city's position in the case.

Superintendent of Streets Burke was also present and said that all patrolmen were furnished with blank notices to be served upon parties found obstructing the streets, and that as a result within the last few months 7,000 obstructions had been removed. Before the departure of the committee Commissioner Aldrich read the following letter, which he had received while Mr. Bissell was speaking:

To the City Improvement Association—Gentlemen: It was resolved at a meeting held Nov. 20 of the Municipal Order committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary that the committee desires a meeting for conference with the City Improvement Association regarding plans for future work in the line of municipal order, and asks that the meeting be called at an early date. Yours truly,
FLORA P. TOBIN.

Though no definite action was taken Commissioner Aldrich promised to give all of the suggestions of the committee his early and earnest attention.

RULES FOR MACHINERY HALL.

Issued by Chief Robinson, with the Approval of the Director-General.

Rules for the guidance and government of intending exhibiters in the Department of Machinery were issued by Chief Robinson yesterday. The regulations, which are official and approved by Director-General Davis, are as follows:

Rule 1. Exhibiters must be manufacturers or producers of machinery and not dealers only.

Rule 2. Exhibiters, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exposition.

Rule 3. No person can exhibit in another one's space without express permission of the head of the department.

Rule 4. No exhibiter will be permitted to erect or arrange his exhibit in a way to obstruct the light, or occasion inconvenience, or disadvantageously affect the display of other exhibiters.

Rule 5. No machinery on exhibition will be allowed to run longer than is necessary for that purpose, except by special permission of the chief of the department.

Rule 6. Steam pressure supplied will be 130 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere. Exhibiters requiring a lower pressure can obtain it by using a reducing valve.

Rule 7. The line shafting will be placed sixteen feet from the center of shaft to floor of building unless otherwise decided, in which case due notice will be given. Size and relative position of shafting to space allotted will be shown on permit.

Rule 8. The line shafting will make 120 and 240 revolutions per minute.

Rule 9. Driving pulleys on main line of shafting must be supplied by exhibiters and must be in halves and limited to thirty-six inches diameter. They must be secured in a manner that will not weaken the shaft, and be subject to the approval of the chief of the department.

Rule 10. The main lines of steam, water, and sewer pipes will be laid by the Construction Department, but all connecting pipes, valves, etc., will be supplied by the exhibiter.

Rule 11. No steam or water pipes will be allowed to cross over passageways, except as specially provided for in Group 68, Class 403.

Rule 12. The water pressure will be that due to a head of 200 feet, or a pressure of about eighty-six pounds per square inch.

Rule 13. The chief of department will have care and supervision of the main shaft, but all gear supplied by exhibiters will be under their care. They will also select persons to attend to their machinery, who alone will be allowed to operate it.

Rule 14. Exhibiters of steam engines, boilers, steam pumps, machine tools, shafting, separators, feed water heaters, steam traps, etc., who desire to offer their exhibits, or a portion thereof, for use in the department, should send in their application for space, or otherwise notify the head of the department as soon as possible.

Rule 15. Exhibiters furnishing machinery, such as engines, boilers, etc., for the use of the department, may select their own men to operate them; their wages will be fixed and paid by the Exposition company.

Rule 16. The Exposition company will defray the necessary expenses of exhibiters loaning their machine tools, etc., for use, beyond that which they would have incurred as exhibiters simply, wear and tear excepted.

Rule 17. Fire engines entered for exhibition, offered and accepted for use, will be properly cared for and furnished with fuel free of expense.

Rule 18. All platforms, counters, ornamental partitions, showcases, and appurtenances of approved design, must be erected at the expense of the exhibiter, and shall not exceed the following dimensions without special permission of the chief of department: Showcases, fifteen feet above the floor; counters, two feet ten inches above the floor on the side next to passageway; platforms, one foot above the floor; partitions of various heights, not exceeding fifteen feet, of approved design, may be erected in certain parts of the building.

Rule 19. All exhibits of machinery in motion must be inclosed by a railing of uniform height of two feet six inches, the railing to come within the space. All designs of railing, showcases, and signs must be submitted to the chief of department for approval. No signs will be allowed to extend over passageway, nor will signs of muslin, linen, canvas, or paper be permitted.

Rule 20. No fire will be allowed in Machinery Hall except by special permission of chief of department. Not more than a day's supply of oils and other inflammable material will be permitted in the building, but a suitable place will be provided for the storage of the same.

Rule 21. In every case applicants for space are requested to give timely notice if they decide not to exhibit.

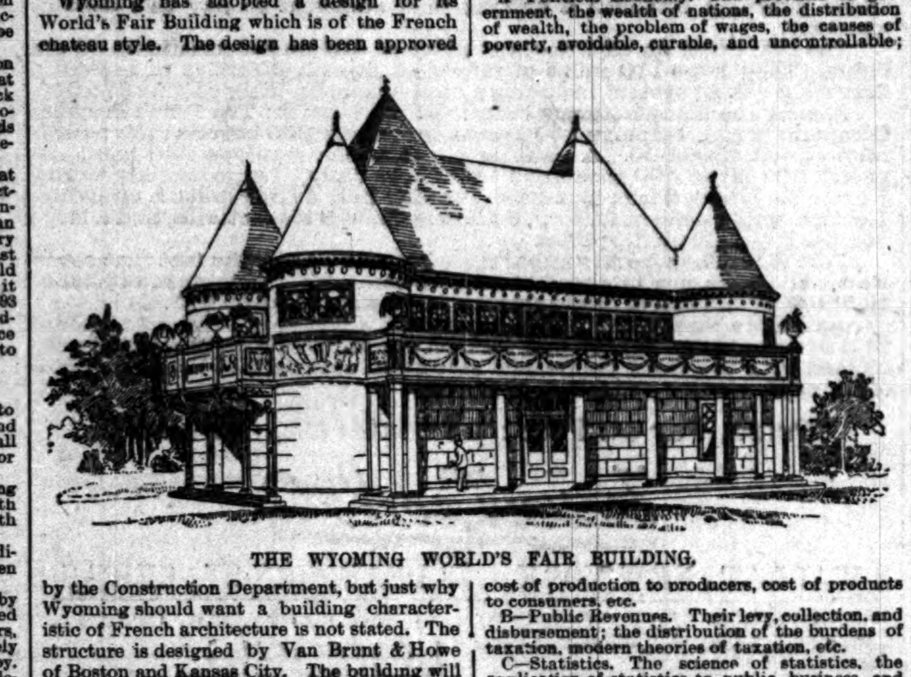
Rule 22. Permits will be issued by the chief of department to bring in raw material required for the successful operation of certain exhibits, and such articles as may be required by concessions and privileges before fifteen minutes of the opening of the Exposition in the morning. Also for the removal of such articles and products as come within the regulations.

Rule 23. The location of exhibits in Machinery Hall will be indicated by rows of columns and the number of the nearest column in a row. The rows will be lettered A, B, C, D, etc., from the south side, and the columns numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., from the east end. Example: "Exhibit No. — B, 71."

WYOMING'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

The Design Approved by the Construction Department—French Chateau Style.

Wyoming has adopted a design for its World's Fair Building which is of the French chateau style. The design has been approved by the Construction Department, but just why Wyoming should want a building characteristic of French architecture is not stated. The structure is designed by Van Brunt & Howe of Boston and Kansas City. The building will cost $20,000 and its dimensions are 70x50 feet. The first story contains a large hall extending to the roof with a gallery at the second floor. A veranda twelve feet wide is provided for on the east and west sides. The second story contains toilet and retiring rooms. The gallery around the hall leads out upon balconies on each of the four sides of the structure. On the main frieze of the exterior panels there are elaborately wrought hunting and pastoral scenes.



THE WYOMING WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

WORK DONE AT THE PARK.

It Has Been Somewhat Delayed by the Weather, but Is Progressing.

Owing to the bad weather of the last week the force of workmen in Jackson Park has been reduced, but notwithstanding this fact the buildings rise gradually skyward.

The Electricity Building is now fully under way. The proposed wooden trusses have been replaced with iron, and a big section of the framework on the north end of the structure has risen since the middle of the week. There are 400 cars of lumber on the ground, and forty more are to be received in order to complete the work. Nightwork was begun last Thursday, and 150 men are working night and day.

Within the week the ironwork for all of the fifty-six trusses for the gallery and roof of the Transportation Building was delivered, and the work is progressing generally in a satisfactory manner.

The ironwork on the Mines Building will be finished today, and the contractor for the carpentry work said yesterday that he would be through before the first of the year. The first piece of staff covering was placed yesterday afternoon.

WOMEN WORKING FOR THE FAIR.

What They Are Doing in Alabama, Mississippi, and Other States.

The women of Mobile held a World's Fair convention in that city Wednesday last. The nature of Alabama's exhibits was considered and plans formulated for making it a fine one. Ways and means were also devised for raising sufficient funds. There is strong indorsement of the activity of Alabama women in promoting the interest of the Exposition. The Mobile *Register* speaks very flatteringly of the matter in its issue of Nov. 15.

Mrs. John M. Stone, wife of the Governor of Mississippi and member of the board there, offers a carved panel for the wainscoting in the reception-rooms. This is in the name of the State, and the wood to be used will be either oak or cherry, and the carving will be by a daughter of Mrs. Stone, who is a pupil of the State College. This institution will make a display at the Exposition, including wood carving and artistic needle work.

Mrs. Daniel Hall of Dover, N. H., another lady manager, will furnish either a column, steps, or an approach of the celebrated Concord granite.

The women of the State Board of Indiana have offered through the Executive Commissioner of their board to furnish an entire room in fine native woods, which has been accepted. Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell of Indianapolis will come to Chicago to confer with Mrs. Palmer and Designer-in-Chief Atwood about its details.

DAIRYMEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Their Needs at the Exposition—International Fair Association Resolutions.

The committee of twenty-one of the Columbian Dairy Commission met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. G. B. Horton, P. G. Henderson, and R. M. Littler, a subcommittee, reported on certain inquiries made by Chief Buchanan of the World's Fair, relating to the machinery, manner of exhibits, etc., of the dairy interests. The report was presented by Col. Littler of Iowa, and was adopted by the committee of twenty-one.

In regard to machinery the report requests the Chief of the Agricultural Department to pursue a liberal policy. Concerning the number of cattle that will be on exhibit the report says that the Dairy School will require at least 300 registered cows representing eight breeds, and the water supply will require 600 barrels a day for the stables and 1,000 for the exhibit and operating-room. A thirty-horse-power engine of modern make will be necessary to run the machinery of the exhibit. It is further requested that a liberal policy be followed in regard to exhibits from dairy associations and also in the expression of merit by additional medals and diplomas for exhibits. Special accommodations should be arranged for exhibits of "fine art" in butter-making, and the Committee of Award should be composed of experts. The exhibit of butter will be limited to ten pounds from domestic dairies and sixty pounds from commercial dairies; that of cheese to twenty pounds from domestic and eighty pounds from commercial dairies.

These resolutions were passed by the International Fair Association Nov. 18:

Resolved, That the International Fair Association hereby earnestly requests the various State Boards of Agriculture and State Agricultural Societies and the proper authorities of Canada to lend their aid in making the model dairy a success, and that the said associations and authorities be requested to take this subject up with their State or Canadian Exposition Commissioners and endeavor to induce them to appropriate a sum of money to encourage a good representation of dairy cattle from their respective States and Canada.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the various State Boards of Agriculture and State Associations.

WANTS TO BUILD A WATER PALACE.

George H. Hess Asks for Permission—The Fair No Asylum for Relics.

The scheme of George H. Hess to construct on the Lake-Front a Water Palace was submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday, and by it referred to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

It appears that while Mr. Hess desires to locate the proposed Water Palace opposite Van Buren street he has not as yet secured permission to do so. His plan is to erect the palace and charge an admission fee. The basement is to be used as a passenger station for the Illinois Central railroad.

The committee at the same meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the World's Fair was not to be an asylum for relics, especially for houses and log cabins of once famous men and women. The resolution was called out by a proposition of J. R. Wilson of Philadelphia to bring to the Fair the house in which the first American flag was made by Betsy Ross. Mr. Wilson thought this house would be a great attraction, and he wished to charge an admission fee of 10 cents.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM.

The Themes for the World's Fair Congress on These Matters Given.

The themes for the congress on political and economic reform have just been provisionally settled upon by World's Congress President Bonney, and are as follows, subject to such additions or changes as are recommended by the committee in charge, of which President Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission is Chairman. On all these great subjects there will be a separate international congress, the several themes being too comprehensive and important to be considered in a single Congress:

A—Political Economy. The province of government, the wealth of nations, the distribution of wealth, the problem of wages, the causes of poverty, avoidable, curable, and uncontrollable; cost of production to producers, cost of products to consumers, etc.

B—Public Revenues. Their levy, collection, and disbursement; the distribution of the burdens of taxation, modern theories of taxation, etc.

C—Statistics. The science of statistics, the application of statistics to public business and political affairs, census methods and results, and wherein the same may be enlarged and improved.

D—Weights and Measures. Present international differences of weights and measures and the importance of the adoption of a uniform system by the leading nations and its extension as rapidly as may be throughout the world.

E—Postal Service. Differences in the present systems of various countries and the importance of a uniform system to be adopted by the leading nations and its speedy extension throughout the world.

F—Suffrage. Suffrage as it now exists in republic, kingdom, and empire; the right to vote, its nature, conditions, exceptions, and qualifications, including age, sex, nativity, naturalization, education, property, payment of taxes, etc.

G—Civil-Service Reform. The principles which should govern the public service and the practical application of those principles to that service.

WANTS FURTHER INFORMATION.

The Ordinance for the Issuance of Bonds Considered by the Finance Committee.

At the meeting of the Council Finance committee held yesterday Controller May's ordinance authorizing the sale of the World's Fair bonds was taken up for consideration. Ald. Kent asked what assurances there were for saying that the provision of the ordinance of Dec. 4 last had been complied with. This provision is to the effect that "the World's Columbian Exposition shall have collected upon its stock subscriptions, in cash, not less than $3,000,000" before the bonds can be sold. Chairman Cullerton said there was no assurance upon this point except a communication from Treasurer Seeberger to the Controller. Ald. Kent, Madden, and O'Neill wanted a declaration in due form by the directors. Then Ald. Kent wanted to know how much of the $5,000,000 issue was to be sold at present. The Controller was not present to answer.

The whole subject matter was then deferred for a week to give the Columbian Exposition directors opportunity to furnish satisfactory assurances and Controller May to say in what quantities he proposed to dispose of the bonds. As Contractor Onderdonk is out of the city the question of buying the intermediate crib was not taken up, and it was stated that no questions touching the condition of the several depleted funds were discussed.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN DETAIL.

Progress Made in Exposition Work During the Last Seven Days.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday there arrived on the Exposition grounds a battered cannon of the time of Columbus. It came from San Domingo.

Chief Skiff of the Department of Mines and Mining received an offer to display in his department an old placer plant in complete hydraulic operation, with its riffles, rockers, etc. Another proffered exhibit was that of an Arasta and Patio system for crushing and reducing ore. Commissioner Mark McDonald of California announced, also, that he was making arrangements for a display of the old implements, mining trophies, and tools which formed part of the equipment and collection of the Association of "Forty-niners," the old miners' fraternity of California.

A statement was furnished by the Insurance Auxiliary committee showing that at the present time a total of $651,698 insurance is being carried on the World's Fair buildings in Jackson Park.

It was announced that the German manufacturers of jewelry, especially those of the southern portion of the empire, intended making a collective exhibit at the Exposition. The Chamber of Commerce of Hanau, the great jewelry manufacturing center of Germany, has sent out invitations asking for coöperation, and to these favorable responses have been received.

Chief Peabody of the Department of Liberal Arts entertained visitors from Canada, who said that much interest existed there in the exhibit to be made in the Department of Liberal Arts.

It was announced that Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, who is at work in Rome on a statue of Queen Isabella, had so far advanced her work that it already met the high expectations entertained by those acquainted with Miss Hosmer's former work.

From Ecuador came the information that the President of the republic had decided that the Governors of each State should collect and forward to Quito for the National Exposition there exhibits of all kinds illustrating the productions of the several States. The entire exhibit so collected is to be forwarded to Chicago.

Sunday it was announced that the Commissioner of Patents at Washington had said he would make a great display of models, now in his office, at the World's Fair.

Monday nine women sculptors of the United States submitted models for the designs which are to adorn the main entrance of the Woman's Building. A committee consisting of Chief of Construction Burnham, W. L. Prettyman, and C. L. Hutchinson was determined upon to select one of the women to prepare the designs. These include a pediment in bas relief with a group of statuary on either side, all to be representative of the accomplishments of women in history. Among those submitting designs were Miss Kuhne Beveridge of San Francisco, Miss Blanche Nevin of Lancaster, Pa., Miss Marion Michener of San Francisco, Miss Enid Yandell of Cincinnati, Miss Mears of Wisconsin, Miss Alice Ruggles of Boston, Miss Alice Riedel of San Francisco, and Miss Lily Irene Jackson of West Virginia.

Director-General Davis submitted to the Sub-Committee on Awards a statement of the number of juries and jurors who should be employed in granting the awards during the Exposition. He estimated the number of juries at 142, and embracing 659 jurors. He thought that $6 a day should be sufficient pay for each juror. He said the honor would be greater to a man capable of serving than any money consideration. The entire amount of appropriation necessary for the purpose he estimated at $130,000. He suggested that the medals be struck by the government mint and that $500 be paid for the best design and $250 each for the two next best designs.

Tuesday the Press and Printing committee decided that it would not pay for newspaper advertising of the Exposition. The question came up through the presentation of a communication from W. E. Curtis of the Latin-American Bureau. Mr. Curtis announced that he had placed an advertisement of the Exposition in a South American newspaper. He was told that if he contracted any bills of that character he would have to pay them.

Classification of Goods.

Director-General Davis and his chiefs of departments decided that all goods manufactured in a foreign country, whether the capital for their production be furnished by Americans or not, must be classified as foreign exhibits, and that applications for space must be made to the World's Fair Commissions in the countries where the articles are manufactured.

Wednesday it was announced that English exhibiters would be well represented at the World's Fair. Both Sir Henry Wood, Secretary of the Royal English Commission, and Robert S. McCormick, resident agent of the Exposition in London, sent encouraging letters to headquarters. They wrote that applications for space were rapidly pouring in from influential firms in Great Britain, and that the progress in World's Fair matters there was extremely gratifying. Mr. McCormick secured the insertion in the London *Times* of a letter denying one of the slanders about the World's Fair to the effect that the buildings were insecure.

The Central Ohio Teachers' Association passed a set of resolutions asking for a special building for the Department of Liberal Arts. The teachers thought inadequate space was being granted in the Main Building. But it appears they were unacquainted with the facts. At any rate it has been decided that a special building will not be granted for the Liberal Arts Department, inasmuch as there is no available space for an additional structure.

Thomas B. Bryan, First Vice-President of the Exposition, it was announced, would sail for Paris Nov. 28 upon the steamer La Gascogne. Mr. Bryan is the only member thus far appointed to the commission which is expected to visit Southern Europe. Two other members are to be named shortly by Director-General Davis. Vice-President Bryan will be accompanied by members of his family, and after reaching Paris he will await the coming of the remaining two members of the commission.

The eight women representing the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board decided that upon invitation they would go to any part of the State and make a public address concerning the plan and scope of the exhibit which they expect will be made by the professional and industrial women of Illinois. The board has adopted a prospectus setting forth what is desired in the way of an exhibit from Illinois women.

There was received from Lady Aberdeen a letter concerning an exhibit by the women of Ireland and inclosing extracts from London newspapers giving an account of the Donegal, Ireland, industrial fund in furtherance of the plan to give the industries of Irish women in linen weaving, lace-making, etc., an adequate place in the exhibition to be made of woman's work.

Commissioner McCormick wrote from London that Mr. Armstrong would soon arrive in Chicago, his purpose being to present to the authorities of the Exposition a project to reproduce the Tower of London.

It was announced through the State Department from United States Consul Waller that the Government of Madagascar would send an exhibit of the products of the country in charge of Commissioners.

Theodore Thomas was appointed Musical Director of the Exposition by Director-General Davis. Mr. Thomas was appointed some time ago to the same position by the Board of Directors, but lacked the official recognition of Col. Davis.

The Executive committee decided, upon the recommendation of Col. Davis, to continue the force of the office of installation without special title. There is a great deal of preliminary work to be done in the matter of receiving applications for space before the chiefs of the various departments will be ready to install exhibits.

It was announced that the Peruvian Congress had adjourned without making an appropriation for a Peruvian exhibit at the Fair. The announcement caused some disappointment, inasmuch as the World's Fair Commission of that country had recommended an appropriation of $100,000.

Official notification was received of the acceptance by Austria of the invitation to participate in the World's Fair. By the same mail was conveyed the information that Hungary would not officially participate, but would give its utmost support to anything that private parties might do in making an exhibit.

State Board of Charities Exhibit.

Members of the State Board of Charities met informally with the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners. The exhibition of the State Board of Charities during the Fair was discussed, and it was decided that a joint meeting would be held in Springfield Jan. 7, when space will be allotted and the board's share of the appropriation determined.

Thursday bids for the construction of the Illinois State Building were tabulated, and the sum of the lowest bids indicated that the cost of the structure would be no less than $217,478.

William H. Gilbert of New York, President of the Columbian Dairy Association, was unanimously nominated by the Executive committee of the association to have charge of the dairy exhibit at the World's Fair. Col. Davis had previously announced that he would in all probability defer to the wishes of the association in appointing a Superintendent, and it is probable, therefore, that Mr. Gilbert will get the job. A special building will be devoted to the dairy exhibit.

The Illinois Woman's Exposition Board listened to applications for space from various professional and industrial associations of Illinois. Two or three of them wanted appropriations as well as space.

The North Dakota World's Fair Commission met and appointed W. W. Barrett to provide three logs each twenty-five feet in length and sixteen inches in diameter to be used as supporting columns for the porch roof of the Forestry Building. The commission also decided to procure a block of lignite coal eleven feet in length for exhibition.

Aluminum bronze, it was decided by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, should be used for roofing or gilding the big dome of the Administration Building. The contract for the work was awarded to James A. Miller & Bro. of Chicago for $54,000.

The contract for the modeling work for the interior of the Fine Arts Building was awarded to John Evans & Co. of Boston for $8,228.

President Willetts, Secretary Bickford, and other representatives of the Government Board of Control visited Jackson Park and determined on the location of several of the outside government displays. It was decided that the Indian exhibit, to be under the exclusive control of the Government Board, should be located on the north end of the Wooded Island. Nothing but tepees and other small representations of Indian dwellings should be erected. The space to be occupied by the village is to be one and one-fifth acres.

Members of the Wholesale Saddlery Association of the United States visited Jackson Park and were greatly pleased with the grounds. The association has agreed to raise $35,000 in aid of the general exhibit to be made by the trade, and the money will be devoted largely to the general purpose of a joint display and the purchase of ancient and rare specimens of saddlery and harness illustrative of all periods and peoples.

It was announced that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia would include in their estimate for the next fiscal year an item calling for $50,000 to be devoted to the purpose of an exhibit by the district. Twenty thousand dollars of this sum, it was said, would be used in the construction of a building. The exhibit is to be illustrative of the City of Washington and include pictures of the school buildings, views of the streets and avenues, and probably a fac-simile in miniature of the city and its public buildings. There is to be also a collection of historical relics.

The Committee on Foreign Exhibits decided to send W. P. Tisdel to the west coast of South America to boom the World's Fair. The remaining agents of the Latin-American Bureau are to be recalled upon the completion of their regular assignments.

Chief Thorpe returned from the Floral Show at Milwaukee and announced that the florists of that city were enthused over the Fair.

Aquatic fowls of all climes, it was recommended by Landscape Architects Olmsted & Co., should be purchased and set afloat among the lagoons in Jackson Park.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS DISCOVERED.

The Skeleton of a Chief Whose Grave Was Guarded by Huge Stone Panthers.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Nov. 16.—[Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]—The World's Fair survey, under the field assistants, Warren K. Moorehead and Dr. H. G. Cresson, located at Anderson Station, Ross County, made a most remarkable discovery upon C. Hopewell's farm. The tumulus is 500 feet long, 200 feet wide, and twenty-eight feet high. It lies in the center of a group of twenty-six mounds, all of which were opened in September and October with good results. On account of its great size the mound was divided into five sections of forty feet each for convenience in excavating. In the first cut made in the east end nothing was found. Near the surface of the tumulus' second cut two bowlder outlines resembling panthers were uncovered and measured. Like the effigy mounds in Wisconsin, they were eighty-five to ninety feet long, being composed of one thickness of stone. The heads, limbs, and tails were distinctly outlined. Near the bottom of the second cut were three skeletons, with objects of copper, bone, and shell. North of this deposit lay the great medicine man, or chief of the village, which had erected the mound.

If the number of implements is evidence of the esteem in which a prehistoric man is held by his people, he was certainly the most important Caique of the Scioto Valley. At his head were imitation elk horns, neatly made of wood and covered with sheet copper, rolled into cylindrical form over the prongs. The antlers were twenty-two inches high and nineteen inches broad at the top. They fitted into a crown of copper, bent to fit the head from occipital to upper jaw. Copper plates were upon the breast and stomach; also on the back. The copper preserved the bones and a few of the sinews. It also preserved traces of cloth similar to coffee sacking in texture, interwoven among the threads of which were nine hundred beautiful pearl beads, bear teeth split and cut, and hundreds of other beads of both pearl and shell. Copper spool-shaped objects and other implements covered the remains. A pipe of granite and a spear head of agate were near the right shoulder. The pipe was of very fine workmanship and finely polished.

The mound is still in process of examination, two months being yet required to open it thoroughly.

Mr. Moorehead stood guard all Saturday night over the find. It is thought to indicate connection with the Aztec people, as such headdresses are only found in Mexico and Yucatan. More discoveries are anticipated soon.

Piers at Jackson Park.

Ald. J. S. Dunham, President of the Dunham Towing company, thinks that the facilities afforded by the present pier at Jackson Park for handling deep-water vessels are wholly inadequate. Ald. Dunham visited the grounds yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Traffic Manager Jaycox and Superintendent of Construction Geraldine. The present pier extends 1,000 feet into the lake. It is said that Chief of Construction Burnham agrees with Mr. Dunham that more extended facilities should be provided in order that boats may be able to relieve any inability on the part of the railroads to convey passengers to Jackson Park.

Illinois Woman's Exposition Board.

Mrs. Frances B. Phillips, President of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, was yesterday elected as the representative of the board to attend the World's Fair convention, to be held here Dec. 8. The board also decided that at the meeting Dec. 8 a prize will be offered to Illinois women for the best design for a seal for the board. Dr. Benham, representing the State Dental Association of women, asked for space and an appropriation to make a complete dental exhibit in the Woman's Building. Miss Locke, Supervisor of Drawing in the city schools, made an application for space to represent the methods of teaching drawing in the schools.

Sidewalks at the Fair.

Medusaline, a new composition designed as a substitute for brick and building stone, has been adopted for the sidewalks and driveways in Jackson Park. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings at its meeting yesterday afternoon granted the contract to the Medusaline Manufacturing company of Chicago for the construction of 450,000 square feet of sidewalks and driveways. The price is to be 6½ cents per square foot. The concrete composition to be used by the contractors is said to be as hard as perfect stone. The same material will probable take the place of staff in the exterior decoration of the Fine Arts Building.

Pushing a Patriotic Scheme.

James B. Upham, representing the *Youth's Companion*, called on Chief Handy, Judge Bonney, and Chief Peabody of the Liberal Arts Department this morning. The publishers of the *Youth's Companion* are taking active interest in the Exposition work, especially in arousing the attention and coöperation of the young folks throughout the land. They are carrying out quite successfully an original and patriotic scheme to attract attention among the children by placing a United States flag on every schoolhouse in the country by the time of the dedicatory ceremonies in October next.

Expenses of the Exposition Management.

It is costing the Exposition management $300,000 a month to carry on the World's Fair. The greater portion of this is paid out to contractors, but there is also a large salary list. The expenditure of the current month, it is estimated, may reach $500,000. Meanwhile the attorneys for the Ways and Means committee have been crowding the subscribers to the capital stock, and obtaining judgments against a large number of delinquents. Some of the new cases have been referred to the upper courts. Treasurer Seeberger says that delinquency among the subscribers is not the rule.

British Columbia's Building.

British Columbia will have a unique building at the World's Fair. It is proposed to make a structure of the various woods and materials made in British Colombia and to ship the building in sections to Chicago. It is also intended to surround the building with the plants and minerals of British Columbia. The plan was submitted to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday and was referred to the Chief of Construction for an opinion as to whether space could be granted for the structure.

For the Gathering of Troops.

In response to the suggestions of Gen. Nelson A. Miles Col. Culp, Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies, is now in correspondence with the Governors of the States adjacent to Illinois for the purpose of learning exclusively from them the precise number of troops each State will send to participate in the dedicatory services in October, 1892. This is carrying out the line of policy determined on at the recent session of the National Guard officers.

Exposition Notes.

The Chief of Construction announced yesterday that the award to the successful competitor for the modeling of the statuary groups and bas-relief to ornament the main entrance of the Woman's Building would be made some time next week.

The Board of Directors of the Texas World's Fair Exhibit Association intend to utilize Thanksgiving day as one on which contributions should be made towards the World's Fair fund of the State. A set of resolutions embodying this idea has been adopted and generally distributed.

Isabel M. Mitchell, M. D., of Wilmington, Del., made a novel application for space yesterday. She asked room in the Woman's Building for a location to exhibit a method of embalming dead bodies, and she also wished to have "specimen subjects in coffins or boxes." She says the process was invented by a woman and that all the work can be done by a woman quite as well as by a man.

Some objection was raised yesterday by Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture to the plan of placing on the Wooded Island the Indian exhibit, and it may in the end be placed on the Midway Plaisance. The location practically determined upon is at the north end of the Wooded Island, and the bridge crossing the lagoon from the Horticultural Building will lead direct into the Indian camp of tepees, hogans, and pueblos.

The members of the Advisory committee recently appointed to act with the Committee on Agriculture, consisting of the landscape superintendents of the public parks, Messrs. F. Kanst of the South Park, J. A. Pettigrew of Lincoln Park, and F. W. Karnetts of Humboldt Park, will present a report embracing their suggestions and recommendations in reference to horticulture and floriculture at the meeting of the Committee on Agriculture today.

COL. ABE SLUPSKY IN ACTION.

Charges That He Is Given to Muscular, Not Intellectual Arguments.

We ask for a suspension of public judgment on the charge that Col. Abe Slupsky, in a recent public discussion with the Hon. G. D. Bierman of St. Louis concerning educational matters, resorted to muscular rather than intellectual arguments. The story is told by a St. Louis paper in the following sensational style:

They both stepped inside the saloon, but were hardly within the door when, like a tiger, Slupsky pounced upon his enemy, and with a well-directed blow took him just below the eye, laying the cheek open, while blood spurted in every direction. The blow staggered Bierman, and while he was recovering Slupsky took the precaution to remove his diamond stud to his pocket. He had just accomplished this when Bierman made at him again. The Colonel planted himself for the onslaught and made a feint with his right, which he followed by a terrific blow on Bierman's jaw, which, with a trip of the foot, laid Bierman out full length. Slupsky was about to follow up the knockdown with other punishment, but Bierman asked time to explain, when the Colonel gracefully withdrew to the rear of the saloon and proceeded to readjust his disarranged clothes and to replace his diamond stud.

Were this account accepted literally, there could be no doubt that Col. Abe had seriously compromised his reputation as a statesman. In the present stage of civilization statesmen of the first magnitude do not conduct in any such Homeric fashion their joint debates on educational policy and measures for the elevation of the common school system. The alleged method of enforcing his opinions is unworthy of the name and fame of Slupsky. —*Ex.*

POWER OF THE POPE.

TALLEYRAND ON HIS TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS.

A Chapter from the Prince-Bishop's Memoirs—The Diplomat's Proposition to Abolish the Titles of the Clergy and His Advocacy of the Confiscation of All Corporate Property of the Catholic Church—The Concordat Published by Napoleon—For the Restoration of Power

Written by ex-Gov. Koerner for THE TRIBUNE: Prince Talleyrand, the Bishop of Autun, France, and a member of the French Constituent Assembly of 1789, was the author of the proposition to abolish the titles of the clergy. He also strongly advocated the confiscation of all the corporate property of the Catholic Church, the money to be applied to the salary of the priests, to purposes of education and of public worship. The ties with the See of Rome were dissolved, the State was to elect the Bishops. He was the first of the Bishops who took the oath to the new Constitution of 1791, which established the church as a mere State institution. For these acts the Prince Bishop was duly excommunicated by the Holy Father. He escaped the Reign of Terror, was in office under the Directory, assisted Napoleon in his coup d'état of the 18th Brumaire, and became his Minister of Foreign Affairs. When Napoleon, as First Consul, thought it prudent to reëstablish the church on its old basis and to make his peace with the Pope Talleyrand took the same view as his master and interested himself greatly in the negotiations with the Vatican, which terminated in the celebrated Concordat of 1801. To the surprise of the Catholic world Napoleon, when publishing the Concordat, accompanied it with certain articles of an administrative character, which considerably modified the Concordat to the prejudice of the papal power. The Pope mildly protested and a number of diplomatic notes were exchanged.

By the Concordat the head of the State was to nominate the Bishops, but the Pope was to approve and confirm them. Of this power of confirmation the Pope availed himself to bring Napoleon to terms by withholding his approbation without assigning any canonical reasons for it. This conduct on the part of the Pope created very great confusion, leaving many episcopal seats vacant. When, however, Napoleon as Emperor seized some of the papal legations and annexed them to France and finally grasped Rome itself, making it an imperial city of France, all of which acts of annexation he justified as the successor to Charlemagne, the Pope assigned as a reason for not affirming the nominations of Bishops made by the Emperor that he had been despoiled of his *temporal powers* and thereby had been prevented from exercising his spiritual powers.

The Question of Temporal Power.

The important question about the temporal power of the Pope now came to be agitated. Telleyrand in his memoirs in the sixth chapter goes at great length into the history of the Concordat and the difficulties arising between the Emperor and the Pope, which were really never settled as long as Napoleon ruled. Talleyrand's narration of the facts is not materially different from that given by the best historians of the French Emperor, but it contains some highly interesting documents not found in many other histories, and there is one which at this time appears deserving of public attention. The Emperor, being desirous or at least pretending to be desirous of being enlightened on the several questions in dispute between him and the Vatican by some distinguished churchmen, called together in 1809 a council consisting of Cardinal Fesh, Cardinal Maury, the Archbishop of Tours, the Bishops of Nantes, of Evreux, of Treves and Verceil, Abbe Emery of St. Sulpice, and Father Fontana, General of the Barnabites.

One of the questions submitted to this council was: "Can the Pope, from motives of temporal welfare, refuse his intervention in spiritual affairs?" The answer was: "The supremacy by which the Pope enjoys divine right, being for all the spiritual advantage of the church, we believe we pay him homage in replying that, as the temporal affairs have no necessary connection with the spiritual ones when they do not prevent the head of the church from fulfilling freely the functions of the Apostolic Nuncio, the Pope cannot from the sole motive of temporal affairs refuse the intervention in spiritual affairs."

Protests That Were Expected.

Since Rome and all the Papal States have been absorbed into the Kingdom of Italy, Pio Nino, as well as Leo XIII., unceasingly protested against this confiscation, insisting, the same as Pio VII. did, that they were unable to exercise their spiritual powers unless they were territorial rulers. This was, of course, expected, although by the so-called laws of guaranty passed by the Italian Parliament, the Popes were to receive a large revenue from the State, were promised the most ample security, and rights and privileges were left them which are exercised by sovereigns only, such as having a bodyguard, appointing ambassadors to all courts that chose to receive them, having foreign Ministers accredited to the Vatican, and enjoying a postal and telegraphic bureau of their own.

The clerical and monarchical parties in France have also been agitating the restoration of the temporal power for political reasons, the subversion of the republic being their object. But it is only of late that the demand for the restoration has become louder and more general and has extended beyond clerical circles to the Catholic lay community. Very lately large meetings of Catholics, under various names, have been held in Germany, in Belgium, and even in the United States, which have passed strong resolutions in favor of the restoration of the temporal power, and founded upon the idea that the Pope is not free, that he cannot fulfill his spiritual duties as long as he is not a full sovereign. The agitation is alarming, as Italy cannot yield, and if the Pope's claims should receive the support of some States for some reason or another a general war would be inevitable. Perhaps a careful reading of the documents found in the memoirs of Talleyrand may effect a change in the opinion of Catholic laymen regarding the temporal power of the Pope.

The Buffalo Convention.

I was just concluding this paper when the morning dailies brought a full report of a meeting of the German-American Catholics which took place at Buffalo Sept. 23 and 24. That exceedingly numerous and to all appearances very enthusiastic assembly agreed to a series of resolutions which are calculated to raise a good deal of animated discussion. After the declaration that the Pope is not free enough in the fulfilling of the functions of his divine office, having been despoiled of his patrimony, we find the following remarkable passage:

Great events, especially the selection of our glorious reigning Pontiff, Leo XIII., to settle by arbitration an international controversy, the Pope's recent excellent encyclical on the most important topics, especially on the condition of labor, have proved sufficiently that the entire freedom of the Holy See would be of the greatest importance to society.

In the next resolution they thank the Pope most emphatically for his encyclical on the labor question, and promise that they will use their best efforts to exercise practically the principles laid down in said encyclical and to bring them to the recognition of the public at large.

These resolutions, it is reported, were drawn up by a conference mainly of priests, were most carefully considered, are very forcibly and elegantly worded, displaying a great deal of worldly wisdom and ingenuity. In the most glowing terms they declare in the second resolution of the platform in favor of the restoration of the Papal States to the Sovereign Pontiff. The annexing of those States is pronounced a usurpation "conflicting with the freedom and independence guaranteed to the head of the church by the divine founder." That resolution takes the same ground, as the Popes always did, that they could not freely exercise their spiritual power without being sovereign territorial princes.

But, allowing great learning, sagacity, and astuteness to the authors of this resolution, it can hardly be doubted that they committed a very great mistake. The passage referring to the Pope having been made to settle a controversy between States has reference to a freak of Bismarck, who asked the Pope to arbitrate the difficulty between the German Government and Spain about the Carolina Islands, which difficulty, by the way, Bismarck has since called eine blose Lumperei—"a mere farce."

What the Resolution Presents.

Now, does not the resolution in question manifestly present what is called a non-sequitur? If the Pope plays the rôle of an arbitrator between States, which is almost universally left to a sovereign, if he issues bulls, briefs, and encyclicals to the world at large giving his views on all secular and clerical questions he chooses to consider, what is the need of having a territory of his own, which the world knows and it has not been denied by the best of many Catholics, has always been the worst governed by the predecessors of the present Pope? In vain have all the courts of Europe, Catholic and Protestant, remonstrated with the Popes against their misgovernment and have warned them of the consequences which such misrule would certainly call into life. We have sinned enough lately against Italy, and such proceedings on the point of the temporal power at Buffalo, if they should be indorsed by public opinion, are not calculated to restore the friendly relations which ought to exist between our country and Italy, which has never failed to act in the most friendly manner toward us.

WORKING FOR GEN. PORTER.

The Minister to Italy Being Boomed for President.

Ex-Congressman John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, Ind., is at the Auditorium. He was around the Government Building yesterday afternoon to make a call on Judge W. Q. Gresham. "It would be hard for Judge Gresham's Democratic friends in Indiana to vote against him should he be named for President," said Mr. Lamb. "He could get more votes in that State than any other Republican I know of. Since Gresham moved out of Indiana ex-Gov. Porter, now United States Minister to Italy, is by far the most popular Republican in the State. Mr. Porter knows it. He is so well thought of that many of the influential men of his party are working to give him the solid Indiana vote at the next national convention. They are working to this end in spite of the efforts of the friends of President Harrison. Mr. Porter arrived from Italy a few days ago and he is now in Indianapolis. I feel certain that Minister Porter's return home at this time is regarded as being opportune by the men who have been organizing the boom for him. If Gresham lived in the State he would be Indiana's favorite Republican."

"Whom do the Indiana Democrats want for President?"

"Nobody but Gray. We believe him to be an available man. Of course if New York unites on any candidate we might not be able to carry Gray through."

"We are going to bring the convention back with us," said Gov. W. R. Merriam of Minnesota, who was at the Hotel Richelieu yesterday with Henry F. Brown of Minneapolis, en route to Washington. "Mr. Brown and I constitute the rear guard of the Minneapolis forces that moved on to Washington yesterday to capture the National Republican convention for our city. What arguments will we use? Why we have an abundance of them, with pent-up eloquence and oratory that is bound to tell in the battle. We feel confident that Minneapolis will be the committee's choice, as we are sure we can prove that the city can take better care of the convention than any other city in the country—barring Chicago, which is not making an effort to get the prize."

"Will Chicago be your second choice if you fail in capturing the convention for Minneapolis?"

"I would not like to say, but the feeling towards Chicago is friendly. We like the attitude Chicago has taken in the fight, knowing that no other city would have a chance with Chicago as a fighting competitor. We have made no dickers or combinations with any of the other competing cities, and there is nothing to bind us to supporting them as against Chicago in the end."

Gov. Merriam and Mr. Brown left for Washington last evening.

"The raid of the wolves on St. Paul reminds me of a wild animal scare that stirred up portions of Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois about fifteen years ago," said Mortimer Levering, who breeds fancy sheep in Indiana, and who is at the Palmer House. "Benton County, Ind., just across the line from Illinois, is one great prairie. I only know of one big tree in the whole region, and that is in bad repute, as a lynching party used it once. Fifteen years ago there wasn't a railroad in the county, but to boom it the Lake Erie and Western road was built through towns and stock farms. A fierce animal disputed the territory with the stockmen, roaming around seeking whom he might devour, and often killing and carrying away full-grown steers. Railroad men and hunters who saw the animal described it as a tiger, and the Benton County tiger became famous in two states. Circus men sent agents to capture the wild beast, but he kept them at bay for a year, terrorizing and whole community. The tiger took special delight in running races with the trains, and chasing tramps and hunting parties. At last such precautions were taken to guard stock that the animal was forced to venture into the towns. A great hunt was organized and the animal was killed. Some said it was a panther, while others held it was a lion that had escaped from a circus."

Among yesterday's hotel arrivals were the following:

Grand Pacific—D. J. Clarkson, Columbus, O.; W. H. Freer, Detroit; F. S. Dreckell, Cincinnati; C. C. Jenkins, Cleveland; E. B. Calkins, Watertown, N. Y.; A. D. Worthington, Hartford, Conn.; E. W. Tullock, Salt Lake City; Charles H. Sage, Denver; Judge William Chumasero, Helena, Mont.

Sherman—Frank Huntsman, Cincinnati; E. H. Doran, Detroit; G. R. Castier, Cedar Rapids; G. B. Harris, Jackson, Tenn.; M. A. Johnson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. L. Sankey, Salem, Mo.; W. L. Harris, Cleveland; E. M. Elam, Indianapolis; G. A. Hart, Manistee, Mich.

Auditorium—G. F. Steele, Appleton, Wis.; L. M. Fletcher, San Francisco; M. J. Young, Clinton, Ia.; Charles B. Stevens, Detroit; Carroll Wright, Des Moines; John Stewart, Hamilton, Neb.; A. B. Eldridge, Marquette, Mich.; J. P. Woolman, Helena, Mont.

Tremont—D. Carver, Detroit; James Hedley, Cleveland; W. O. Harrah, Rochester, N. Y.; T. O. Leonard, Detroit; Dr. D. H. Parker, Cairo; M. Lorenz, Boston; L. A. Bishop, Fond du Lac, Wis.; J. J. Hassler, Forest City, Dak.; George H. Vennard, New Orleans.

Palmer—S. S. Glidden, Spokane Falls; A. C. Daly, Marshalltown, Ia.; James S. Allen, Boston; E. G. Chandler, Philadelphia; Charles Welch, London, Eng.; W. H. Chatfield, Cincinnati; F. P. Whitmore, Dayton, O.; Robert Harvey, Glasgow.

Wellington—F. L. Ridgely, St. Louis; Lucius Wells, Council Bluffs; John Tod, Cleveland; Sam Kohlberg, Helena, Mont.; G. W. Benson, Detroit.

Leland—George A. Trochet, New York; H. S. Savage, Spokane Falls; William Knox, Toronto; J. W. Browning, Indianapolis.

Richelieu—M. Partridge, L. G. Taussig, Duluth; M. Reifenberg, Weisbaden, Germany.

The First and Last Trophy.

Alliance men of Kansas,
Keep stiff the upper lip,
Although our foes have smitten us
Upon the thigh and hip;
Screw up your courage, brethren,
And do not be a-feared,
For our banner still is left us,
'Tis Old Bill Peffer's beard.

They may pile the votes upon us
A hundred thousand deep,
They may knock our platform into
A sad and shapeless heap;
Yet still our glorious ensign
Is defiantly upreared,
And the winds of woe blow vainly
Through Old Bill Peffer's beard.

Though we cannot smash the railroads,
Though the loathsome mortgagee
Still insists that we must pay him,
Yet we will not bend the knee.
Though fast our number dwindles,
Yet still our hearts are cheered
By that capillary emblem,
Our Old Bill Peffer's beard.

Although the crops, confound 'em,
Have brought our schemes to smash,
And the farmer is perverted
By having piles of cash;
Though the grass grows o'er our order,
We have one shrine endeared,
And our horny hands tug fondly
At Old Bill Peffer's beard.

You may talk about your Websters,
Your Calhouns, and your Clays;
You may mention all the statesmen
Of our own and former days;
But of all the mighty leaders
That the Nation has revered,
Was there one that sported whiskers
Like Old Bill Peffer's beard.

Then glory to our Samson
And to his fertile chin,
Whose woods benign wave o'er us
Or if we lose or win;
Though elections go against us,
We never can be skeered,
For we have a glorious record
In Old Bill Peffer's beard.

Accursed be the razor
That would prune that great hair-tree,
Which shall shadow all the Senate
And our hope and comfort be;
O, long, long may it flourish,
Unique, unkempt, unsheared,
Our pride, our joy, our banner,
Bill Peffer's giant beard.

—*New York Sun.*

TODAY'S LITERATURE.

"STUDIES OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW," BY E. BOUTMY.

The Book Contains Three Essays, One on the English Constitution, Another on Our Own, and a Third on the "Conception of Sovereignty in France, England, and the United States"—Criticism of the Extension of the Right of Suffrage to All Classes—New Books.

"Studies in Constitutional Law," by Emile Boutmy: The criticism of an intelligent foreigner on the theory and practical workings of our government is always to be welcomed, and of late years such criticisms have had from the American reading public a cordial reception. Few serious books of the last two years have had more, or more earnest, readers in this country than Mr. James Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The work of Prof. Von Holst has taken rank as one of the best books on American history, and the present work, the criticism of an eminent French scholar, furnishes us an opportunity to see ourselves from a third point of view, and that an advantageous one, since in the last hundred years the French people have had more experience of constitutions than any other three nations together. It was said of an eminent French statesman of the Revolutionary period that he always carried his pockets full of constitutions, so that he might have one ready at a moment's notice to meet the popular demand. No French constitution, except the present, has attained its majority, nor has even the present been exempt from change. As a result of this varied experience an intelligent Frenchman is well qualified to become a critic of systems of government.

M. Boutmy's book contains three essays, one on the English Constitution, another on our own, and a third on the "Conception of Sovereignty in France, England, and the United States." They are well written, and most valuable for their suggestiveness, besides containing some excellent criticisms. The part of the book which most interests us is naturally that part which treats of our own system of government; yet as a proper understanding of our own system cannot be had without an understanding of that of England, the reader turns first to M. Boutmy's comments upon that ancient institution. We call it an "institution," for but a small part of it is contained in any written document. A written constitution contains the mechanism of government, but "the constitutional mechanism has no value or efficiency in itself independently of the moral and social forces which support it or put it in motion." These moral and social forces constitute the peculiar excellence of the English Constitution; the lack of them seems to us to explain the weakness of the French. Of the extent to which the Government of England is carried on by mechanism which has its origin and authority in simple custom, while in France it would require an endless deal of effort and discussion, M. Boutmy gives several interesting examples.

Probably no Englishman will be greatly alarmed by the author's suggestion of the possibility of a revival of disused royal prerogatives, or at being reminded that there is no code to which an act of Parliament need conform, and that no act of Parliament can be unconstitutional. Perhaps, indeed, the Englishman's sense of humor may be touched by being asked by a Frenchman, "How can we expect anything to remain fixed or durable if the Constitution partakes of the mutability of statutory law, and if there is nothing to tie the hands of Parliament, *which is so likely to be rash, enthusiastic, or revolutionary?*" Doubtless he would reply that no code or paper constitution or other parchment bulwark can be a stronger defense than the foundation upon which they must all rest, the strength of custom and political morality, and the wisdom of public spirit.

So vigorous a treatment of the English system gives us promise that when our American turn shall come something will be said of us well worthy our attention; and turning to the essay on the Constitution of the United States we are not disappointed. Some of the criticisms have been often made by Americans themselves; many of them are excellent and appropriate, all of them are ably presented. Some interesting illustrations of the errors regarding us which prevailed in France till recently are given. Until 1830 the Articles of Confederation, which were superseded by our present Constitution in 1789, were published in France as the United States Constitution. Thus, for forty years, and on the eve of Tocqueville's visit to America, it was believed in France that the United States was under the régime of Federalism.

That our constitution is not a centralized or "unitarian" constitution is an idea which M. Boutmy often attempts to impress upon the minds of his countrymen. The dualism of our system, which leaves to the States the regulation of local affairs, while investing the Federal Government only with those powers whose exercise is of national importance, is wholly unlike the centralization of French power, where under a former government a church steeple in a remote province could not be painted without an order from a department in Paris. "The Federal Government is only our department of foreign affairs," said Jefferson. It is, indeed, and was in Jefferson's time, far more than that; but the phrase is at least not meaningless.

It is an old criticism that the President's Cabinet is not a council of Ministers but a committee of chief officials. Some of the evils of this condition of affairs are hinted at. If the Cabinet and the majority in Congress are hostile any progress by either becomes all but impossible, and the policy of each becomes colorless and aims only at immediate results. But what seems to us, as to its practical bearing, the most important criticism of all is the statement that our House of Representatives is not a deliberative assembly. That the legislation of the House is practically done in the committees is well known to everybody who knows anything about the proceedings of Congress. Senator Hoar long ago wrote an excellent criticism of the House which deserves to be read by every citizen. The House has become a mere instrument for hasty voting on proposals which fifty small committees have prepared *behind closed doors*. Americans are becoming strangers to the parliamentary debates which they knew so well in the early days of the century, and which in the English House of Commons open a wide field for political talent. In England the publicity of debate helps to form public opinion and keep Parliament in touch with the country; but in our House of Representatives there is rarely a debate which awakens any echo outside its walls.

The extension of the right of suffrage to all comers, however recent or ignorant, provokes some criticism. In nearly all, if not in all the original thirteen States, the suffrage was restricted. That was in keeping with our idea of republican government. It was not until the rapid settlement of the West—between 1830 and 1850—that the new communities began to vie with each other in their efforts to increase the numbers and to lower the quality of their citizens. New Constitutions and statutes took on the tone of mercantile prospectuses, and invited all who would to participate in the government, without distinction of intelligence or previous condition of criminality. When one State had begun this shameless debasement of citizenship others were compelled to follow. But it should not be supposed that the gift of the ballot to immigrants who have *not even made an application* for naturalization—as in fourteen States today—was dictated by any unselfish desire to satisfy the demands of natural justice. It was designed simply to meet the agricultural, industrial, and commercial needs of a new community.

Whatever one thinks of the criticism of Mr. Boutmy, his book has a value for American readers which a more laudatory book could not have, and it is to be hoped that it will be widely read, as it deserves. We have quoted above what seems to us the most pregnant sentence in the book; but we wish to repeat it here, with the hope that it may fall under the eye of some earnest reformer or some constitutional tinker: "Constitutional mechanism has no value or efficiency in itself independently of the moral and social forces which support it or put it in motion." (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

The Franco-German War, by Count von Moltke.

While Count von Moltke's treatise will doubtless be useful to the historian it is scarcely adapted to the non-professional reader. "Its purpose," we learn, "was to give a concise account of the war. But while keeping in view he involuntarily—as was inevitable from his position—contemplated the task from his own standpoint as Chief of the general staff, and arranged events in connection with a general scheme which could only be known at headquarters. Thus this work, which was undertaken in all simplicity of purpose as a popular history, is practically from beginning to end the expression of a private opinion of the war from the Field Marshal himself." As such an expression the work has a special value, but how the distinguished author could suppose himself to be writing a "popular history" passes our comprehension. A popular history of a war need not be picturesque, perhaps, but it must be graphic. The reader looks for clear and comprehensive accounts of the battles and sieges, for details and incidents from the author's own experience, for judgments and comparisons, character-portraits, and the like. He may be a man of strong imagination, but unless he has been a soldier he cannot follow a technical report unaided. From Count von Moltke, however, he will get little help. This dry and cold recital of facts "goes in at one ear and out of the other," to use a homely phrase. Told in the third person, with few noticeable contributions from the author's own store of knowledge, it reads like a compilation rather than an original work. All occasions for dramatic writing, such as that of the surrender at Sedan, are carefully avoided. The narrative is strictly confined to the operations in the field, and even of these the account is rather strategical than tactical. By way of embarrassing the reader as much as possible the publishers have provided no sketch maps, no index, and but a single (German) map of the seat of war. They have flung the book at his head, à prendre ou à laisser, and if he chooses the latter alternative they have only themselves to blame.

Count von Moltke himself dispels the legend of his own supernatural prescience as a strategist in the following plain and reasonable words: "It is a delusion to believe that a plan of war may be laid for a prolonged period and carried out in every point. The first collision with the enemy changes the situation entirely, according to the result. Some things decided upon will be impracticable; others, which originally seemed impossible, become feasible. All that the leader of an army can do is to get a clear view of the circumstances, to decide the best for an unknown period, and carry out his purpose unflinchingly." From a foot note we gather that the Marshal shared Gen. Grant's aversion to councils of war—at any rate, he held none during the entire struggle. The Count draws frequent attention to the superiority of the German artillery, and it evidently gratifies him to observe that the French were driven into Metz "out of a position of almost unrivaled natural advantages by a numerically inferior force."

On the vexed question of Bazaine's conduct the author ventures a characteristically guarded opinion. "There is no doubt that Bazaine was influenced not only by military but by political considerations; still the question remains: 'Could he have acted differently in the prevailing confusion?' From the correspondence referred to and his behavior in the battles before Metz he was evidently strongly opposed to quitting the fortress. Under shelter of its walls he could maintain a considerable army in good order till the right moment. At the head of the only unimpaired army in France he might find himself in a position of greater power than any other man in the country. This army must, of course, first be freed from the bondage in which it was now held. Even if it should succeed in breaking through the lines it would be greatly weakened, and it was not inconceivable that the Marshal, as the strongest man in power, might be able to offer a price which should induce the enemy to allow him to march out. For if at last peace were to be concluded the Germans would no doubt ask, Who in France is the authority with whom we are to negotiate, now that the empire is overthrown, and which is strong enough to give a guarantee that its pledges will be kept? That the Marshal, if his plans had been carried out, would have acted otherwise than in the interest of France is neither proved nor to be assumed. But ere long a number of men combined in Paris, who, without consulting the nation, constituted themselves the government of the country and took the direction of its affairs into their own hands. In opposition to this party Marshal Bazaine, supported by his army, could come forward as a rival or a foe; nay, and this was his crime in the eyes of the Paris Government, he might restore the authority of the Emperor, to whom he had sworn allegiance. Whether he could thus have spared his country even longer misery and greater suffering need not be discussed. But that he was subsequently accused of betraying his country arose, no doubt, from the national vanity of the French, which demanded a 'traitor' to account for defeat."

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the appendix, in which Von Moltke discusses the fable of the councils of war alleged to have been held at Königgrätz and Versailles, and incidentally relates, with graphic power and a touch or two of humor, the story of the battle of Sadowa. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

The Pentateuch of Printing.

This posthumous work of William Blades, the English printer and bibliographer, traces the evolution of printing from the earliest rude efforts down to the steam presses and composing machines of the present day. "Evolution" is the author's own word, for he rejects the claim of any one man to be called the inventor of printing. "No acorn, no oak; and the idea that printing, Minerva-like, started up, perfect from its birth, in the form of the Mazarin Bible or the Mayence Psalter will not bear the test of criticism, although long current in typographical history. The steam engine, the gasometer, the railway, the telegraph, the telephone, and all the great discoveries of modern science had to pass through an imperfect infancy and gradual development; why then imagine that invention in the one instance of typography reached perfection by a sudden leap?" The author does not assume to settle the question of the birthplace of typography, but he appears to think that Holland "gave the starting idea to the Mayence school of printers." His discussion of the subject, while necessarily imperfect, is not without interest to the general reader.

Of the Nuremberg press he says: "In this town was produced in 1517 a piece of work the technical peculiarities of which it has puzzled even printers and type-founders to understand. This was the celebrated 'Theurdanck,' a beautifully illustrated book printed for the Emperor Maximilian by Melchior Pfinzig, in which the flourishes and ornamentation rise or fall from one line to another in a manner apparently irreconcilable with types which must be cast in a mold. The typographical curiosities of this book are indeed most interesting, and afford evidence of skill in typefounding which could only have been developed where imperial funds were used for the education of both punchcutters and typefounders. From that time until lately no such work has issued from any printing office. In Germany, however, and in America the modern typefounders have in the last few years shown capabilities of combination in well devised types, which prove that were the 'Theurdanck' to be placed in their hands today for reproduction they could not only equal but even excel that wonderful effort of the sixteenth century."

Bibliomania, like fever, has its hot and cold fits. "As a curious freak of fickle fashion we must notice the recent fate of a most interesting collection of books, all from the press of Bodoni, collected during many years by the Marquis Saporiti della Sforzesca. These were sent to London and sold publicly in December, 1886. The number of separate works was over 500, including, with hardly an exception, specimens of the whole product of the Parmese Press. No such a collection has ever before been brought to the hammer, and had it been sold in Dr. Dibdin's time, when Bodoni's fame was at its height, there can be little doubt that £2,000 at least would have been realized. Today, when 'black letter' governs the market and sentiment rules over taste, Bodoni's masterpieces of typography are of less money value than a Seven Dials ballad. The whole of the Marquis' collection realized in the gross but £50 7s, a sum far below the prime cost of two or three volumes, and hardly enough to pay for printing the sale catalogue."

Practical printers will be interested in the following: "Modern pressmen know nothing of the skill and experience requisite in olden times to beat a 'form' properly. First the balls, which were made of prepared skins padded with wool and fastened on to a 'stock,' had to undergo peculiar treatment, requiring both experience and sagacity. Extremes of heat and cold, of dampness and dryness, called out all the resources of the pressman in order to keep the skins of his balls in the proper state to receive and distribute the ink evenly. The distribution was effected by taking a small portion of the ink upon one ball; then began a series of twists and twirls and punchings of the balls together worthy of an acrobat until the ink by an elaborate manipulation of one ball against the other was evenly spread over the surface of the 'form.' While the 'man at the bar' was placing the sheet of paper in such a position that it should be printed with the proper amount of margin all round, his fellow or 'partner' was dabbing the ink over the face of the pages. In this he had to be very careful not to miss any part; if missed, the impression appeared very pale, and the blunder was called a 'friar'; but if blotched with too much ink, and the face of the type filled up, it was a 'monk.' This race of antiquated pressmen is now almost extinct. One of the last worked in jacket and hose at the Caxton celebration in London in 1877, where he attracted great notice."

An appendix entitled "A Chapter on Judges" furnishes a list of the principal works on typography and bibliography. A memoir of the author, by Talbot B. Reed, is prefixed to the monograph, and the book gains greatly in attractiveness by the curious and interesting woodcuts and fac-similes which adorn it. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $4.50.)

Industrial Chemistry.

One of the most useful books of the year is the handbook of "Industrial Organic Chemistry," by Dr. Samuel P. Sadtler, and published by the Lippincotts. It supplies in condensed form a great mass of valuable information about gas, petroleum, the fatty oils, essential oils, sugar, starch, the manufacture of malt liquors, wines, alcohol, bread, vinegar, and the different products of vegetable fiber and animal tissues. It treats of the characteristics of material and the modes employed in its transformation for the use of man into a vast variety of forms, states analytical tests for purity and strength in each class of material treated of, and gives so much of statistics as will enable the reader to understand the relative importance of the different materials and processes mentioned. The volume contains no less than 127 illustrations, besides several diagrams, the former including microscopic views of material, such as the fibers of wood, silk, cotton, flax, hemp, and jute. Each section closes with a list of authors whose works may be consulted for further information on the subject noted.

Some idea of the thoroughness of the book may be gathered from a few notes of what it tells about one class of products, gas and petroleum—namely: Sources of supply of natural gas, its chemical composition (tables), comparison between the product of the United States and that of the Baku wells on the Caspian, processes of treatment, including the making of illuminating gas from the natural product, manufacture of lampblack, analysis of oils, and a description of the methods used in obtaining from them the more valuable commercial products. The same thoroughness of treatment obtains in each department, making the book a highly useful one to the general reader as well as one of reference to the professional or practical man. To the former it will be all the more valuable, as the language employed may be understood with a little patience by those not specially trained in chemistry. It may be added that most if not all of the statistical and other information is brought down to a late date, so that the matter may be of service to the student of economic problems and commercial statistics.

Brief Mention.

"Rodney," by David Hannay, is the latest volume in the English Men of Action series, now publishing by Macmillan & Co. Rodney had the good fortune to be in command of the English fleet which defeated the French under Grasse at Dominica April 12, 1782. For this he received a peerage and a pension. Both in this battle and in Rodney's previous victory over the Spaniards off Cadiz the English fleet was considerably stronger than its opponent. The battle of Dominica was the first in which the maneuver of breaking the enemy's line was put into practice; and although in that instance the maneuver was plainly suggested by existing conditions, it is certain that Rodney had previously endeavored to employ the same tactics. Whether he was the inventor of the maneuver is a disputed question. For the rest, Rodney seems to have been a time-serving henchman, first of Newcastle the Whig, and after his death of that other immaculate statesman, the Tory Sandwich.

"Half a Dozen Girls," by Anna Chapin Ray, the author of "Half a Dozen Boys," is a bright, interesting story of six healthy, natural girls from 12 to 15, with a single delicate but manly boy, who adds much to the general jollity. The heroine, if one may dignify a child of 13 by that appellation, is warm-hearted, impulsive, and quick-tempered Polly Adams, the only child of a New England physician. Polly's mother is one of those rare women who, in these days of careers and missions, is content to make a happy home for husband and child, and whose highest ambition is to guide her daughter into a noble, useful womanhood. Some of the scenes between Polly and her bosom friend are very characteristic, and recall many a childish "spat" and fond "making-up." One of the girls writes to Queen Victoria for her autograph, and to insure an early response incloses a two-cent stamp for return postage. A maiden aunt who is Polly's greatest trial, and who reads instructive tracts to her ancient lover until he dislocates his jaw with yawning, is well touched in. The story covers only a year or so of the girlish lives, but it is full of the young folks' merry doings, attempts at usefulness, and steady growth in unselfishness. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

"By Land and Sea" is a series of "Chats with young people on various subjects relating to history and the natural physical wonders of the world, introducing incidents of travel and several tales translated from foreign languages." Its author, the late Mrs. John M. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., gathered the materials for the volume during her residence abroad, while her husband was United States Minister at the courts of Greece, Portugal, and Austria-Hungary, and in a tour taken with him around the world. Among the countries visited by Mrs. Francis were Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Turkey, Egypt, India, China, and Japan, while the concluding "chat" describes the wonders of our own land. Numerous illustrations have been added to the work, which is completed by selections from the author's correspondence. At the English mission school near Agra the author saw a lad who had been suckled by a wolf, and was crawling abouton all fours when captured in his den. "For some time after being reclaimed he was wild and intractable, and howled like a wolf, and appeared very unhappy away from the mother wolf. He would eat only raw meat. He still walks with the same awkward gait as trained quadrupeds do on their hind feet. It has required years of time and long-continued patience on the part of his manager to teach him the few short words he can now utter. Although he understands the commands given him, he still makes known his wants by signs and ejaculations. His eyes have a wild look, and he keeps his lower jaw in constant motion." (Troy, N. Y.: Nims & Knight.)

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has published a volume of his lighter contributions to the magazines under the title of "Stories for Boys." The volume includes "The Reporter Who Made Himself King," "Midsummer Pirates," "The Great Tri-Club Tennis Tournament," "The Jump at Corey's Slip," "The Van Bibber Baseball Club," "The Story of a Jockey," and that touching little sketch "Richard Carr's Baby." None of these clever trifles demands especial comment. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.)

Another young writer of whom we expect great things is Mr. C. H. Augur, a contributor to *Puck*. A volume from his pen entitled "Half-True Tales" has had the advantage of Mr. C. J. Taylor's characteristic designs. We are conscious that our own enjoyment of these piquant little morsels is partly an acquired taste, and one which will hardly be shared by many of our readers. What commends them to us is a certain artistic directness which is almost business-like in its economy of language, coupled with a sense of proportion and fitness that is rare in humorous writers. These were the qualities that made Othello's "round unvarnished tale" so effective, and with Mr. Augur's quick sympathies and observant eyes he ought some day to produce a really meritorious work. (New York: Keppler & Schwarzmann.)

Literary Notes.

D. C. Heath & Co. are about to publish Racine's "Esther," edited by Prof. I. H. B. Spiers of Philadelphia.

Recent publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science are "Congress and the Cabinet," by Gamaliel Bradford, and "The Place of Party in Political System," by Prof. A. D. Morse.

The holiday number of the *Critic*, to be issued Nov. 28, will contain an article by Miss M. E. Seawell on the absence of the creative faculty in women, and a list of the forty-five poems which Lowell regarded as most truly representative of his muse.

Mrs. Flora Haines Loughead of California, author of "The Abandoned Claim," is about to publish a monthly series of short stories of her own writing. "The Gold Dust Series" will be its name, and "The Man from Nowhere" will be the first issue.

There is a treat in store for TRIBUNE readers. On Sunday, Nov. 29, we shall publish a new poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, the distinguished author of "The Light of Asia" and many other popular works. The poem is regarded as a brilliant example of Sir Edwin's characteristic style.

The *Century* will issue a Christmas number this year, which will contain four complete stories—viz.: "The Christmas Shadrach," by Frank R. Stockton; "A Christmas Fantasy," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "The Rapture of Hetty," by Mary Hallock Foote; and "Wully, a Waif," a Christmas story from life.

Flood & Vincent announce "The Story of Gottlieb," by President W. F. Warren of Boston University; "Callias," a tale of the fall of Athens, by the Rev. Alfred J. Church; "The Log of a Japanese Journey," the translation of a Japanese classic of the tenth century, illustrated by a native artist, and a holiday edition of Thackeray's "Four Georges," illustrated by George Wharton Edwards.

The Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* promises to be unusually attractive. It will contain five complete stories by George A. Hibbard, F. Hopkinson Smith, Sarah Orne Jewett, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and John Heard Jr. Illustrations are furnished by L. Marchetti (a pupil of Detaille), Howard Pyle, Albert Moore, Herbert Denman, E. H. Blashfield, and V. Pérard, and there will be an appropriate cover, specially designed by Will H. Low.

Books Received.

POEMS. By William E. H. Lecky. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ZANTHON. By James Doran. San Francisco: Bancroft company.

HAROLD. An Experiment. New York: Globe Publishing company.

BY LAND AND SEA. By Harriet E. Francis. Troy, N. Y.: Nims & Knight.

STRAIGHT ON. By the author of "Colette." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ART AND CRITICISM. By Theodore Child. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

LIGHT OF LOVE. By Clara Dargan Maclean. New York: Worthington company.

LIFE OF GUSTAVE DORÉ. By the late Blanchard Jerrold. London: W. H. Allen & Co.

VALERIA, AND OTHER POEMS. By Harriet Monroe. Chicago: Printed for the Author.

JOHN SHERMAN AND DHOYA. By Ganconagh. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

THE BURNING OF ROME. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church, M. A. New York: Macmillan & Co.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. By Archibald H. Grimke, M. A. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. By F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and others. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A CHICAGO BIBLE CLASS. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. New York: United States Book company.

IN THE "STRANGER PEOPLE'S" COUNTRY. By Charles Egbert Craddock. New York: Harper & Bros.

LIGHT. By Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M. A., Secretary of the Society of Arts. New York: Macmillan & Co.

FRIENDSHIP. By Marcus Tullius Cicero, Francis Bacon, Ralph Waldo Emerson. Chicago: Albert, Scott & Co.

OUR BESSIE. By Rosa Nouchette Carey, author of "Aunt Diana," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

A HARD LESSON. By E. Lovett Cameron, author of "This Wicked World," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

PRELUDES AND STUDIES. By W. J. Henderson, author of "The Story of Music." New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

JESUS, THE CARPENTER OF NAZARETH. By a Layman. Second edition, revised. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AMONG THE CAMPS; or, Young People's Stories of the War. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE. By Martha Livingston Moodey, author of "Alan Thorne." Boston: D. Lothrop company.

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THE FRENCH IN AMERICA. By Thomas Balch. Translated from the French by Thomas Willing Balch. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR CHECK. By Horatio Alger Jr., author of "Ragged Dick Series," etc. New York: United States Book company.

THE PRINCESS TARAKANOVA. Translated from the Russian of G. P. Danilevski by Ida de Mouchanoff. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE BACHELOR OF SALAMANCA. Translated from the French of A. R. Le Sage by James Townsend. New York: Worthington company.

BEN HUR. By Lew Wallace. (The Garfield Edition.) Illustrated from Drawings by William Martin Johnson. New York: Harper & Bros.

SEAS AND LANDS. By Sir Edwin Arnold, M. A., K. O. I. E., C. S. I., author of "The Light of Asia," etc. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A TEXT BOOK IN PSYCHOLOGY. By Johann Friedrich Herbart. Translated from the German by Margaret K. Smith. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

COUNTESS ERIKA'S APPRENTICESHIP. Translated from the German of Ossip Schubin, by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton. Illustrations by Joseph M. Gleeson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes company.

CHILDREN'S STORIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. From Shakspeare to Tennyson. By Henrietta Christian Wright. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLAND FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Miss E. S. Kirkland, author of "A Short History of France," etc. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

TALES OF TODAY AND OTHER DAYS. From the French of Alfred de Musset and others. Translated by E. P. Robins. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND THE DOWNFALL OF ROYALTY. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SHARP EYES. A Rambler's Calendar. By William Hamilton Gibson, author of "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine." Illustrated by the author. New York: Harper & Bros.

PICTORIAL ASTRONOMY FOR GENERAL READERS. By George F. Chambers, F. R. A. S., author of "A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

LIFE OF BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, WITH DISCOURSES AND ADDRESSES. By Eugene Coleman Savidge, M. D., author of "Wallingford," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott company.

THE BARD OF THE DIMBOVITZA. Roumanian Folk-Songs collected from the peasants by Hélène Vacaresco. Translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

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Now, of course, you will be interested in knowing what has been provided for . . .

Tomorrow's Tribune.

Here is a little peep behind the scenes.

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These are a few of the things which, together with the news of the world, editorial comment, gossip of art, music, society, drama, and the business world, go to make up the triumph of

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THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
FOR DECEMBER.

The Rise of the Pottery Industry. (Illustrated.) By Edwin A. Barber. Describes the beginnings of pottery-making in America, with figures of the ware, the apparatus used, etc.
The Lost Volcanoes of Connecticut. (Illustrated.) By Prof. W. M. Davis. A description of the remains of volcanoes that have been discovered near Meriden, Conn.
Religious Dress. (Illustrated.) By Prof. Frederick Starr. The dress of religious officers, of worshipers, of victims, of mourners, amulets and charms, and the religious meaning of mutilations.
Type-casting Machines. (Illustrated.) By P. D. Ross. An invention that bids fair to revolutionize printing.
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AFTER MANY YEARS.

A KENOSHA NATIONAL BANK AT LAST GAINS ITS POINT.

Judge Hawes Holds It Is Entitled to an Accounting from George F. Harding—An Ex-Engineer Sues the Illinois Central for $75,000 Damages—Judge Tuley Talks of "Cut-Throat Deeds"—Action Against the American Live Stock Express Company—The Record.

Judge Hawes decided yesterday that the Kenosha National Bank of Wisconsin was entitled to an accounting from George F. Harding, the lawyer, and referred the case to a Master-in-Chancery to fix the amount. Over twenty years ago Mr. Harding was connected with the bank, and after a suspension Harding began attachment proceedings to recover $15,000. In that case it is said the bank claimed a set-off, and Harding claims there was a settlement between them. But the bank insisted that Harding still owed a large sum of money and has pursued him all these years.

Asks $75,000 Damages.

The Illinois Central railroad company was sued in the Circuit Court yesterday for $75,000 damages by Edward E. Barker, who has been an engineer for the company for twenty-five years. Nov. 22, 1890, he had his collar-bone broken, his right arm disabled, and his left leg taken off in a collision near Kankakee. The accident is said to have been caused by a defective and misplaced switch. Mr. Barker is married and lives at No. 4441 Berkeley avenue.

Plain Language from Judge Tuley.

Robert R. Blaney, a saloonkeeper, secured a loan of $2,400 from the Englewood Building and Loan Association and was unable to meet the payments. A trust deed given by Blaney contained a clause authorizing the association to collect rents regardless of the right of redemption. In foreclosure proceedings a receiver was appointed, who collected some rent, and the property was bought in by the association. Yesterday Judge Tuley was asked to confirm the master's report, which finds that the association is entitled to the rents. "This won't do," said the court. "The association paid no consideration for the rents, and they belong to Blaney, who holds a right of redemption. I will not approve the report, and the money can be paid into court for the defendant. It is getting so that a man who mortgages his property has no show because of cut-throat deeds."

Suing an Express Company.

The Kinsman National Bank yesterday brought attachment proceedings in the Superior Court against the American Live Stock Express company. The bank sues for $10,000 due on promissory notes. The defendant is a New York corporation, and the only assets it owns in Cook County are several freight-cars held here for repairs. "The company will have no trouble in settling the matter," said Attorney Darrow, representing the plaintiff. "The attachment was brought to secure a claim that will probably be paid."

Refused to Remove the Assignee.

The attempt of Bradner Smith & Co. to have the County Court remove Assignee Adolf Heile of the Hemlandet Publishing company met with failure yesterday. The company made an assignment in September, and an examination of the assets is said to have shown that the concern sold the newspaper *Hemlandet* for $30,000 in April and kept the transfer secret. The petitioner claimed to have furnished paper for publication in ignorance of the transfer. Judge Scales heard evidence and then overruled the petition.

Notes.

Louisa Westerburg yesterday began suit for $10,000 damages against William R. Browne. She claims he circulated stories intended to injure her reputation.

William H. Stillson, City Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and said to get a salary of $150 a month, was sued for separate maintenance yesterday in the Circuit Court by his wife Carrie.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Mary Langlass to compel John H. Schluter of No. 2401 Wentworth avenue to purchase premises Nos. 113 and 115 Kinzie street for $8,000 according to contract.

Charles C. Brown, the grocer who was sent to jail last Monday for failure to pay alimony to his divorced wife, Amelia, applied to the Circuit Court yesterday for release under the habeas-corpus act. He pleads poverty. Judge McConnell granted the writ and will hear the case this morning.

No defense was made when Judge Driggs called the case of Carl Johan Nevelins against Thomas and Louis Bugeler and damages were assessed at $3,500. Plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 for an assault July 8, 1888. He claims the defendants pulled out some of his hair and broke several bones, throwing him down a flight of stairs.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

136,460—Frank N. Gage, tr., vs. Mary A. Casey et al. Bill to foreclose. J. F. Snyder, solr.

136,461—W. D. Allen & Co. vs. Huntress & Brown Lumber Co. Attch., $484.58. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.

136,462—Jesse B. Clow et al. vs. Oswald Kutsche. Asst., $500. Paden & Gridley, attys.

136,463—Louisa Westerberg vs. Wm. R. Brown. Case, $10,000. L. Karcher and Meyer & Collman, attys.

136,464—Jacob Schultz vs. Edward Hart. Appl.

136,465—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. C. & G. T. Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. King & Kohout, attys.

136,466—Margaret Murphy vs. Ellen Murphy et al. Petn. for partn. R. Prendergast, solr.

136,467—Jan Kaminski vs. Towaryzstow F. H. K. Appl.

136,468—Victor Sedlacek vs. Anton Duffek. Appl.

136,469—Bernhard Levison et al. vs. Levison Bros. & Co. Asst. (attach.), $332. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

136,470—G. W. Lussky et al. vs. S. Grollman & Sons' Co., S. and H. Grollman and S. Grollman Jr. Asst., $2,200. Bangs & Bangs, attys.

136,471—Otto Hoffmann vs. Louis Brusch. Asst., $2,000. Lackner & Butz, attys.

136,472—Kinsman Nat. Bank vs. Am. Live-Stock Express Co. Attch., $10,000. C. S. Darrow, atty.

136,473—Manuel Knauth vs. Moritz Berman and Julius Bader. Asst. (attcht.), $2,046.25. W. Heckman and J. G. Elsdon, attys.

136,474—J. Norton vs. M. J. Enright and P. D. Kelly. Conf. judgt., $710.52. C. M. Lawson, atty.

136,475—Ernst Hofheimer vs. Henry Glockner. Asst., $790. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

136,476—Hackly Nat. Bk. vs. Spooner R. Howell. Asst., $10,000. Remy & Mann, attys.

136,477—Emma J. Thomson vs. William H. Thomson. Bill for divorce. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.

136,478—Bertha Morz et al., admrs., vs. City. Case, $5,000. L. Furthmann, atty.

136,479—George W. Campbell et al. vs. Alexander Belford. Asst., $7,000. Cratty Bros., attys.

136,480—Grand Rapids Sav. Bk. vs. Spooner R. Howell. Asst., $6,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

136,481—Bernard Foltz et al. vs. Louis Adler. Asst., $300. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

136,482—W. O. Lipscomb vs. Loretta Lipscomb. Bill for div. Abbott & Baker, solrs.

136,483—Henry F. Wahl vs. Charles and Henrietta Koepke. Conf. judgt., $1,055.50. J. J. Coburn, atty.

136,484—Alvine Geils vs. Henry Geils. Bill for separate maintenance. Pinckney, Tatge & Barge, solrs.

136,485—Frederick Albin et al. vs. Theresa Maszcayneki et al. Bill to foreclose. R. S. Mott, solr.

Withheld cases—136,453—Mary Jones vs. Abraham Jones. Bill. (Nov. 18.)

136,454—Grace E. Lyon vs. Dewitt T. Lyon. Bill for div. W. A. Doyle, solr. (Nov. 19.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

97,520—Clara Brandis vs. Ludwig Brandis. Bill for div. W. Ullrich, solr.

97,521—Wm. Black vs. Louis O'Neill. Petn. for mandamus. O. M. Smith, atty.

97,522—Joseph Boczkowski vs. John Olowsczki. Appl.

97,523—M. J. Benson, use of E. T. Evans, vs. Charles Netcher. Garn. H. C. Bennett, atty.

97,523—Edward E. Barker vs. I. C. R. R. Co. Case, $75,000. L. L. Mills and J. McGaffey, attys.

97,524—Nonotuck Silk Co. vs. Simon, Isaac, and Solomon Grollman. Asst., $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

97,525—Eugene Arnstein vs. Kelly Molding Co. Asst. (attch.), $440.70. Same attys.

97,526—Charles Lang vs. Emil Ahrens. Appl.

97,527—Karel Vandrer vs. Frank Pekarck. Appl.

97,528—Mary E. Davis vs. A. R. Davis. Conf. judgt., $4,900. J. McK. Clelland, atty.

97,529—Case. Withheld for service.

97,530—George M. Cullins vs. Jenks Budlong. Conf. judgt., $394.11. W. M. Boggs, atty.

97,531—Carl L. Garlick, by next friend, vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Crews & Owen, attys.

97,532—Hattie S. Fahle vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Assn. Asst., $20,000. Same attys.

97,533—Henry L. Hertz, use of D. H. Tolman, vs. National Storage Co., John A. King, and Wm. A. Hammond. Debt $30,000, das. $3,000. J. G. Henderson, atty.

97,534—Same, use of Midland Co., vs. Same. Debt $3,000, das. $3,000. Same atty.

97,535—Same vs. C. Patterson and Fred G. Lufke. Debt $4,000, das. $4,000. Same attys.

97,536—In re est. Lippman Lichtenstein. Appl. from Probate Court.

97,537—Elizabeth Mueller vs. Philip Kerfen. Conf. judgt., $212. J. Wagner, atty.

97,538—Frank Belaski vs. Marianna Ostrawski and Jakub Lanczak. Same, $61.50. M. A. Dreamal, atty.

97,539—Mary Conway vs. Patrick Conway. Bill for divorce. Larimore & Loveless, solrs.

97,540—Bill. Withheld for service.

97,541—People ex rel. Charles C. Brown vs. W. L. Morris and J. H. Gilbert. Hab. corp. H. C. Irish, atty.

97,542—Otto W. Richter vs. G. Laabs et al. Bill. Kraft & Kraft, solrs.

97,543—Replevin. Withheld for service.

97,544—Peter Toomey vs. James S. Murphy. Conf. judgt., $3,059. F. D. Miner, atty.

97,545—Carrie E. Stillson vs. Wm. H. Stillson. Bill for separate maintenance. Foster & Jackson, solrs.

97,546—Richard Gee vs. Lillie S. Stephenson, James Beckett, and Robert W. Stevenson. Creds. bill. J. T. Richards, solr.

97,547—1st Nat. Bk. of Englewood vs. George and Lucy A. Elkins and Miles S. Cobb. Conf. judgt., $162.45. L. A. McDonald, atty.

97,548—Superior Lumber Co. vs. Albert Kuhn et al. Mechs. lien. L. Cowen, solr.

711 b. r.—Fanny Hariem vs. Martha McLeod et al. Petn. to establish title. Habert & Daley, solrs.

713 b. r.—George F. Hariem vs. Martha McLeod et al. Same. Same solrs.

97,549—John Featherston's Sons vs. W. A. James. Asst., $500. Knight & Brown, attys.

Withheld cases—97,486—W. Lloyd Scott vs. Evan T. Gawthorpe. Attch., $304.70. C. A. Allen, atty. (Nov. 19.)

97,492—Mary Langlan vs. John H. Schluter. Bill. A. Smith, solr. (Nov. 19.)

97,510—Katie Duquesne vs. Eugene Duquesne. Bill. F. M. Peters, solr. (Nov. 19.)

County Court—New Suits.

9,628—George Lake to Jacob Feinberg. Assignment. Assets, $1,200; liabilities, $1,000.

9,629—Petn. of Thomas Donegan to adopt child. J. F. Hatch, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—139,260—Honora Ryan vs. Redmond F. Sheridan. On ver., $952.85.—162,226—Charles G. Wheeler vs. Selden Fish. On ver., $1,217.40.

JUDGE BRENTANO—136,465—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. C. & G. T. Ry. Co. On findg., $100. Satisfied.

JUDGE TUTHILL—91,632—L. I. Ferrandeau vs. George F. Kimball, H. A. Ferrandeau, and J. W. Ruliffson. By deft., $658.—91,632—G. A. Whyland vs. George H. Harlow. Same, $411.—91,498—Franz Amberge vs. George P. George and Chas. P. Wright.—Pls. stricken out want afft. By deft., $4,114.35.—96,245—Robert Lawson vs. Michael Wolf. By deft., $338.54 and sci fa.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—96,793—St. Nicholas Bank vs. U. S. Printing Co.; by deft., $3,367.72.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—74,877—Isaac B. Hanna, admr., vs. G. T. Ry. Co.; on finding, $1,001; appeal; bond and bill ex. in 20 days.—77,128—Edward Baggott vs. Julius A. Coleman; same, $25; appeal; bond and bill ex. in 30 days.

JUDGE DRIGGS—92,249—Cross Press and Sign Co. vs. Hibbard Herb Extract Co. by deft., $90.49.—91,843—Wm. C. Detrich vs. O. S. Drake. On ver., $281.29.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,129—Heimer vs. Waddell; dec.

JUDGE HAWES—1,842—Kretchmer vs. Ulrich; dec.—1,660—Ulrich vs. Frederickson; dec.—956—Matthies vs. Palmer; dec.—1,700—Goodman et al. vs. Goodman et al.; dec.—1,111—Mary L. vs. Arthur T. Stubbs; dec. div.

JUDGE TULEY—92,678—Frances T. vs. Edward F. Munro; dec. div.—95,328—Elizabeth vs. Fritz Dahms.—95,473—Emma vs. Rudolph Hoffman; decree divorce.

Today's Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE HAWES—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE ANTHONY—People ex rel. vs. Jackson and motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial: Nos. 10,225, 14,603, 1,087, 2,435. Contested motions in Nos. 8,168, 68,695, 91,479, 95,666, 83,190, 12,283, 81,902, 94,826, 6,776, 1,138.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial: Nos. 14,641, 14,729, 2,523, 3,652, 3,950, 14,464, 3,219. And contested motions.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 88,687 on trial. Motions for new trial: Nos. 12,413, 85,224, 83,530, 88,848, 91,145, 98,008, 91,516, 94,823. Contested motions in Nos. 528, 13,730, 97,292, 87,642.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Motions for new trial: Nos. 2,719, 1,243, 1,634, 2,864, 15,003, 6,841, 2,909, 3,085½.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Contested motions in Nos. 2,116, 15,690. Motions for new trial: Nos. 71,108, 512, 573, 13,704, 12,013.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—Nos. 9,430, 9,316.

JUDGE HORTON—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Motions for new trial.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar: Nos. 4,548, 4,297, 3,506, 2,874, 4,802. Trial call. Term Nos.: 2,256, 2,257, 2,258, 2,259, 2,260, 2,261, 2,262, 2,263, 2,264, 2,301. No. 1,106 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar: Nos. 4,018, 4,797, 3,853, 4,780, 2,077, 4,579, 4,790, 4,771, 4,756, 4,374, 4,849, 3,894, 2,862, 4,773, 4,902. No case on trial.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Trial call. Term Nos. 1,567, 1,568, 1,569, 1,570, 1,603, 1,604, 1,605, 1,606, 1,608, 1,609.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—First call. Nos. 1 to 46, inclusive. Trial call, all cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court until further announcement. Cases under advisement.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 2,436 on trial. Tuesday, short cause calendar. Nos. 13,881, 13,748, 15,014, 15,294, 13,575, 14,781, 12,155, 12,754, 12,829, 12,621, 12,881, 8,733, 11,033, 12,651, 13,828, 13,864, 14,261. Wednesday, no first call. Trial call. Term Nos. 1,671, 445, 638, 639, 911, 1,443, 1,597, 1,626, 1,650, 1,738.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar: Nos. 9,338, 13,310, 16,493, 12,831, 8,058, 14,222, 13,121, 13,629, 11,813, 15,605, 13,872, 13,666, 14,880, 12,365. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar: Nos. 92,100, 95,706, 6,742, 91,927, 85,448, 96,708, 96,464, 12,538, 9,837, 95,408, 82,540, 81,661, 68,089, 92,862, 91,600, 93,209, 80,598.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calendar: Nos. 15,151, 12,821, 11,166, 14,667, 13,270, 14,640, 14,630, 15,304, 14,242, 14,938, 12,047, 15,080. No case on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Short cause calendar: Nos. 13,899, 13,135, 13,839, 14,123, 12,805, 15,119, 12,632, 13,041, 14,137, 2,587, 14,797, 14,098, 13,788, 14,771, 11,880, 97,031. No. 910 on trial.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—Short cause calendar: Nos. 9,195, 9,278, 8,981, 9,121, 9,416, 9,501, 9,409, 9,355, 9,482, 9,553, 9,376—In re Strass.

JUDGE SHERWOOD—City spcl. 11,810 on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 43, 664, 72½, 721, 232, 233, 234, 270, 347.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

109—Mary E. W. Riston, executrix, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. John Glenn, trustee, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

110—S. P. Alexander, plaintiff in error, vs. John Glenn, trustee, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. Dismissed with cost pursuant to the tenth rule.

111—H. G. Springs, plaintiff in error, vs. John Glenn, trustee, etc. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

2, 3—The Iron Silver Mining Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the Mike and Starr Gold and Silver Mining Co.

7—John L. Sullivan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Iron Silver Mining Co. Argument commenced by L. S. Dixon for the Iron Silver Mining Co. and continued by T. M. Patterson for the Mike and Starr Gold and Silver Mining Co. and Sullivan et al.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Michigan Supreme Court today were as follow:

Affirmed—Williams vs. Farrand, People vs. Bane, Townsend vs. City of Manistee.

Reversed—Holmes vs. Wood, Henneberger vs. Mattor, Evans vs. L. S. and M. S. Ry., Miller vs. Bethesda Mineral Springs Co., Zeucker vs. Karkels.

In re Sherwood Hall, proceedings quashed and petitioner discharged. In People vs. Cahoon, conviction set aside and new trial ordered.

Rehearings were denied in Hicks vs. Turck, Stebbins vs. Stebbins, Ripley vs. Seligman, Cole vs. Bowen, Ruth vs. Sands & Maxwell Lumber Co., Goodrich vs. Smith, Strong vs. Tomlinson.

In Shafer Iron Co. vs. Iron County Circuit Court Judge, mandamus denied.

Cases submitted, Shearrer vs. Middleton, Crawford vs. Osmun.

Submitted on briefs, Nos. 129, 130, 131, 155, 173, 123, and 124.

Seventy-six cases on the October term docket were not reached and go over to the January term.

The court adjourned until Monday, Dec. 21, at which time it will convene to file opinions and dispose of all pending business before the retirement of Chief Justice Champlain Jan. 1. Eighty opinions will be filed at the special session.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Solomon Bales vs. Mary Pidgeon; Henry C. C.; affirmed.

Griffith Anderson vs. Jeremiah Anderson et al.; Clinton C. C.; affirmed.

George H. Carpenter et al. vs. Peter W. Russell; Allen S. C.; affirmed.

William Henry Van Sickle vs. Leo Belknap; Clinton C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Benjamin Williams vs. ex rel. Kate Moon; Boone C. C.; cause transferred to Appellate Court.

Illinois Appellate Court, Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were as follows:

Fanning vs. Equitable Insurance Company et al.; time extended to plaintiff in error to file abstract and briefs to Dec. 1.

People, use, Kingston, vs. Frost et al.; time extended to appellant to file abstract and briefs to Dec. 1.

Court adjourned to next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

HE WAS SEEKING A PHANTOM FORTUNE.

How a Young Russian Succeeded in Obtaining Credit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Young Alexander Potruch wandered into the law office of Howe & Hummel last September. He was shabbily dressed, but he strutted and gave himself airs.

"I want to recover the fortune of my uncle," said Potruch. "My mother's brother, Dr. Joseph Potruch, died in San Francisco last month, leaving a fortune of $14,000,000. He left Vilna, Russia, forty years ago. He said he was going to San Francisco to make his fortune.

"We telegraphed the story to Lawyer Henry McPike, our San Francisco correspondent," said Mr. Howe. "Within a few weeks he answered that no such person as Dr. Joseph Potruch ever lived in San Francisco or anywhere near it, and that no Russian had recently died in that part of the world, leaving $14,000,000. But it took time to make a thorough search, and until we heard from Mr. McPike young Potruch was in here every day asking for a little money. Did he get it? He got not 1 cent from us, but he deserves credit for the unflagging industry he displayed in his efforts to get thousands. When I told him the result of Mr. McPike's investigations he hurried away. I am convinced that he is a bright but misguided youth, with a strong imagination and an inborn propensity to play the confidence game."

But old Baruch Potruch and his wife, the parents of Monte Cristo, denied that there was any truth in the story. The neighbors said to one another: "There's a nice, modest way to act." The old man protested that it was not true. Mrs. Potruch declared that she had never had a brother Joseph. Their shoulders grew lame from shaking hands with hundreds of congratulating friends they had never seen before. After a while old Baruch Potruch believed the story. He consulted Goldfogle & Cohn and retained them as counsel to recover his wife's fortune. Young Alexander had all the fun though. He had been working for a Vesey street hardware firm at low wages until he invented his dead uncle and began to reap his reward. Then he quit work and went to receptions that were given in his honor every night and drank champagne with ice in the glasses and occupied free boxes in the East Side theaters. Alexander's best price for the $14,000,000 story was the hand of pretty Sarah Granitza. She is a poor girl and had long loved Monte Cristo. So they married and were honored with about fifty receptions.

Well-Kept Secret.

For a century and a half a firm at Aix-la-Chapelle has possessed the secret of dyeing the regulation robes of the Roman Catholic Cardinals their characteristic red color, and the manufacture of the cloth, and therefore has had the monopoly of making the robes.

FOR NEW YORK'S GOOD

GOTHAM'S GREAT MORAL MOVEMENT GIVEN DEFINITE FORM.

Object for Which Pulpit, Press, and People Will Strive with a Mighty United Purpose Is to Make the World, Beginning with Tammanytown, a Better Place to Live In—A Great Union Mass-Meeting Held in the Marble Collegiate Church—Some Brief Interviews.

N. Y. *World*, Nov. 19.—The grand union mass-meeting of those who believe this city can be made a better place to live in will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the Marble Collegiate Church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Representatives will be present from more than fifty different churches and humanitarian societies of New York. Among the speakers promised are the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., General Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance; Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. Albert Shaw, De Witt J. Seligman, and President Wilson of the Board of Health. The Rev. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Collegiate Church, will preside.

Public meetings will be held hereafter, each in a different church or synagogue, every Thursday evening during the winter, and to make this world a better place to live in, beginning with New York, is the one aim of the agitation. The second meeting will be held Thanksgiving night in the Bloomingdale Church, corner of Sixty-eighth street and Western boulevard.

The first definite reforms advocated will be the establishment of parks and playgrounds in the crowded portions of the city. Other reforms will be inaugurated during the winter, and the worst evils of our city attacked simultaneously from a hundred pulpits and by all of the progressive newspapers of New York.

The movement is being received with enthusiasm on all sides, and letters of inquiry are pouring into the office of the Organization committee from all the principal cities in the country.

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, said yesterday:

"The attempt to unite all good people, irrespective of creed, in making this world, and especially this city, a better place to live in, strikes me with the greatest favor. To make human life happier is always a noble work, no matter what be the faith of him who does it. I also think it very appropriate to start a great work of this kind by beginning with the children. My sympathies are always especially stirred by suffering in childhood and in old age—the two ends of life representing helplessness. I thoroughly believe that religion has to do with this world. It should make us all stronger and better and happier here."

All Good People Can Unite.

The Rev. George L. Spinning, pastor of Phillips' Presbyterian Church at Seventy-third street and Madison avenue, said that he has always believed in joining hands with all other well-meaning people for the bettering of this world and the elevation of the poor.

"The movement," said he, "should be pushed forward with a vigor that will command the confidence of the public. There are too many great and needed reforms to be accomplished and too many threatening evils in our midst for good people to continue quarreling over matters of creed. Where children actually die by the hundreds for lack of fresh air and healthful recreation, and thousands become stunted and half developed men and women because of their vicious surroundings, it is time for the church to act. I am sure that all good people can unite in demanding more parks and playgrounds for children if they can unite on anything. I believe that by thus taking up the cause of the children at the beginning many friends will be made for the movement who could not possibly be enthused by any work, however worthy, purely in the interest of the grown people. I shall do all I can in behalf of union and in helping on the reform that has been chosen as the first to urge upon the people."

The Rev. Louis Bartholomew Heller, the Newark philanthropist, made a special trip to New York yesterday to make inquiries regarding the new effort for reform and to pledge his time and money in behalf of the good work. To a *World* reporter he said:

"I believe that the happiest moments of my life were those spent in reading in last Friday's *World* that a real, formidable reform movement had been started in New York. The first article expressed in nine columns the labors and hopes and sufferings of my life. Church union has been my one ideal for twenty years. I have preached in all of the principal cities of the country, and everywhere I have emphasized the duty of good people to work together. We are all God's children. Why should we not make this world that he has given us a delightful place of residence? It contains all that is required to satisfy every appetite and every craving of man. Nature is prolific. Why should we suffer poverty and want and continually worry each other? We have not yet learned how to live. It is true we control steam, electricity, and magnetism in our interest. Why not control the social forces, supply and demand, opulence and poverty, and make all serve the best interests of the human race? The trouble is that bad people organize and act unitedly, for they have no creeds to fight about. I sometimes almost believe it would be better if good people had no creeds to divide and weaken them. Why not worship God in his own way? In matters pertaining to the good of the many, all who have hearts and ideals above petty ambition and cupidity should work together. All of my friends in Newark are thoroughly aroused and we intend to form a committee on organization to work in harmony with our brethren in New York."

Rabbi Wise Is Enthusiastic.

Rabbi Aaron Wise said:

"I wish to be thoroughly identified with this movement. Anything that I can do to further it and make it a great and grand success I will do most heartily. I much admire the spirited and determined manner in which the *World* has taken up this matter and is prosecuting it. The fact that the movement is non-sectarian and that all denominations are uniting in its support not only greatly pleases me but it also augurs well for its success.

"It is beyond my comprehension how any minister of God can withhold his warm support from such a grand and commendable movement as this. The churches throughout the United States should all unite in such a work. If they did so this would indeed be a better place in which to live, and that soon. While I feel that progress will continue to be made as it has already and that the labors will very soon bear fruit, I think that all churches throughout the United States should unite in this movement and give it their unqualified support. This reform will not last for a month nor for a year, but like the brook it 'will go on forever.' As long as I am able I will give it my untiring support. At the next meeting of the Social Board of Ministers, of which I am President, I will bring up the matter for general discussion."

The Rev. Peter Stryker of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church said:

"Both myself and Mrs. Stryker are much interested and very enthusiastic on this subject. I fully believe that this movement can develop into the greatest humanitarian movement ever inaugurated. It is an event in the history of Christendom. There is practically no limit to the departments of charity which it can embrace and the various branches of philanthropy, morality, and Christianity which it can cover. One of the first movements should, I think, be the establishment of numerous playgrounds for the use of the children. They should be opened in all parts of the city, and should be sufficient in number to accommodate all the little ones who wish to enjoy their privileges. Children's libraries should follow the playgrounds, and thus, step by step, appealing first to their physical and then to their mental natures, we can interest them morally and finally win them over to the side of religion. Anything that I can do to help the movement on to success I will be only too glad to have you ask of me. My services and my church are enlisted in the cause."

"A Grand Movement."

W. E. Wilkins, General Secretary of the Bowery branch of the Y. M. C. A., No. 153 Bowery, said:

"I am enthusiastic on the subject of improving our city and making it a pleasanter city to live in and I am heartily in favor of the movement. One of the first duties that we will have to perform will be to keep the boys and young men off the streets in the evening. This my brother secretaries and myself have already commenced to do through the medium of a series of evening meetings and addresses. The opening of the public schools at night and providing them with libraries will prove a great boon to the working classes, and will also be an immense aid to the cause. There are far more young men of the masses who would avail themselves of the opportunity of evening study and evening reading than the great majority of people imagine. The opening of parks and playgrounds for the children, especially in the more densely populated portions of our city, is something that is greatly needed. I will gladly furnish any assistance that I can to help along the work."

The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, said:

"This movement is certainly a grand one. The establishment of parks and playgrounds, especially in the crowded quarters of the city, is something that is very much needed, and the condition of our poorer classes demands them. When these breathing places are opened their benefits will be manifested by the improved moral and physical health of the patrons. Prosperity, better food and clothing, and more cheerful and inviting homes would also result. New York City should be purged of its filth and of its disease, and sunshine and fresh, pure air should be more plentiful in the foul and loathsome tenement-house districts. It is a shame that in so many portions of our city people are forced to the housetops and the streets for air and recreation."

The Rev. F. C. Iglehart, D. D., pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Park avenue and Eighty-sixth street, said:

"I have watched with much interest the progress which this movement has made since it first started and I feel quite confident of its success. This reform is a grand one. There is a great field here in New York for such mission work, but, on the other hand, the band of workers is equally large. With the people, the press, and the ministers united the result for good must be immense. We need more parks, playgrounds, libraries, evening schools, and kindred institutions, and less squalor, misery, disease, and dissipation. God speed such a time. I feel that it is not far distant."

CHANGES IN ENGLAND'S GUNS.

The 110-Tonner Will Shrink to Fifty for the New Battleships.

London *Telegraph*: A correspondent writes: Important changes are pending in the type of England's battleships and cannon. The artillerists have now forged ahead of the naval architects, and new conditions demand new things. The big guns of the future, it has been found, thanks to the improvement in the manufacture of explosives and new forms of steel, need not be of greater weight and bore than the existing forty-five ton or twelve-inch cannon. Experiments have demonstrated, so say the naval authorities, that a gun of that caliber, using the new smokeless powder and constructed of steel wire or ribbon, can be made to do all the work necessary to pierce the hull of the stoutest ironclad afloat or building. Nay, it is said that the tremendous energy developed by such weapons is almost equal to that of the 110-ton guns.

The new smokeless powder gives the high velocity of 2,600 feet per second. Nor is this the ultimate effort of the energies which can be stored in "cordite." With cordite less bulk and weight are required to get the gun to do its work, and therefore the bore of the new guns is of uniform caliber from breech to muzzle. The central tube or core is thicker than in ordinary guns, but on the other hand the huge club-headed breech which makes modern ordnance look so clumsy, is done away with and the gun of the future is a reversion to the long and graceful-shaped bronze cannon of the days of the Henrys.

It is anticipated that the 12-inch wire gun will weigh fifty tons. Tubes of steel are shrunk over the wire to protect the weapon from damage by small arms and machine guns. A mode of working the 12-inch guns by manual as well as mechanical power is also to be introduced, to be resorted to if the mechanical appliances break down. It is not contemplated that any ships or guns built or at this moment building will be discarded. The ships fitted for 110-ton and 69-ton guns have each their sphere of usefulness, and no changes will be made in them. Experiments have been conducted to such an extent by the authorities that the Admiralty, in considering and bringing forward for adoption next year's plans for the navy, will put in the forefront the introduction of the 12-inch wire gun and certain modifications in the shape, size, and number of ships' batteries, as well as a further increase in the dimensions and speed of the vessels.

Another alteration seriously mooted by naval experts is to have no more binocular mounted or double-barreled big guns in turrets or barbettes. The Nile, Trafalgar, and Admiral class are the best types of the plan of double mounting, which in new vessels may or may not be repeated. It is asserted that, if a lucky shot were to hit either one of these double-mounted guns, both would be put out of action, and the ship so struck would suffer a serious diminution in her fighting strength. The French have of late years stuck to the one gun method for turrets or barbettes, and opinion is divided at the Admiralty and among naval officers as to whether the system is worthy of adoption or condemnation. One section—and among them the naval architects—contend that the double-gun method is no more liable to get knocked out in action than the plan of single-gun batteries. The new designs, therefore, for battle ships possibly may provide for but one gun in each turret or barbette. To supply the deficiency created in the number of guns on board an ironclad an extra turret is to be constructed, and more metal will be added to the protecting walls of the batteries. Greater length and speed is also to be given to the vessels of the new decade.

COMMENTING ON MR. LAURIER'S VIEWS.

Canadian Press Speaks in Kindly Terms of the Boston Effort.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—The press of all political shades speaks in kindly terms of Mr. Laurier's Boston speech, although, of course, the Conservative organs oppose his line of argument. The *Witness*, which represents the independent and respectable element among the English-speaking people, says:

> Mr. Laurier's speech in Boston is not quite in the tone which would be adopted by the English-speaking people of Canada, or at least by those who desire with a great desire the permanent union of all parts of the empire and even of all English-speaking peoples. Mr. Laurier sets Canadian independence before him as the remote goal of his national aspirations, while we naturally look for something greater in the reunion of the English-speaking race in one alliance or federation. Mr. Laurier voiced the desire of the Canadian people for reciprocity, and he did so with a dignified reserve which must have made it plain to the American people that the Liberal party do not, as represented by their enemies, place Canada in this matter in the attitude of a beggar, but in that of one who is willing to negotiate with an equal for mutually advantageous terms. Mr. Laurier made it clear that he had no leaning toward annexation; that reciprocity means reciprocity to him, not political union, but merely the best possible commercial relations.

The *Star* (Conservative) says:

> That Mr. Laurier was eloquent goes without saying, and that he was judicious is read in every line of his speech. The Liberals would gain in public respect by admitting boldly that their trade policy involves separation from the British Empire at the very least, and the holding of any political independence we may gain by so precarious a tenure that a frown from Washington would be fatal to it.

ALLEGED BANK THIEVES LEAVE CANADA

Two Montreal Clerks Take a Hasty Departure for the States.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Cleophus Levesque and Louis St. Michel have gone rather hurriedly to the land of freedom. Under the broad banner of the Stars and Stripes they will probably have a good time spending the $10,000 they are charged with having stolen from the City and District Savings Bank. Levesque was a teller in the City and District Bank, and obtaining the coöperation of St. Michel, himself a teller in the People's Bank, he got the latter, it is said, to offer him bogus checks made payable to bearer, which he, Levesque, cashed. When the game had been played long enough Levesque pretended to be ill, and, while the bank authorities were thus put off the scent, he and his accomplice left for the States. They are both young men and well connected. Detectives have the case in hand and an effort will be made to find the absconders.

Finland Opposed to the Salvation Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The authorities of Helsingfors, the Capital of Finland, are taking stringent measures to repress the Salvation Army and prevent the spreading of the doctrines of that peculiar religious organization among the inhabitants of the country. Orders have been issued that all publications printed in the interests of the army be entirely suppressed, and the general newspapers have been warned under pain of punishment to make no mention whatever in its columns of any matters regarding the doings of the Salvationists.

FOR THE KEELEY CURE

DEFENDED AGAINST ATTACKS OF HUMBUGS AND CHARLATANS.

What a Geneva (Ill.) Physician Has to Say to Those Who Criticise the Secrecy of the Treatment at Dwight—A Deadly Prescription—Dr. Keeley Has Not Asked the Indorsement of the Medical Profession, Which Is So Hidebound with Medical Ethics—Some Comments.

GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The pugnacious puerility of some men is simply astounding. It would seem that the shorter a man's stature is, the greater is his cranial capacity. In truth, with this class of people there appears generally to be an egotistical idea of the enormity of "my greatness" that universally characterizes the man; particularly if cognizant of the possession of a fairly good education, a kind of dangerous learning that invariably crops out at an inopportune time.

Such a rara avis certainly reflects no credit upon the community in which he lives, or upon the honored profession of which he is sure to be a member; but, nevertheless, his individuality is essential as a sort of hiatus into which is to be dumped the wasted thoughts of his fellow man.

Necessarily such a mind is nebulous, chaotic, and naturally would be irritated by varied hallucinations, hence it is not infrequently the case that the confused ideas of such persons advertently appear in the columns of the daily press. It is to a threatening danger from one of this class that attention is now called.

Considerable adverse criticism has been made relative to the secrecy of the treatment at Dwight of the inebriate, and it has been largely made by a single individual who apparently takes great delight in the frequent reiteration of something that he truthfully says he knows nothing about, or because he yearns for newspaper notoriety and thereby cheaply advertises a so-called sanitarium.

The effrontery of the gentleman in question is a natural sequence of prolonged association with the inmates of an institution of which he is thought to be the nominal head, and would continue unnoticed were it not a flagrant imposition upon a too credulous public.

In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Oct. 15 he says: "It is probable that the chief remedies used by the Keeley method are the chloride of gold and sodium, strychnia, atropine, and the compound tincture of cinchona. But whatever the exact composition of the Keeley cure may be matters little. We know the medicine can be compounded without any special secret, and that it will as effectually eradicate the poisons of alcohol and restore the system to a normal condition as well as any secret preparation, even though it has the unqualified support of the daily press."

However, in maintenance of his alleged knowledge he very magnanimously gives publicity to the following formula:

℞.

Ammonia muriate	gr. one
Aloin	grs. two
Cinchona comp	ounces three
Aqua	ounces four

M. sig.: One teaspoonful at a dose.

Now if, as he says it is probable, chloride of gold, strychnine, atropine, etc., etc., are actual constituents of the Keeley remedy, why does he fail to enumerate them in the formula just given? And why does he find the necessity for saying in an interview published in one of the Chicago papers: "I wish to distinctly state that there is no desire on the part of any one to create an opposition to Dr. Keeley. Nothing certainly is further from my mind."

Is it possible that this astute gentleman has forgotten when occupying the large brick house up in the grove in North Evanston that he on one occasion represented to a Chicago physician that in treating dipsomania he used Keeley remedies, that he was intimately acquainted with the doctor, and visiting Dwight had made arrangements whereby he had the exclusive right to their use in his asylum; statements which, with the possible exception that he visited Dwight, are maliciously false and indicate, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary, that he positively did want to create an opposition to Dr. Keeley.

He has possibly forgotten, too, the three or four days' incarceration of a patient of the same doctor; of his removal, instanter, when it was learned that the Dwight treatment was not to be had at his sylvan retreat.

Again, it may have been this forgetfulness, together with inexpressible grief on entering the medical arena against Dr. Keeley, that gave cause for such an influx of generosity when he published in the *Union Signal* the following recipe:

A Deadly Prescription.

℞.

Auri et sodium chlor	grs. twelve
Ammonia muriate	grs. six
Strychnia nit	gr. one
Atropia sulph	gr. one-fourth
Fl. ext. cinchona comp	ounces three
Fl. ext. coco.	
Glycerin.	
Aqua dist	ounce one

M. sig: One tablespoonful every two hours when awake.

Very cleverly calling attention to the danger of its use in another paper, and in these words:

"In regard to the use of the gold treatment by persons who assume to be their own doctors, I cannot but regard with dismay any such course. In the first place, the elements that go to make up the compound are of a dangerously poisonous nature and should be handled only by medical men."

Surely the doctor's position is, indeed, ambiguous. He condemns Dr. Keeley for not publishing a formula or making known a treatment which he himself claims unsafe in the hands of others than medical men, yet with the greatest abandonment he himself assumes to give publicity to it!

Furthermore, this learned specialist has stated, as quoted above, that this compound for which he herein gives the formula will "effectually eradicate the poisons of alcohol and restore the system to a normal condition." But he elsewhere says: "There is no certainty that any inebriate is cured until he is dead."

Now is it not probable in order to insure a successful result he first published the supposable prescription used at Dwight in which no poisonous drug is mentioned, even the known ingredient, the bichloride of gold, is conspicuous for its absence, because "competent physicians who have analyzed the medicine given by the mouth found no traces of gold," and then gave directions for the compounding of a prescription which on account of being given to the world should receive the unqualified indorsement of the physicians—of doctors who had not the brain to discern its manifold virtues.

As a corroboration of the alleged fact that "there is no certainty that an inebriate is cured until dead"—as an attribute of his belief and as a factor of his faith it will be justifiable to affirm that there is an unquestionable certainty of the cure in the manner described if the patient continues to take, even for a limited time, seven grains of bichloride of gold, two-thirds of a grain of strychnine, and one-seventh of a grain of atropine per diem.

Medical authorities agree in saying that the action of bichloride of gold is not precisely known; that the maximum dose by the mouth is one-twelfth of a grain and hypodermically one-eighteenth of a grain; yet this man unhesitatingly gives it in one grain doses at least seven times a day. Strychnine is sometimes given for a limited period by the mouth in doses of one-twentieth and in the form of a hypodermic injection in one-thirtieth of a grain.

In this prescription so generously given for the benefit of the dipsomaniac, and so preëminently entitled to an indorsement by the entire medical world (?), *one grain* is ordered taken once every two hours. And not least among the narcotics comes atropine, which in doses of one-fiftieth of a grain is alleged to induce toxic symptoms.

The usual quantity of this drug administered by the mouth is the one-seventy-fifth and with the syringe, underneath the skin, the one-hundredth of a grain. The amount called for in this compound is one-seventh of a grain—or a quantity seven times greater than is necessary to make manifest the usual symptoms of belladonna poisoning.

So much for the compound that is certain to "eradicate the poisons of alcohol and will restore the system to its normal condition"—yes, but not without causing death!

It is an indisputable truth that the average graduate in medicine is incompetent to analyze a complex compound, and, being a puzzle to eminent chemists, it is not strange that amateurs fail to find traces of gold in the Keeley remedy.

In justice to Dr. Keeley it should be said that he has not asked the indorsement of the medical profession, which is so hidebound with medical ethics.

But is true, however, that, unsought, the vast number of medical men who have received treatment for both the liquor and opium habits at his hands indorse the remedies, being in total ignorance of their constituents, solely because of the benefit they derived therefrom.

To place a [deadly] prescription like the one given in the hands of the average man is a marked indication of one's having an exceedingly limited understanding of poisonous drugs, or it is the act of a man unquestionably guilty of criminal carelessness.

As a reason for this peculiar doctor's unprecedented anxiety regarding the Keeley cure he claims that physicians in their attitude toward Dr. Keeley are misunderstood. "I am in daily receipt of letters which go to show that medicine men throughout the country have day after day been sending patients to Dwight."

"In the first place whatever friction exists between Dr. Keeley and medical men has not originated with the latter. Dr. Keeley is, so to speak, leading the attack."

The medical recipient of many postal favors neglects to make known the fact that his increase of letters is due to a letter of inquiry and personal advertisement sent out by him to every physician in the United States and Canada! He does not neglect, however, to vividly impress the public mind with an alleged fact that there is friction existing between Dr. Keeley and medical men, and that the doctor is the instigator of it; nor does he neglect to portray the great superiority of *his* remedies for dipsomania over those employed at Dwight. Indeed, a successful coloring of this portraiture is with him the chief aim of life.

It is needless to add that peace and harmony reign supreme at Dwight; that there is no friction between Dr. Keeley and the medical fraternity at large; and that the vapid proclamations and scurrilous insinuations of his envious opponents will in the future, as in the past, remain unnoticed.

M. E. DICUS, M. D.

Notice Served.

A Galician priest has been warned that if he goes on persuading people to give up intoxicating drinks he and the Mayor of the village may be made responsible for the loss suffered in consequence by the publican.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB

The Young Men Who Will Compose It Selected.

It is now an assured fact that Northwestern University is to have a glee club. The following twenty men were selected to represent the university in concerts to be given in Chicago and other cities:

First tenor, Webster J. Stebbins, H. L. Kay, Harry W. Whitehead, William Seabrook, and Charles Myer.

Second tenor, Harry E. Ambler, Arthur B. Harbert, M. M. Harris, M. A. Clarkson, and Daniel W. Terry.

First bass, W. F. Wilson, F. L. Johnson, J. W. Taft, P. S. Kohlsaat, and R. N. Holt.

Second bass, E. B. Sherman, E. H. Towle, N. S. Butterfield, H. L. Harvey, and C. H. Bucks.

A banjo club is organizing and will arrange to play with the glee club in its engagements.

Height of Waves.

During heavy gales the waves of the Atlantic are from twenty-four to thirty-six feet in height—half above and half below the mean level of the sea.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—LIGHT—PROP. AURORA; SCHRS. Cascade, G. W. Adams, South Chicago. With sundries—Prop. Atlanta, Manitowoc.

Cleared light—Propeller H. B. Perseus, Good Harbor. Schooners Seaman, Harbor Springs; Evaline, Kenosha; Rising Star, Menominee. With sundries—Propellers Saugatuck, Pentwater; J. S. Hurd, Hancock. With grain—Steamers Fred Mercur, Albany, J. E. Owen, Buffalo. Schooner E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo. Steamers Tioga, James Pickands, Buffalo; Britannic, Erie.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—Sailed—Steamers Australasia, Merrimac, Manchester. Schooner Narragansett.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 20.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of state today issued incorporation licenses as follows:

The Chemical Safety Deposit company, at Chicago; to build and operate safety vaults; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators Adial T. Ewing, Edwin C. Vesey, and George E. Hopkins.

Moline and Rock Island Mechanical Exposition Association, at Rock Island; to conduct an exposition of mechanical and electrical contrivances, and to advertise Rock Island and Moline; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles L. Walker, J. B. Oakleaf, Oliver Olsen, and P. S. McGlynn.

The Superior Manufacturing company, at Kankakee; to manufacture nails; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Nathan C. Wheeler, H. L. Irwin, and E. A. Irwin.

The Rossow Bros.' Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture wagons; capital stock, $75,000; incorporators, Frederick Rossow, Charles Rossow, and A. F. Rossow.

Columbian Visitors' Association, at Chicago; to furnish hotel accommodations to World's Fair visitors; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, C. R. Bradley, C. M. Lyman, and E. M. Parmele.

The United States Medical University, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John J. M. Angear, Edwin Pynchon, and W. H. Prittie.

Detweiller Ice company, at Peoria; to deal in ice; capital stock, $32,000; incorporators, Henry Detweiller, F. H. Detweiller, and W. H. Detweiller.

The United States Medico-Dental club, at Chicago; incorporators, Edwin Pynchon, J. J. M. Angear, and W. H. Prittie.

United States Columbian Association, at Chicago; to promote the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition in the several States and Territories and in Canada; incorporators, Charles Bary, T. Z. Magarrell, and H. E. Moffat.

Latin-American Columbian Association, at Chicago; to promote the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition among the peoples of Latin or aboriginal American blood; incorporators, H. J. Jaxon, M. de Pietro Cimbar, and A. Gouere.

European Columbian Association, at Chicago; to promote the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition among European people; incorporators, A. Gans, Louis Pion, De St. Gillens, and Robert Lindblom.

The Cosmopolitan Columbian Association, at Chicago; to promote the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition among the people of the world; incorporators, A. E. Gans, H. J. Jaxon, and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, Nov. 20:

Clark-st., s w cor of N. 71st, e f. 663 ft w to B. R., May 31 (Angel Guardian German Catholic Orphan Asylum to Geo. W. Lyon)	$57,363
Lawndale-av., 193 ft n of 23th-st., w f, 25x124 ft, Aug. 3, 1888 (C. L. Bonney to C. O. Johnson)	1,000
73d-st., s e cor of Jefferson-av., n f, 50x125 ft, July 21 (A. Robertson to S. A. Moore)	2,500
James-av., 213 ft e of Fox-st., n f, 24x124 ft, Nov. 4 (F. Kaspar to J. Simich)	5,000
Kinzie-st., 275 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 50x120 ft, Oct. 20 (L. Lightner to M. McGinnis et al.)	1,100
North-av., 50 ft e of Norman, s f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 19 (W. Seitz to J. Camier)	2,250
Coles-av., 87 ft s of 78th-st., e f, 200x200 ft, Nov. 5 (J. R. Flood to E. K. Comstock)	8,000
Throop-st., 97½ ft n of 70th, e f, 125x124½ ft, Sept. 28 (R. S. Cox to J. Schill)	1,125
Sangamon-st., 80 ft s of 78th-st., e f, 40x124½ ft, Sept. 20 (D. S. Place to W. W. Hester)	1,800
Ridgeway-av., n w cor Williams-av., e f, 45x125 ft, Sept. 15 (C. C. Hunsinger to L. H. Hastens et al.)	1,200
Oakley-av., 293 ft s of Polk-st., e f, 25x125½ ft, Nov. 19 (W. H. Maple to E. P. Benz)	2,500
Champlain-av., 178 ft n of 45th-st., w f, 25x125 3-10 ft, Nov. 20 (A. W. Warren to C. R. Lewis)	5,900
The premises 735 and 737 Fairfield-av., July 3 (Patrick Shannon to Sarah Shannon)	12,000
Cottage Grove-av., 135½ ft s of 40th-st., e f, 20x175 ft, Nov. 14 (J. W. Kaick to M. E. and E. Wright)	7,050
Atlantic-st., 336 ft s of 47th, e f, 26x125 ft, Nov. 14 (H. M. King to S. A. Bates)	2,000
W. 19th-st., 75 ft n of Oakley-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 19 (J. Franta to A. Runge)	3,100
Garfield-av., 154 ft n of Grant-pl., w f, 52x122 ft, Nov. 18 (Est. of A. E. Lucas to J. F. Lucas)	1,000
Paulina-st., s e cor Monroe, w f, 40x100 ft, Nov. 6 (Frederick H. Marshtio Gorton W. Allen)	35,000
Myrtle-st., n of Milwaukee-av., n f, 28x92 ft, Oct. 6 (J. Arguette to A. Kirty)	1,350
Alice-pl., 182 ft e of Perry-av., n f, 29x109 ft, Nov. 16 (O. M. Olson to J. Olson)	2,000
45th-st., 248½ ft w of Wright, s f, 25x125½ ft, June 1 (R. H. Spurgeon to J. O'Donnell)	2,850
Sangamon-st., 72½ ft s of 73d, e f, 25x124½ ft, Nov. 20 (E C. Perry to R. T. Newman)	2,000
Storms-av., n w cor of 83d-st., e f, 130x125 ft, Nov. 20 (H. Eckhardt to V. M. Cady)	2,500
Diversey-av., s e cor Ashland, n f, 52x116 ft, Nov. 19 (J. Lembke Sr. to C. H. Getzein)	3,800
Blackhawk-st., 100 ft n e of Clybourn-av., n w f, 25x85½ ft, imp, Nov. 19 (C. Lusk to A. Brugger)	3,000
61st-st., 95 ft w of Wright, n f, 33½x120 ft, Nov. 18 (C. F. Beal to M. E. Quinn)	5,750
91st-st., opposite Escanaba-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 19 (Calumet and Chi. Canal and Dock Co. to J. B. Eberhart)	1,000
W. Polk-st., bet. Francisco and Sacramento-avs., 100x148 ft, Nov. 6 (G. T. Stoneham to C. N. Louks)	5,000
Ellis-av., 123½ ft n of 50th-st., e f, 50x150¼ ft, Oct. 26 (C. D. Cottrell to C. H. Marshall)	8,750
S. Park-av., s e cor 29th-st., w f, 100x50 ft, Nov. 19 (Katharine Zahner to Gustav Kahn)	17,000
S. Water-st., 120 ft w of La Salle-st., s f, 40x55 ft, Nov. 2 (Harvard College to Est. of John Hancock)	42,426
Winchester-st., cor of Lincoln, w f, lots 29x30, Nov. 20 (M. Schweisthal to A. J. Montague)	1,000
Monroe-st., 50 ft w of W. 44th, n f, 25x121 ft, Nov. 17 (J. E. Price to E. C. Quimfry)	1,050
Cottage Grove-av., s w cor 72d-st., e f, 49 7-10x124 ft, Nov. 5 (E. Reis to D. H. Donegan)	7,350
Blue Island-av., 235 ft s of 16th-st., s e f, 24x100 ft, June 7 (J. Nottnagel to J. Gradt)	3,500
Peoria-st., 414 ft s of 56th, w f, 33x124 ft, Oct. 23 (Robert Neill et al. to Eli Leavitt)	8,000
Peoria-st., 212 ft s of 56th, n f, 44x124 ft, Oct. 23 (Same to same)	8,000
Forquer-st., 140 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x118 ft, Nov. 4 (M. Scovel to J. Brenock)	2,200
46th-st., 125 ft w of Loomis, s f, 50x125 ft, Nov. 6 (S. E. Gross to W. R. Perrin)	1,300
Lot 9 and e f Lot 8 of Lots 27 and 28, Dobbins' n ½, s e ¼, n e ¼, Sec. 3, 38, 14, Oct. 22 (P. Stevens to T. E. Boyd)	5,000
45th-ct., near Dearborn-st., s f, 50x132 ft, Aug. 19 (M. Green et al. to H. Nachtigall)	2,500
Winchester-av., bet Polk-st. and Ogden, e f, 24x114¼ ft, Nov. 19 (A. C. Fitzpatrick to W. P. Fitzpatrick)	2,000
Washington-av., s e cor of Everett-st., n f, 60¼x144 ft, with 55¼ ft front in same sub, July 30 (A. W. Gray to G. G. Robinson)	6,750
103d-st., n e cor of Desplaines, s f, 57½x132 ft, Sept. 28 (E. L. Gillette to J. C. Mulligan)	2,200
The property as above, Sept. 28 (J. C. Mulligan to E. J. Boersma)	2,800
Milton-av., 289 ft n of Nellie-st., w f, 50x120 ft, Oct. 21 (E. Buckingham to H. Westerberg)	2,250

OUTSIDE SALES.

Lots in Blocks 1, 2, and 3 in Swan's Sub, in n e ¼ Sec. 14, 37, 13, Town of Worth, Sept. 9 (Idora Montgomery to Robert P. Shields et al.)	$25,000
6.40 acres on Sheridan road, in Village of Wilmette, Nov. 20 (Nancy Bailey to Robert A. Helliwell)	22,400
Und ½ of Blks 1 to 32, Creedmoor, in n e ¼ Sec. 28, 40, 12, July 31 (Charles P. Pease to James R. Lane)	28,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Lawndale-av., s e cor North-av., 279 ft to Central Park-av., by A. Yondorf et al.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS FOR buildings to cost $1,000 and over were issued yesterday:

J. L. Swan, 5 barns, 5610-18 Halsted-st.	$1,200
Swift & Co., 1-story addition, Packers and Exchange-avs.	18,000
C. D. Snuff, 2-story barn, 4391 Emerald-av.	3,500
H. Rothman, 2-story flats, 1375 Ashland-av.	1,800
John Steffern, 2-story dwelling, 970 Lincoln-av.	1,800
Charles Mathews, two 3-story flats, 1439-41 W. Madison-st.	15,000
C. E. Anthony, 2-story flats, 221 Seminary-av.	5,500
Martin Burke, 2-story flats, 335 Orchard-st.	2,500
Ralph Barnes, two 2-story dwellings, Grand-av. and Reed-st.	5,000
M. Kelly, cottage, 3153 Vermont-st.	1,100
A. J. Stuckluff, 2-story flats, Belmont-av. and Byrne-st.	2,500
Huening Brothers, cottage, Avondale	1,100
C. J. Adams, two 4-story apartment houses, 3535-3537 Indiana-av.	18,000
William Ryan, two 4-story flats, 369-371 Throop-st.	10,000
William Ryan, 2-story dwelling, Sampson and Green-sts.	3,500
M. Laux, 4-story flats, 41 Delaware-place	4,000
A. C. Haase, 2-story dwelling, 38 Werder-st.	2,500
J. E. Bayeston, three 2-story flats, 1225 to 1229 Polk-st.	6,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN CLARK and State-sts., Nov. 20, a pocketbook with $73 in money and papers. Please return to 120 East 18th-st. and receive reward. JNO. W. HUGHES.

LOST—LEFT IN STATE-ST. CAR-WINDOW MONDAY morning a silver-handle silk umbrella. Return to KITTIE D. KELLY, 87 Clark-st.

LOTS IN IRVING, MORGAN, AND OAK PARKS for flats or houses; also grist-mill, sawmill, elevator, farm and timber lands, lots in Vancouver. What have you? RICHES & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEAR ADAMS and State-sts., two diamond rings tied up in handkerchief. Finder kindly return same to E. HARMER, care Jas. H. Walker & Co., Retail, and receive reward.

LOST—3 PAY ENVELOPES MARKED "APPLEgren," "Swanson," and "Lundquist," for 2 weeks' hard work; any one finding same will please return to O. P. APPLEGREN, 504 N. Wells-st., and get reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, FRIDAY, ON INDIANA-av. car. Finder rewarded at 3321 Calumet-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"MISS BEACH'S CURLING Fluid" will keep your hair in curl. Used and sold at BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES, THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE process is positively the only remedy which permanently destroys superfluous hair and moles. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 100 La Salle-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS, LOOSE AND IN EVERY variety of mounting.

$5 to $5,000.

A complete new stock. Easy terms to responsible parties. Actual value guaranteed to the cash buyer. Glad to show you these goods. Catalogue free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace, by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, in office or in wholesale house. Address L 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OR OTHER good business, by steady, reliable young man; references. Address M 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND general office work; experienced; best of references; wages moderate. Address N 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 4 years' experience as stock clerk; best of references. Address N 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or general office work; good penman; accurate at figures and with A1 references. Address N 176, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT POSITION by first-class stenographer; 2 years' experience in one of the largest wholesale houses in the city. Highest references. Can call between 1 and 2 o'clock only. Address M 43, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried; good references. Address L 142, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried; good references. L 143, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, HOLlander; sober; day or night. N 19, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously and promptly supplied with very expert or inexpert, yet accurate, stenographers from our advanced dictation class, which is in session every morning; some possessing machines. J. S. HANNA, 413 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS SUPplied by the hour, day, or permanently. EMMA C. GILBERT, Room 91, 115 Dearborn-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 4 COLORED GIRLS, 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION BY REfined and musical young lady. D. M. THOMAS, 75 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OR GOVerness by well educated, intelligent young lady accustomed to reading aloud. N 65, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS CLERK and bookkeeper for leading West Side club; salary $50 per month. Address N 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO OFFICE work; one with experience in stationery preferred. Apply to Stationer C., B. & Q. R. R., Room A, 209 Adams-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT bookkeeper. Address, with references, M 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HAT AND FURnishing goods clerk; West Side. N 17, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—GOOD GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHer (caligraph) accustomed to general office work; good longhand writer. 72, 143 La Salle-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman to sell in connection with other business on commission, our line of jeans, cottonades, cassimeres, dress goods, ginghams, direct from Philadelphia looms to the retail country trade. Address

MANUFACTURER,
Box 131, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMAN FOR MINnesota and the Far West; only those who have an established trade need apply. Address Box 154, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMEN AND THOSE COMPEtent to fill clerical positions, please call and investigate your chances. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 21.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, ONE WHO visits retail confectionery trade, to sell my goods on the side; few samples; liberal commissions. Address N 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK LEAF TOBACCO house, a resident salesman controlling good trade for Chicago. Address N 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OPTICAL SALESMAN. GOOD reference. L. MANASSE, 88 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman; must have an established trade in the Middle and Western States; liberal salary to the right man. Address, with references,

WILMANNS BROS., Lithographers,
19 and 21 Erie-st.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Designers.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMEN SATURDAY MORNing, between 8 and 9. HOLABIRD & ROCHE, 115 Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS SELLing and pushing baking powder, non-alum, strictly meritorious, and has a good start in the city; good salary or commission to man able to show himself capable; others please not apply. F 31, Tribune.

WANTED—JANITOR FOR LARGE FLAT BUILDing; steam engineers' license required; married man preferred; best references necessary. Call Room 32, 187 La Salle-st., between 9 and 11 a. m., Sunday, Nov. 22.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ACTING SECRETary for A1 building association. N 82, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE WAGON, one who knows the city; call Saturday with references. ROBT. W. COLVILLE, 175 S. Desplaines.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. R. 11, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, BOOKkeeper, and to take charge of stock; $250 cash security required; liberal salary. M 75, Tribune.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY AT OFFICE, 38 and 39 Central Music Hall, between 11 and 4 p. m.

Cooks.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH GOOD city references. Apply at 1801 Michigan-av.

WANTED — 3150 FOREST-AV. — COMPETENT girl, Swedish preferred, as cook and laundress.

General Housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Flat 5, No. 225 Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in family of three; good wages. Call immediately. 5614 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES WHO HAVE GOOD HOMES we guarantee constant home employment, interesting and profitable. We honestly inform those in indigent circumstances that they cannot earn an independent livelihood, only good pin money. Work can be done at home. Every lady meaning business address, with stamp, for particulars, Etruscan Art Co., 28 Temple-place, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GIRL WHO CAN READ, WRITE, AND spell well; light work; wages $3 per week above car fare; give age, experience, and former employment, if any. Address N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 YOUNG LADIES OF GOOD APpearance to travel with theatrical company; experience unnecessary. Address N 98, Tribune.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE FOR THE BICHLORIDE of Gold Cure—The liquor and opium habits cured by the same methods and remedies employed at the Keeley Institute in Dwight. Chicago patients may now be cured without leaving the city or their business.

Dr. N. E. Wood, President of the Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., will have charge of the treatment. Dr. Wood will be assisted by the regular medical staff and the superior facilities of Chicago's largest medical institute and Invalid Hotel. Accommodations for 1,000 patients.

NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND ALL DISEASES OF men cured. Dr. Luret, private dispensary, 131 Adams-st., Chicago.

NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND DISEASES OF MEN cured. DR. LURET, Dispensary, 131 Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — DELSARTE CORSETS, waists, and braces are the best selling articles lady agents can handle. Call or write for terms; city or country territory. Delsarte Corset Co., 111 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—$4,000 TO $6,000 A year assured to general agents, $4 to $6 per day to canvassers; a permanent and convenient business; no competition; every lady a possible customer. Address, with 2c stamp,

CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO.,
Lynn, Mass.

TO SELL NEW ADVERTISING MACHINE TO merchants, mfrs., and at offices; splendid work; inclose stamp. Arc T. Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS; NEW CIGAR LIGHTER; every smoker buys; lights in wind or rain; sample 15c., two for 25c.; $1 dozen, by mail; stamps taken. I. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 39 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ½ life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets, 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $6; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DESK; MUST BE cheap. Address N 31, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TO INVESTORS.

$45,000 business block, worth $50,000 to $60,000; rental, at low rates, $4,000; will bring much more next spring.

$90,000—A fine apartment building; pays 9 per cent; steam heat, fine barn, etc.; an elegant structure. The non-resident owner will sacrifice it.

HOUSES.

$7,500—N. e. cor. Marshfield and Congress-sts.; very desirable, especially for a physician; 10 years' time; 6 per cent.

$7,000—Jackson-blvd., near Ashland-blvd.; a very tasty home at a great bargain.

ASHLAND-BLVD.—A great bargain in a desirable house, built for a home.

ADAMS-ST.—$7,000—A great bargain, near Lincoln-st.; south-front residence, in superb order; easy terms.

FLATS.

$5,500—Cheap at $7,000; 2-story and cellar flat, rock-faced stone-front; well rented; good location.

$8,000—A choice, rock-faced, stone-front flat, well rented; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; south front; convenient to cable.

$10,000—WARREN-AV.—A fine, stone-front flat building; rental, $1,200; best of tenants; furnace, etc.; near Union Park.

J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON, 30 feet, with improvements, worth $15,000, and well rented, $100,000.
HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS.,
56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN BALANCE EASY PAYments buys a fine brick or frame house; take your choice. E. S. PIERCE, Room 50, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 13TH; 70X118; bargain. HIBBARD, POTTER & BROS.,
56, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTH OF 12TH-ST., 40 x128; rent $3,000 net; $50,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.,
R. 56, 175 Dearborn-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—HOME-SEEKERS—IF YOU WANT A nice 8-room 2-story new house, beautifully furnished ready for occupancy, and have $2,000 cash, call at Room 718, 167 Dearborn-st. J. T. JUDD.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. Adams and La Salle-sts. Tel. 5170.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSE—One of the newest and finest places on the South Side; $250,000.

ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE—Very costly interior; $130,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, 70 ft.; $85,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, 68 ft.; $80,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new house, elegant interior, costly decorations; $50,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Blue Bedford stone house; $80,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Very fine house, 60 ft.; $115,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone with 52 ft.; $90,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house, elegant interior; 75 ft.; $85,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front, 51 ft. and barn; $42,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, 50 ft. and barn; $50,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown stone house; $35,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown stone house; $48,600.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house, No. 3656; just completed and decorated; it has never been occupied; 25 ft. front; immediate possession; key at my office.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Four modern houses bet. 26th and 35th-sts.; $25,000, $33,000, $25,000, $30,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, 43 feet; $40,000.

CALUMET-AV.—New stone front house; 25 ft. wide; recently finished; it has never been occupied; heated by hot water; wired for electric light.

KENWOOD—Four beautiful modern houses, with large grounds, $26,500, $35,000, $45,000, $18,000; if you want a pleasant home look at these.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Three fine houses, with large grounds, $75,000, $100,000, $150,000.

GROVELAND-AV.—Two houses near 32d-st.; $12,000, $16,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Fine house, heated by steam, with 51 ft. lot; $25,000; a bargain.

SOUTH PARK-AV.—Stone front house, s. e. cor. 32d-st.; heated by steam; a bargain.

FOR SALE—

LONGWOOD.

One block, 1,200 feet of frontage, with improved streets, at a bargain.

E. P. HILLIARD,
Room 1104 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT HOUSE; DESIRABLE location near Ill. Cent. R. R. and cable, at 35th-st.; 22 feet frontage; price less than cost of house. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED.
25x168, Michigan-av., near 18th-st., $24,000.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4417 ELLIS-AV.—
New, elegant 3-story and subcellar stone-front house having all the modern improvements. Small cash payment down, balance easy terms. House warm and lighted by electric light. Open for inspection every day and evening until 9 p. m.
C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner.
American Paper Co. 25 Plymouth-pl.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 12-ROOM, BEDFORD stone residence and stable on Grand-boulevard, between 39th and 43d-sts. Premises in perfect condition; $22,000; terms to suit. For private sale. No brokers. EDWIN READ & CO.,
Exclusive Agents, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $16,000 and $18,000.
Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000.
Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., stone front house; only $6,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S FAIR CORNER, S. W. COR. Hope-av. and 64th-st., 100x70. A choice location for apartment building or hotel. HALSEY & LEE,
94 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

RESIDENCE LOTS.

WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.-BLVD.

Stone sidewalks laid through entire block. Examine this property and you will find it the cheapest for the money.
East front, $115 per ft.; west front, $105 per ft.
VOPICKA & KUBIN, 297 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS!
835 Warren-av., 2-story and basement stone-front, modern, hardwood finish; fine location; mortgaged for $4,800; must sell; what will you give for equity or what have you to trade for same?
W. R. TRASHER, Owner, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
428 W. Van Buren-st., a nice, new 3-story store and flat building; all rented and in good condition; this property can be bought cheap.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—5TH-AV., north of Harrison-st., 25 or 50 ft. with 40-ft. court and alley in rear; one of the most promising pieces of central business property in the market; investors please call at once. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—318 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—AT A bargain. Apply to JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE AND CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS ON WELLington and Oakdale-avs., just west of Clark, very cheap; good 2 and 3 story flats built here will rent quickly and well. Call on us for particulars.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—75 NORTH-AV., NEAR SHEFFIELD-av., 3-story and basement brick store and flats.

Land worth	$3,600
Building cost	7,500
	$11,100
Price only	$10,000

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—UNABLE TO MEET PAYMENTS longer; price, $4,750; will lease the property for 3 years; choice North Shore residence and at less than cost. Address N 180, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front brick houses, 9 rooms, bath, laundry, storerooms, 14 closets, furnace, oak finish, cement walks; each house separate, on 25x125 feet. We offer a bargain in each house; $8,500. On Oakdale and Wellington-avs., just west of Clark.
HALSEY & LEE, 94 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR NEW HYDE PARK STONE fronts, 12 rooms; hardwoods; elegant, modern and complete in every detail; three stories; attractive fronts, no two alike; semi-detached; two brownstone and two graystone; exposed plumbing; porcelain lined bathtubs; sideboards; artistic mantels, fine finish; plate glass; parlor pier-glass and console; concrete basement; billiard-room, laundry, etc., etc., etc. Worth seeing. Only $12,500; easy terms. Open today and every day. First buyer has first choice. Kimbark-av., near 52d-st.; fine locality. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—I WILL SELL, if taken at once, the cheapest house in Chicago, being a first-class, new, pressed brick, slate-roof residence of 10 rooms beside a fine cellar and attic; finished in the best manner with hardwood and all modern conveniences; lot 25x160 ft.; on Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts. I will take $8,000, half cash; balance in 1 and 2 years if taken within a few days. This property is cheap at $10,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COZY 8-ROOM DWELLING, BRICK foundation, lot 50x165, near corner on Oglesby-av., vicinity 64th-st.; sewer, gas, water in, fine street, all assessments paid, 2 minutes to I. C. R. R. or horse cars, select neighborhood, convenient markets, stores, etc. Price $5,500, quick sale, possession 60 days. Address F 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR WORLD'S FAIR—1 BLOCK from Woodlawn Park depot, s. w. cor. 64th and Madison-av., lot 100x165 to 20-ft. alley, fronting two 66-ft. streets; price for short time, $15,000; Supreme Court has ordered 64th-st. opened. L. A. GILBERT, 111 La Salle-st. or 6324 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—RIPE FOR BUILDING.
Will take small part in trade and balance easy.

St. Lawrence-av., cor. 40th, 100 ft.	$120
Indiana-av., near 50th-st., 150 ft.	115
Wharton-av., near 64th-st., 150 ft.	80

The above are cheap and future bright.
MARK T. LEONARD, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ADJACENT WORLD'S Fair site; suitable for hotels, saloons, or residences. For list and prices apply to E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS IN BEtween Jackson Park and South Chicago Harbor (a place of largest manufactories, ship docks, 3 miles of stores, and 65,000 people); only $550 and $625 per lot. Would build house and sell on long time; big bargains.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE AND CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FORRESTVILLE-AV., COR., NEAR [illegible] $100 per ft. H. L. RANKIN, 87 Washington.

FOR SALE—FOUR HANDSOME HOUSES, BRICK and stone fronts, lots 18.2x129; 8 rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, and all modern improvements; 47th-place, just east of Cottage Grove-av.; price $6,350; liberal terms. Open all day. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE DEEP LOTS ON CALUMET and South Park-avs., $650 and upward; very easy terms. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—$7,500 BUYS THE FINEST HOUSE in Kenwood; 3 minutes' walk from Illinois Central; a $6,000 sacrifice. E. S. PIERCE,
Room 50, 84 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR FEW DAYS—100 feet or more, Jeffery-av., near 68th. Address Owner, M 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
LANGLEY-AV., near 47th, 25 or 50x125; $98 per ft.
LANGLEY-AV., near 74th-st., 25x125; $35 per foot for quick sale.
VERNON-AV., near 63d-st., 75x125; only $50 per foot.
WARREN F. PITNEY,
96 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY I. S. MAHAN, 204 DEARBORN-st.—Great bargain on 79th-st.; a corner between I. C. station and the lake shore; $35 ft. Three handsome cottages, $1,800; $100 cash, balance monthly.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; FINE HOME; COTTAGE Grove-av. and 71st-st. Inquire W E A, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 43.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT once—Vacant, 50x150, 539 and 541 Duncan-st.
C. V. ARNOLD, 3925 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $2,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $10; send for our hand book, with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills.
ROY & NOURSE, Owners, R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AT OAK PARK AT LESS than cost last year. Address M 80, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

122 acres, joins Grossdale and near Riverside, on C., B. & Q. Ry.; superb suburban service, beautiful tract; don't fail to investigate it; only $800 per acre.

90 acres within city limits, joins new subdivision, fine tract, 60 feet above the lake, on line of proposed electric railway; $800 per acre.

20½ acres, joins Edison Park, on C. & N. W. Ry.; $525 per acre.

15 acres at Forest Glen; price for all $11,000.

The above are bargains offered for quick sale and should be investigated.

Send for list of acres.

ANDREW DUNNING, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 60 ACRES ON ILLINOIS Central new line; beautiful station on the ground; adjoining property splendidly improved; will make fine and quick subdivision to retail or syndicate and double money; a bargain; $800 per acre. Address N 78, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LONGWOOD.

One block, 1,200 feet of frontage, with improved streets, at a bargain.

E. P. HILLIARD,
Room 1104 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—MY CLIENT BEING COMPELLED TO leave the city will sell three nicely located lots in Grossdale for one-third less than their real value. Call between 12 and 2 p. m.
ALBERT WAHL,
717 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—300 FEET FRONT in Evanston for house and lot in Chicago. Address N 2, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FRUIT AND vegetable farm, with orange grove and good house, in Florida, to be sold cheap. For particulars apply to L. BROWN, 419 Lincoln-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES FLORida phosphate lands at great bargains if taken now. ANDERSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 250 Fifth-st., Louisville, Ky.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The Dow place, on Button's Bay, an ideal summer home; fine house and barn, with all the modern improvements; furnished; one and a half miles from the City of Lake Geneva; eight acres; nine hundred and twenty-eight front feet on lake; only thirty-two and one-third dollars front foot; price $30,000; cheapest place on Lake Geneva. Inquire of ARTHUR KAYE, Kaye's Park, Lake Geneva, Wis.

FOR SALE—A MODERN WINTER RESIDENCE IN Florida near Jacksonville, fronting St. Johns River, with dock; 38 acres; (fine hotel site); highly improved; fruited, and irrigated from artesian well, natural pressure, extraordinary supply; will sell fully furnished, or exchange for New York or Chicago property. (Folio 5814.)
PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA HOME AND GROVE tract, 10 acres, suburbs of Puntagorda, the fast-growing city on Charlotte Harbor; perfectly healthy; oysters, fish, game abundant; all facilities; only $100; time. 106 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—A BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM residence in Seville, on a fine lake, with barn, boat-house, splendid lawn, and flowers, 40 bearing orange trees; $3,000. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLORIDA HOME, with orange grove, 10 acres, 250 acres; $5,000. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 50 OR 100 FT. FRONT, Michigan-av., north of 50th-st.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR EASTERN CAPITALIST—FEES in ground leased 99 years; 5 per cent; any amount; brokers or owners call between 10 and 12. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 146 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25-FOOT CORNER ON BUSINESS streets and near factories; frame or brick imp.; not to cost over $7,500; West and North Sides.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle.

WANTED—BY MILLS & BLACK, 1204 CHAMBER of Commerce.
For customers—South Side vacant, residences from $4,000 to $16,000.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, MICHIGAN-BLVD., south of 22d-st., 25 or 50 feet, with frame or inferior improvements. F. A. HENSHAW & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

WANTED—50 FEET, NORTH OF 48TH-ST., EAST of Vincennes-av. Address M 68, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, FAYETTE CO., Ill.; 180 acres, Washington Co., Ill.; 110 acres, Franklin Co., Kas.; all well-improved farms, and cash; want dry goods or shoes, or would pay all cash for merchandise. CHAS. E. HASTINGS, R. 50, 97 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD NEBRASKA LANDS and cash for merchandise. SPARGUR & FISHER, Chadron, Nebraska.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—100,000 tract Nebraska land, clear.
SPRAGUE & FISHER, Chadron, Neb.

FOR EXCHANGE—$12,000 CLEAR FARM ON WIS. C. R. R., 26 miles out, and some cash for clear city vacant well located. Address M 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Chicago, a well located farm in Canada, fine paying residence property in Toronto, and a good farm in Dakota. Address N 102, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE KENWOOD, HYDE Park, Woodlawn Park, and Austin unimproved, $8,000 to $15,000 equity; want residence at Riverside or River Forest.
L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED CHICAGO PROPERTY for 160 acres in Reno County, Kas.; clear title. Address N 179, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR HOTEL accommodations? Location central. Address N 76, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ABEL & CO., 1209 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Money loaned on real estate at low rates.

FOR SALE—A FEW A1 FIRST MORTGAGES ON improved West Side property. Amounts $500 to $2,500, 6 and 7 per cent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$7,500—SUPERIOR GRADE, BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN CENTER OF BUSINESS district; $100,000; owner will take 99-year lease at 6 per cent. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1208 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

I WILL LOAN ON GOOD VACANT OR IMPROVED $10,000 or more. Address C 25, Tribune office.

LOANS WANTED—
$36,000—On South Side improved property.
$12,000—On South Side improved property; building rented for $2,300 per year to one tenant for years.
$8,000—On improved South Side property.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK,
185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY at lowest rates of interest; money ready; loans closed promptly. REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st., Room 20,
Tel. 1178. Cor. Adams-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
"VAN VLISSINGEN" 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

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North Side.

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372 E. Ohio-st., corner St. Clair, large 15-room residence in good repair.
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West Side.

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Miscellaneous.

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A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list.
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Halls lighted and cleaned; freight elevator and everything first-class. Janitor will show flats any time.
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Miscellaneous.

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a piano that has stood the most thorough test, and is regarded by the musical public as possessing the highest grade of perfection.

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An early inspection will repay you. Each instrument has been placed in good condition. Prices from $50 upward. Out of town buyers may safely leave selection to us.

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Prices:	Terms:
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to	to
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In great variety—bargain prices.
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And other leading pianos.

WE HAVE IN STOCK SCHAAF, KROEGER, Decker, and Vose & Son's pianos, in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN
PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

$165, $175, $180, $200, AND $225 EACH, NEW UPright pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH—THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$135—FISCHER PIANO; $10 CASH; $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE SUPERIOR AND ELEGANT SCHOMACKER GOLD STRING PIANOS for cash or easy instalments at manufacturers' prices. Chicago Branch, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

$190—CHICKERING PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

LEFT MY BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT piano on sale at 146 State-st., second floor; $190, spot cash, will take it; need money.

$50, $75, $90, AND $100 EACH, SQUARE PIanos, all makes; easy terms. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF NINE-room brick house. Inquire 173 31st-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF FIVE-room flat in good condition; complete for housekeeping. 149 Eugene, cor. Wells, third flat.

WANTED—TO BUY LEASE AND FURNITURE of private rooming house of 8 to 16 rooms that has not been advertised. Address M 68, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago—Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—Confidential cases a specialty; advice free.

WASHBURN'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITing office, Room 21 Mercantile Building, 116 La Salle-st. Hours—7:30 to 6. Also evening work by appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE 2 SPECIAL A1 FAST-SELLING NEW PAtent novelties; just immense; sell or exchange. Address N 124, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING DONE AT reasonable prices. 73, 125 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES (SINGLE) TO share part of a new flat with modern improvements; South Side. Address L 61, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—A FULL AND COMPLETE plant for sheet-iron manufacture, together with the office fixtures and some stock. Sealed bids will be received by the Assignee until Saturday, November 28th, at 10 a. m., at which time they will be opened in the County Court, and oral bids received by said court. For particulars apply to the Assignee.
PATRICK J. CAREY,
79 Clark-st.

AGENCY OR AGENT WANTED—JOHN DALrymple & Co., wholesale tea and coffee dealers in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be glad to hear of a first-class firm in this city who will undertake to sell their essences of coffee and chicory; terms and full particulars by applying at above address.

ANY PERSON CAN CLEAR $500 BY INVESTING $25. Address N 86, Tribune office.

A GOOD PLUMBER SEEKING LOCATION MAY find a rare business chance in a thrifty suburb by addressing N 96, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE WANTED FOR CASH IN FIRST-class neighborhood. Address N 19, Tribune.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Inquire 46 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—34-ROOM FAMILY HOTEL; FINEST locality on boulevard; 3 years' lease; clearing $220 per month; price $4,500 cash. Address M 82, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PLANT, INcluding engine, boiler, shafting, steam-heating, and water-pipes, complete, all ready to start up at once, at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Chicago Tack Co., Grand Crossing, Ill.

FOR SALE—
One-half interest of the Carroll County Abstract Office, real-estate, loan, and insurance business. For particulars address P. O. Draw. 25, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE MILLINERY BUSINESS; ONE of the best locations in city; must sell on account of ill-health. Address F 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STEREOPTICON; USES GAS OR oil; ¾ size Dariot; bargain. Address O 12, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, FIXTURES, etc.; bought 60 days ago, invoicing $3,500; elegant location on South Side; must sacrifice; owner leaving city. Apply to WM. L. BIGLEY, with Franklin MacVeagh & Co.

FOR SALE—NICELY FITTED UP, FIRST-FLOOR restaurant on South Side, with long lease. Address N 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE AT YOUR OWN price. 476 W. 12th-st.

FOR SALE—BEST CANDY ROUTE IN THE CITY; average profit $50 a week. Inquire 3233 Fifth-av. Call in the evening.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—CHEAP IF SOLD at once. 384 North Clark-st.
GARNER & BROWN.

I HAVE $500 AND SERVICES TO INVEST IN SOME good paying business; good reference. Address M 63, Tribune office.

MANUFACTURING LOCATIONS—CORREspondence solicited with parties seeking locations for new manufacturing enterprises, or established concerns wishing to enlarge their plants in a new field.
The best facilities and surroundings for successful manufacturing in the Northwest. Address
Moline Water Power Co., Moline, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

NICELY-FURNISHED 16-ROOM HOUSE, FULL of well-paying roomers; excellent location for boarding-house. Cause of selling, sickness. World's Fair lease. Address M 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOtel man running two hotels would take practical hotel man as partner in good Southern house open year around; small capital required. Inquire CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, 305, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH AND BUSINESS rooms, 535 W. Madison. COOK, 628 Madison.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE affairs, with from $5,000 to $10,000, to engage for two or three years where his money can be secured on $100,000 manufacturing plant that can give him $1,800 a year salary besides interest on his money; prefer a married man, who must have the best of references; location of plant short distance from Chicago; town of 30,000; healthy; good schools, etc. Address N 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 to invest in an established manufacturing business paying 20 per cent; acceptable party can have active position in company at a good salary; will bear close scrutiny. Address L 23, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 WILLing to join advertiser and make a fortune before close of the Fair, 1893, and still have a good business thereafter; this is not a fake; investigate. Address L 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE ½ INTERest in electric r. r.; little money. N 117, Tribune.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR BRANCH OFFICE outside city; $300 cash security required; fully secured; new business; liberal salary and all expenses paid. 358 Dearborn-st., Room 1006.

YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCES, TACT, and ability wants to invest $1,000 or $2,000 in good live business; partner preferred. M 65, Tribune.

14-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av.; cheap rent; '94 lease direct from owner. 84 La Salle-st., Room 508.

$300 CASH BUYS ONE-HALF INTEREST IN the best-paying millinery store on the South Side. Call quick if you mean business. J. T. JUDD, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 718.

$25,000, WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICES OF investor, in fancy metal works factory; 50 per cent per annum guaranteed; first-class references given and required. N 94, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value and title of which I invite the closest investigation.
I have a market for this class of property and you can in this way get a good full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this season of the year.
O. J. BARRETT,
No. 94 Washington-st.,
Room 8.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME AND VERY STYLish driving team; weight, 1,100 pounds; golden chestnuts, sound and quiet, 4 and 5 years old; sire Turquo, by Swigert; first dam by Iceberg, second dam by Gold Dust; cash, no trades. Apply at 407 Royal Insurance Building.

ITASKA FARM WILL WINTER HORSES AS usual this year; best accommodations; rates reasonable. Refer to our customers.
FRANK A. SMITH, R. 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH BUYS FINE EXtension brougham, good as new; cost $1,200; see this before purchasing. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FOR SALE—DONNELLY'S NEW ATLAS OF CHIcago. Room 9 Tribune Building.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 180 State-st., Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSE-POWER OTTO GAS ENgine. ELLITHORPE AIR-BRAKE CO., 58 to 64 Waldo-place.

EDUCATIONAL.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK—FOR PARticulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Civil engineering, classics, business. Under the visitation of the War Department. Military under U. S. Army officer. Address Wm. VERBECK, Supt.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.

Apply early for good accommodations.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 130 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain. Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 28, 2 p. m. Werra, Thur., Dec. 10, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Passage, $160, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	† 9:35 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	*10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos., Atch. & Leavenworth Ex	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:30 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 11:00 pm	b 10:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:30 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 11:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:30 pm, b [illegible] pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 11:35 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 9:00 p. m. daily; 8:10 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 6:30 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:15 am § 2:30 pm § 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:25 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am §11:15 pm	‡ 8:30 am § 9:25 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:30 pm § 7:30 pm §10:00 pm	X7:00 pm §11:20 am * 4:00 pm § 9:15 pm § 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm § 5:00 pm	* 1:25 pm §10:30 am .... § 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:25 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	* 2:30 pm	* 10:10 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:25 pm	* 1:00 pm
Oak Lawn Accommodation	† 6:30 am	† 8:15 am
Orland Accommodation	† 9:45 am	† 12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	* 2:45 pm	* 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:20 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:15 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:30 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:30 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 8:15 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 7:55 pm	§ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:25 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	§ 4:20 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:18 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:25 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 p m	§11:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains.		Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†	1:45 pm	1:20 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.		6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*	11:30 pm	9:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	*	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*	11:30 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	*	5:00 pm	9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st. corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 a m	6:25 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 7:25 p m	* 8:15 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily, †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 9:30 p m
Day Express	*10:40 a m	* 5:30 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 2:25 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

‡Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:25 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston and New York Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Chicago Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express (via Old Road)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:55 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:20 p m	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:20 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit [illegible]; for Kalamazoo [illegible]; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, [illegible]; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, [illegible]; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston [illegible]. Trains arrive [illegible]. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

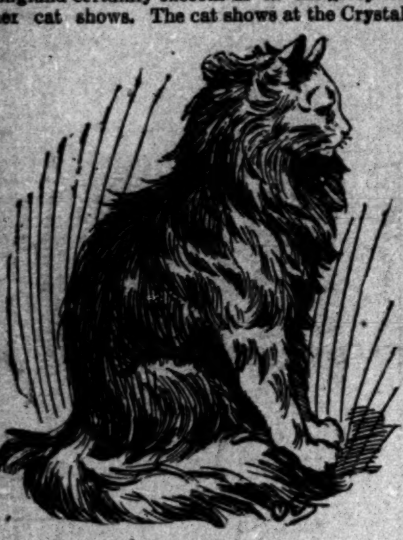
PENNSYLVANIA LINES—MADISON AND CAnal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at [illegible]. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, [illegible]. Express trains arrive in Chicago, [illegible]. F via Fort Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CATS OF HIGH DEGREE

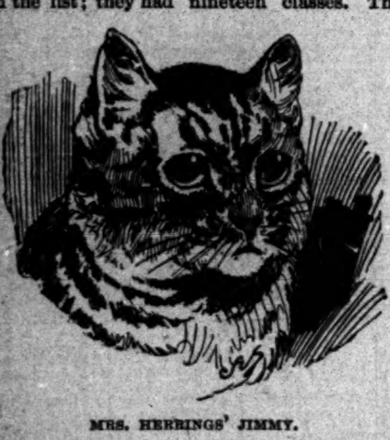
PRIZE PUSSIES AND THE HAPPY WOMEN WHO OWN THEM.

Some of the Excellences of the Blue Ribbon Winners in the Crystal Palace Cat Show in London—Short-Haired Tabbies and Long-Furred Persian Pets—Curious Siamese Specimens—Origin and Antecedents—Women Largely in the Majority Among the Exhibiters.

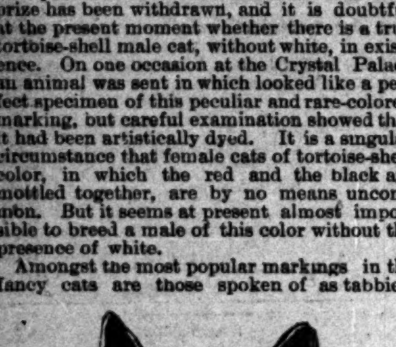
Whatever triumphs America may achieve in the matter of horse shows and flower shows, England certainly exceeds us in the glory of her cat shows. The cat shows at the Crystal Palace have been established nearly a quarter of a century. The first one was a sensation, and was said by the stall-keepers to have attracted more carriage visitors, with spare cash to expend, than almost any other show in their recollection. It was, however, of very limited extent; there were only twenty-five classes, in four of which there were no entries, and the number of cats exhibited was only about a hundred. At the show just held, which is the twenty-third, there were over 600 entries made by upwards of 400 exhibiters, the majority of whom were women, and the number of animals shown, as many of the classes contained two in each cage, and in others the cats were shown with families of kittens, must have approached nearly to 1,000.


MISS SANGSTER'S HECTOR.

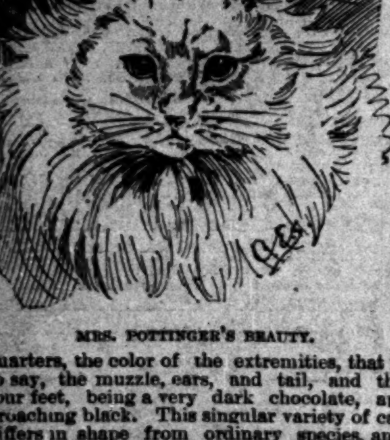
Like all animals that have long been domesticated the cat exhibits a great variety in form, size, color, and marking. For most of these variations prizes were given at the last Palace Show. Setting aside those offered for the cats belonging to workingmen there were no less than forty-four classes for the different breeds, which were arranged in two groups—namely: the short-haired cats and the long-haired cats. The short-haired cats came first on the list; they had nineteen classes. The first class in the show was for tortoise-shell, or tortoise-shell and white, male cats. In this there was only one entry, a tortoise-shell and white, which took a second prize. Formerly prizes were offered for tortoise-shell male cats separately, but during the years that the Palace Show has been established so few specimens have been exhibited that the prize has been withdrawn, and it is doubtful at the present moment whether there is a true tortoise-shell male cat, without white, in existence. On one occasion at the Crystal Palace an animal was sent in which looked like a perfect specimen of this peculiar and rare-colored marking, but careful examination showed that it had been artistically dyed. It is a singular circumstance that female cats of tortoise-shell color, in which the red and the black are mottled together, are by no means uncommon. But it seems at present almost impossible to breed a male of this color without the presence of white.


MRS. HERRINGS' JIMMY.

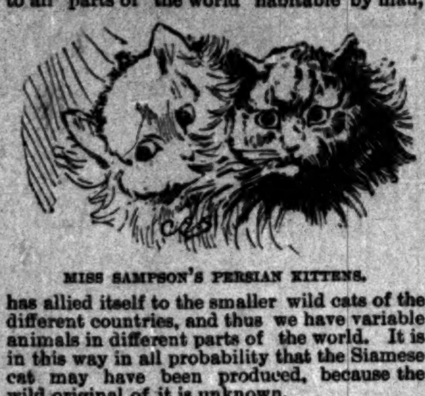
Amongst the most popular markings in the fancy cats are those spoken of as tabbies, with dark stripes on a lighter ground. These at the show were arranged in three classes, spoken of as brown, silver, and red tabbies respectively. One of the most beautiful cats of this kind in the exhibition was Mrs. Herring's first prize silver tabby. This cat was also awarded the gold medal for the best cat in the exhibition.


MRS. HILL'S CHEELAH.

Among the most singular cats which have been introduced into Europe of late years are those known as the Siamese, which look something like a cross between a cat and a pug dog. They are coming into favor, and half a dozen of the old cats and several young ones in the kitten classes were exhibited at the show. Miss Hill's "Cheetah" showed the peculiar markings more distinctly than any other animal exhibited. The ground color of this cat is a pale cream, becoming slightly darker on the hindquarters, the color of the extremities, that is to say, the muzzle, ears, and tail, and the four feet, being a very dark chocolate, approaching black. This singular variety of cat differs in shape from ordinary species, and probably was derived from a wild feline distinct from that which produced the ordinary domestic cat. This latter, as is well-known to naturalists, was first domesticated by the Egyptians, who regarded it as a sacred animal and idealized it into the Goddess Pasht, who is figured with a cat's head, and was venerated all over Egypt. Prof. Conway maintains that Pasht was the Lady of Love, and corresponded in a crude sort of way to that much nobler conception, the Aphrodite of the Greeks. Pasht was always represented as a woman with a cat's head, and the festivals to her honor were fully described by Herodotus. The sacred cats were all mummified in Egypt, and three years ago an enormous find of cats' mummies was made at Beni Hassan, a place a hundred miles south of Cairo, and well known for its wonderful tombs cut into the rocks. For three or four thousand years these mummified cats remained undisturbed. At last it was discovered that their remains made good manure, and the whole were dug up, exported from Egypt, received at Liverpool, and ground into manure to encourage the growth of turnips for the English people.


MRS. POTTINGER'S BEAUTY.

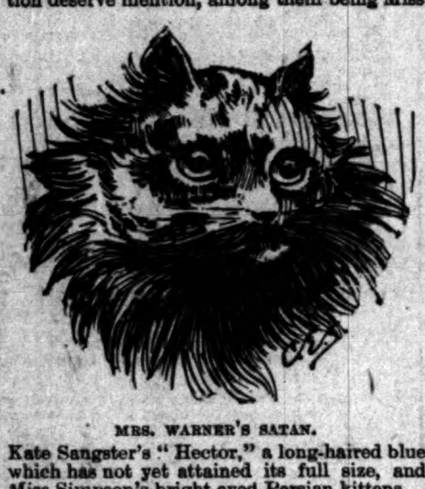
The cat which was domesticated by the Egyptians was a North African species known to naturalists as felis maniculata, a totally distinct animal from the wild cat of Europe, which apparently has never been converted into a domestic animal. However that may be, the domestic cat, which has been carried to all parts of the world habitable by man, has allied itself to the smaller wild cats of the different countries, and thus we have variable animals in different parts of the world. It is in this way in all probability that the Siamese cat may have been produced, because the wild original of it is unknown.


MISS SAMPSON'S PERSIAN KITTENS.

In Persia, on the other hand, there is a race of long-haired cats which, when kept in good condition, are particularly beautiful and attractive. These cats are also known as Angoras. They partake of the color of the short-haired breeds, with which they readily amalgamate. The white are particularly beautiful, but require a great amount of care to keep them clean and in show condition. Mrs. Pottinger's "Beauty" was a long-haired white, worthy of her name. Scarcely 3 years old and born in India, she has taken the first prize at the Palace three years in succession, besides a number of other prizes and medals at provincial shows.

A beautiful black cat belonging to Mrs. J. H. B. Warner took the first prize for the second time. His name is, very appropriately, Satan, and he is a big fellow with a jet black coat in the best condition possible—a cat in which the innocent souls of the Salem witches would have delighted.

Three other cats in this wonderful exhibition deserve mention, among them being Miss Kate Sangster's "Hector," a long-haired blue which has not yet attained its full size, and Miss Simpson's bright-eyed Persian kittens.


MRS. WARNER'S SATAN.

Taken all together, this group of high-bred cats, whose portraits, as drawn by Mr. Louis Wain, are reproduced in the cuts, are enough to turn the head of a true lover of domestic pets.

THE ECHO OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.

The Different Ages as Seen by a Female Observer's Eye.

A wee mother is carefully putting her favorite doll to bed. With tender solicitude she carefully removes each dainty garment and fastens on the tiny nightgown. Then, with a fond kiss, she hugs her treasure to her and places it in its little cradle. After patting it gently she tiptoes out of the room as the twilight peeps curiously in.

A fair maiden stands before her looking-glass adding the last touches to her evening toilet. Her lover will soon be here! Her eyes are full of innocent lovelight! She looks eagerly at her reflection in the glass! How glad she is that she is pretty! She frowns a little at a crimp that will not stay just as it should. A ring comes at the door and she hastens away to meet her beloved.

A young wife sits anxiously watching for her husband. At each approaching footstep her heart beats rapturously, and then grows heavy with disappointment. She will not go indoors, it is so sweet out there! The creeping shadows cheer her trembling soul; so she waits and wishes, and the shadows lengthen into darkened night.

A mother is rocking her baby to sleep. He looks at her gravely while they move to and fro, as if asking how the bright sunshine must leave and the ugly shadows hide her dear face from him. There is a wealth of wisdom in his great, sweet eyes. He holds tightly to her dress, as if to keep her near him.

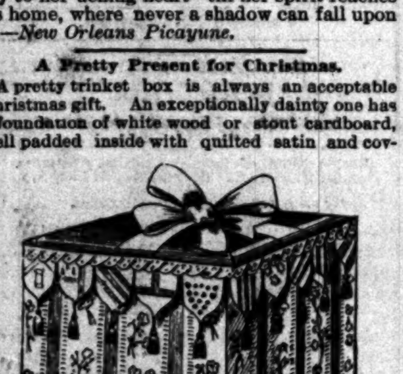
When at last his eyes are closed she disengages the loving hand, kisses him lightly—as he must not be awakened—and arises to put him into his crib. Then she sinks back into her chair and begins to rock again. It is so pleasant to rest in the twilight, and he is so sweet to nurse!

A woman kneels by a fresh-made grave. The headboard stares coldly at her and seems to say over and over again the words inscribed upon it: "He was her only child and she was a widow. With tear-laden eyes she bends down lower and lower, till her lips rest upon the earth. She longs so to kiss the quiet form it is hiding from her! And the twilight seems to hurry past and lose itself in the darkness.

A careworn old woman sits watching the shadows come—they are friends to her—friends that she welcomes, for they always sing the same song to her, "One day nearer home." And she smiles on them her thanks. She, too, repeats "One day nearer home." And so life—woman's life—goes on in the twilight till rest comes to her weary body and joy to her aching heart—till her spirit reaches its home, where never a shadow can fall upon it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Pretty Present for Christmas.

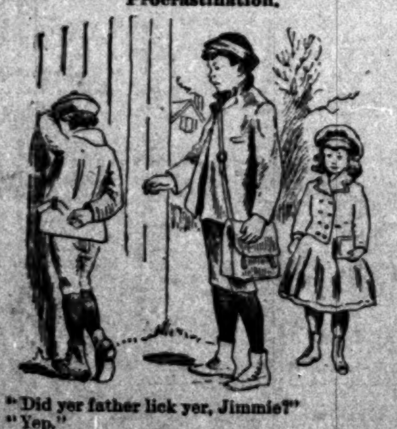
A pretty trinket box is always an acceptable Christmas gift. An exceptionally dainty one has a foundation of white wood or stout cardboard, well padded inside with quilted satin and covered outside with Marie Antoinette silk. Over the lid is stretched plain plush, covered with four tabs of Ottoman ribbon with a butterfly bow in the middle. Round the base and over the lid is gold lace. The Van Dyke points in the valance are each tipped with silk tassel.



She Is Married and Settled.

Beatrice Mary Croker, author of "Interference," "Some One Else," "Pretty Miss Neville," and other bright and amusing novels, is not, as some newspapers persist in calling her, a "Miss," but a "Mrs." Her husband is Maj. or Col. Croker, and she went out to India with him on her marriage and has been there many years, which accounts for her intimate knowledge of Anglo-Indian life. Her maiden name was Shepherd and her girlhood was spent in wild Tipperary, so that she had ample opportunity of accumulating materials about Irish girls, which she has turned to good account.

Procrastination.



"Did yer father lick yer, Jimmie?"
"Yep."
"Did yer put the jography in yer pants?"
"Yep."
"Then what yer cryin' fur?"
"Ah-h-h—I didn't have time to get me pants on—boo-hoo!"—*Puck.*

MAKING A MINCE PIE.

IT CAN BE WELL DONE WHEN CERTAIN RULES ARE OBSERVED.

The Housekeeper Who Wishes the Family to Have Cause for Thanks Will Make Her Own Mincemeat—Careful Directions for Making a Pie of the Right Kind, Prepared for "The Tribune" by a Successful Head of a Household—Quantities and Cost of the Various Ingredients.

The first snow of the season has come and gone and snow means Thanksgiving and mince pies. There are people, doubtless, who don't like mince pies, but they're mighty few and nature played them a mean trick. But just because everybody likes mince pie it doesn't follow that everybody can get mince pie that is "mince pie as is mince pie." Of course every cook book in the land—and their name is legion—has one or more recipes for the genuine article, but—well, that's different. Now, here's a recipe that isn't in any cook book and came over in the Mayflower. And with the recipe are plain, common-sense directions that any housewife who knows the rudiments of cooking can understand.

"The proof's the eating" of mince pie as well as of puddings. If she will follow directions the eating will take care of itself.

First the ingredients of the mince meat. Here they are, with the quantity of each:

5 pounds beef.
1½ pounds suet.
1½ pecks apples.
2 quarts boiled cider.
1 quart sweet cider.
1 ounce cloves.
1 ounce allspice.
2 ounces cinnamon.
1½ pounds currants.
1 pound raisins.
1 cup molasses.
½ pint brandy.

This is a recipe for good, honest mincemeat. Not a sign of a mystery or doubt of its homemade genuineness can be raised either before or after eating, which, in these days of factory table supplies, is considerable of a satisfaction. It is easily made—another thing in its favor—but in order to reach the perfection of "mother's mince pies" and deserve its place as the national Thanksgiving desert it must be carefully put together. You can't throw it together like two football teams in a scrimmage. Nor can you go to the 'phone and call up the market-man and tell him to send over a piece of meat for mince pie. That will not do at all. Go yourself. Select it from either the shoulder or the round. If it is cut from the round see that it is taken from the upper part. Why? Because the hind quarter of beef is hung up by the shin-bone and the juices flow down, making the part that comes nearest the sirloin steaks the most desirable. Have it cut in a chunk rather than a thick slice, so there will be less cut surface exposed to the water while boiling, thereby preserving a greater portion of the nutriment of the beef.

Gilt-edge cook books have a way of intimating that it takes a knowing cook to boil water properly. It isn't all a joke, either. Don't take your meat and throw it into a kettle full of cold water and let it boil till it's done. After washing the meat put it into a kettle of boiling salted water and let it remain for ten or fifteen minutes. Then move the kettle back on the stove where it will simmer until done—about three hours. The cooking of the meat makes all the difference in the world with the success of the pie and the why and wherefore are plainly to be seen. Plain water boils at 212°, salted water at 224°. The addition of the salt increases the density of the water, requiring a little longer to reach the boiling point, but raising the temperature 12°. As the boiling water touches the surface of the meat it hardens the albumen, forming a kind of a coating through which the juices of the meat will not pass, and the hotter the water the quicker the coating is formed. Allow one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of water. When the meat is done take it out on a plate and set away to cool.

Now comes the mechanical part of the process. Take out from the meat every part of fat and gristle and chop fine.

Beef suet is the only kind to be used. Break it into pieces, remove the membrane and chop in a cool place to prevent it from getting soft and sticky. A little flour sifted over it will keep it dry and prevent packing.

Any apple that is sour, solid, and juicy will do, but the preference is for Northern Spies or greenings, which are the richest of all cooking apples. Pare, core, and quarter them, being particularly careful to remove every husk, unless you would have your mincemeat bear the mark of the factory-made stuff. Chop a few at a time in order that the part in the bottom of the bowl may not be reduced to a mushy mass while that on top is still in large pieces.

Get the best quality of English currants, pick off the stems, and soak them in warm water for half an hour. Then put them in a colander and let water run through them for fifteen minutes, rubbing them through the hands occasionally to loosen the dirt. The raisins are not put in until the pie is made. Everything is now ready for the mixing.

This should be done with a wooden spoon. Commence with the meat. Measure it in a pint cup and to each pint add three pints of chopped apples. After stirring in half of the apples add the suet, currants, spices, molasses, and the boiled and sweet cider. In this way it is more thoroughly mixed, and there is but little stirring to be done after adding the last half of the apples. The brandy is not put in until the pies are made, as it looses its strength by standing.

There is nothing more to be done to the mincemeat now but to put it away in a crock and let it stand for a couple of days before baking to gain richness. It will take a five-gallon crock to hold it, and there is enough for thirty pies. Everything included it has cost exactly as follows:

Meat	$ .63	Boiled cider	$ .50
Suet	.10	Sweet cider	.08
Apples	.60	Allspice	.03
Molasses	.05	Cinnamon	.05
Raisins	.18	Cloves	.03
Brandy	.60	Currants	.13
		Total	$2.98

There are several varieties of factory mincemeat, but the cheapest that is recommended comes in small packages at a shilling apiece. One of these—after it has had the necessary doctoring—will make two unsatisfactory light-colored pies. Besides, the meat has to be cooked twenty minutes before baking, and the extra materials to be added increase its original cost to more than that of the homemade mincemeat. Thirty pies made with factory meat will cost as follows:

Fifteen packages of meat	$1.88
Apples	.15
Cider	.80
Raisins	.18
Brandy	.60
Total	$3.61

They are only common, ordinary pies after all, and not above suspicion.

The battle is now half won and then comes the tug of war—the crust. Many a mince pie has come to grief right here. There are several kinds of pie-crusts—the kind raised with baking powder that savors so strongly of the bake shop, the aristocratic puff paste that must be rolled with a glass rolling-pin on a marble slab and cooled between pans of ice before baking, and the kind mixed with cream, with butter cut in small pieces folded in just before rolling out. But the ordinary old-fashioned pastry is best of all. It doesn't require years of experience to make it and it has never been used to anything better than a wooden rolling-pin and board.

For pastry, for one pie take one and a half cups of flour, half a cup "shortening"—two-thirds lard and one-third butter, a pinch of salt, and about half a cup of icewater, just enough to get it in shape to roll out. Rub the flour, salt, and "shortening" together thoroughly until it is fine and powdery. While adding the water a few drops at a time take great care to mix it as little as possible. It is too much water and too much mixing after the water is added that make a crust tough. Divide the mixture into two parts and roll one of these to fit the tin. Roll lightly and always from you, as a heavy back-and-forth motion makes the crust solid and heavy.

Stir up the mincemeat well, as the apples and meat rise to the top after standing, take out enough for one pie in a basin and stir in a dessert spoonful of brandy before putting in the tin.

Seed one-quarter cup of raisins. There are two ways of doing it. One is to cut them in half and pick out the seeds, and the other is to pour boiling water over them, and after standing ten minutes rub between the thumb and first finger until the seeds come out. It doesn't matter much how it is done so long as the seeds do not get in the pie. Raisin seeds are in the same class as the apple husks, and never appear in a well-regulated pie. Place the raisins at regular spaces on top of the mince meat, wet the edge of the bottom crust with water, and lay on the upper crust. Mark and press the two crusts together with the tines of a silver fork, and prick the top of the crust in a dozen or more places to give the steam a chance to escape. Bake thirty or forty minutes in a moderately hot oven.

A mince pie is good as long as it lasts—a virtue that is dear to the housekeeper's heart. She usually bakes a dozen at a time, and keeps them on tap all through the winter. Putting them in a hot oven a few minutes before serving makes them as fresh as the day they were baked. Put in a cold place the mincemeat will keep several weeks, but if there is any danger of its spoiling it can be canned. Put it in a porcelain kettle, a couple of quarts at a time, heat through thoroughly, and just before reaching the boiling point put it in glass jars and seal.

Do all this, and you will have cause to bless THE TRIBUNE for the telling of it.

A NEW ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN.

The Columbian Housekeepers' Association and What It Proposes to Do.

Probably no educational work of the present century will be of greater value than the auxiliary congresses of the Columbian Exposition, bringing together as they will the learned men of every art and every science in friendly conference. They will demonstrate as nothing has done before the value of coöperation. Among the humbler results of this coöperation is the committee on household economics which deals in a theoretic way with the civilized habitation of man. The immediate practical outcome of this committee is the "Columbian Housekeepers' Association."

This association has committees composed of energetic and intelligent women on house building, house decoration, sanitation, training schools for servants, intelligence offices, coöperative bakeries, laundries, etc., in village communities, and a committee on food supplies. The purpose of the latter committee is to publish, either by bulletin or through the daily press, a carefully prepared retail market report and a hygienic bill of fare, prepared by a physician.

The higher education of women has interfered sadly with the three necessary arts—cooking, sewing, and nursing. There is a reason for this deeper than mere caprice. As competition has intensified women have found that while domesticity was very charming there was no money in it. It would neither feed, educate, nor clothe. Naturally the ambitious woman seeks other fields of activity.

But the home must be kept intact, and that necessitates employing a greater or less staff of untrained employés. Every housekeeper knows the daily struggle. Untrained servants demand absurdly high wages and resent any interference with their wasteful methods. To the foreign peasant the United States is a gold mine and the native American so much dross to be got out of the way of the nugget he or she is after. Housekeepers have to deal with the same labor problem which vexes the world in other branches of industry. It can only be solved by establishing an equitable scale of wages, training schools, and by friendliness.

Every time a housekeeper takes a raw recruit into her kitchen she sighs: "O dear, I wish you had been trained in a kindergarten, for in the Froebel child garden observation, concentration, accuracy, and symmetry are very conspicuous results." "If you can't buy yourself rich you would better close your house," said an old and successful hotel manager in this city. But the housekeepers who buy themselves poor are like the stars on a clear night.

Selection and distribution embrace all the "law and the prophets." How many housekeepers understand either? To make this sweet, old-fashioned accomplishment as important and as universal as it was when Mrs. Dolly Madison had her clothes dried in the East Room at the White House, but to infuse it with the scientific knowledge of this better day is the province of the housekeeper's association.

Such institutions as "Hull House," public kindergartens, and the "Columbian Housekeepers' Association" will do much toward bringing about the millennium of social science.

Is It Worth While Being Pretty?

They were talking about woman's place and work in the world, and it remained for the meek little woman in the corner to start the ball of argument rolling. She said:

"Do you think—providing they are equally capable—a pretty woman has a better chance in the world of work than a plain one?"

Hitherto they had agreed on everything. Now they began to disagree violently.

"No, indeed," said the self-opinionated woman by the fireplace. "A homely woman neatly dressed stands a much better chance than a pretty one. Men can see at a glance that the pretty woman is good for nothing. She has been accustomed to admiration and attention all her life. She still expects it where she works. On the other hand the plain woman, having never had admirers, has no notions about herself and is usually cleverer because she has had more time to devote to cultivating her mind."

"Now, you're wrong there," said the pretty woman in a tailor-made frock. "To be sure a plain woman stands a better chance than an over-dressed beauty, but a pretty woman dressed quietly and stylishly has the best chance of anybody."

"Nonsense," said one of the men. "I wouldn't hire a pretty stenographer under any consideration."

"And I wouldn't have a homely one in my office," put in another.

And one woman who listened to all this in silence felt so puzzled that the next time she saw her editor-in-chief she propounded this query: "Does a pretty newspaper woman stand a better chance with an editor than a homely one?" Whereupon he replied sententiously:

"It depends on the editor."

Which left her more puzzled than before.

"Fluffy" Girls and Their Ways.

A young man, speaking of a girl to a matron of his acquaintance recently, said:

"Oh, she's one of these fluffy girls."

"My dear boy," said the matron, "what on earth is a fluffy girl?"

"Why, don't you know?" replied the young man. "A girl who has blue eyes, golden hair, brilliant coloring, and looks like a bit of Dresden china. A girl who is always hitched up in a big armchair, and has a plaintive little tale of woe to confide to you—not to you, my dear madam, but to me—to some man. The girl who wears charming gowns, all frills and ribbons and hopelessly intricate to masculine eyes; who is always delightfully clean with fresh curled hair; who affects certain perfumes; has curious gestures and modes of expression; who wears tinkling ornaments at her wrists and quantities of rings on her fingers; who abounds in parasols, fans, and shawls, which we men carry trailing humbly about in her wake. This is the fluffy girl, and, my dear lady, long experience with her has taught me that she usually possesses a temper as fluffy as her gown."

Something to Be Thankful For.

Not only is it no longer considered necessary to dress one's hair in a fashion suggestive of the wearer having been dragged backwards through furze bushes, but it is now actually declared vulgar for one's coiffure to be in the least disheveled. The "tousled" style has had what the schoolboys call a good "innings," and the return to a mode which can be truly described as neat is most welcome.

Give Thanks Every Day.

While Presidential proclamations fix Thanksgiving day as an annual festival for us, it comes not only on the last Thursday in November, but on every day in the year, or as frequently as the heart attuned to gratitude and a sensitive conscience will dictate it.

A New Triumph for Women.

Score one again for the women. A business man of experience, comparing woman's business ability with that of man's, said: "Now we are looking for a new bookkeeper, and I am strongly of the opinion that a woman will give better satisfaction than a man, because a woman is more conscientious and careful than a man."

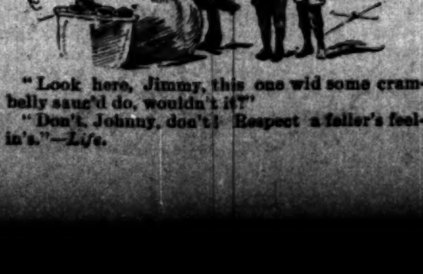
Failing Health and Faith Healing.

It is rather amusing and significant to read that Miss Lord, the lecturer on Christian Science healing, has gone to the south of Italy for the winter on account of poor health, which compelled her to abandon her lecture tour in the midst of heavy engagements.

What the Government Records Show.

The civil service records of the last three years show that out of the number of men applicants examined for government offices only a little over one-half passed, while four-fifths of the women applicants passed.

Too Much.



"Look here, Jimmy, this one wid some cram-belly saug'd do, wouldn't it?"
"Don't, Johnny, don't! Respect a feller's feelin's."—*Life.*

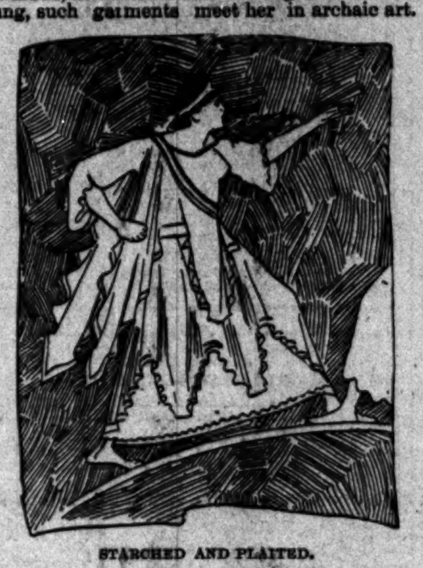
GREEK OR BARBARIAN

CAN THE ALBANIAN MATRON'S DRESS BE WORN TODAY?

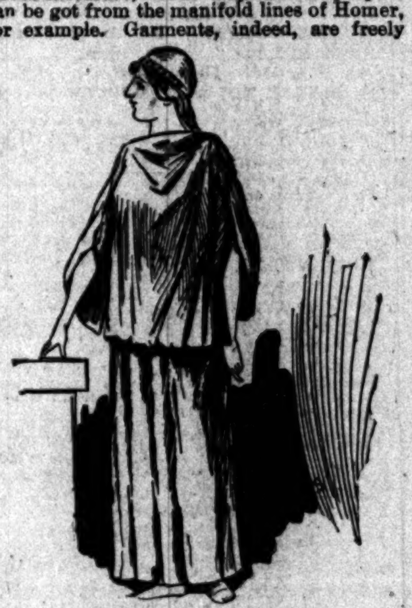
A Question Which Has a Bearing on Dress Reform Projects—Dearth of Dressmaking Directions in Ancient Art and Literature—Flowing Garments Not Always Convenient on Muddy Streets—Modifications of the Classical Styles Made Necessary by Climate and Modern Usages.

The question of the adoption of Greek dress as an article of daily wear by modern women is one that is kept always "simmering on the hob," ready to boil over at any moment, but the practical adoption of such a fashion is not unattended with difficulties, says the *Lady's Pictorial.*

The first of these that rises large before an enthusiast who, wearied with the monotony of buying stuff to have it cut up into small pieces destined to be sewn together again, pines for something simpler, is that of the period of Greek dress which she shall choose. If she goes rigorously back to early times, and follows Greek dress as depicted on early vases, she finds herself confronted with garments that rival in narrowness the sheath-like creations of the ladies' tailor, and cause wonder and questioning as to how any woman lived, still more, walked, in such clothes. Straight and folding, such garments meet her in archaic art. Across them, as on a chessboard, run patterns of chequers; or friezes of animals sometimes march across the web in a solemn procession, in which one archaic beast follows another with smiling serenity. No doubt much of this stiffness is induced by the limitations of early art and hardly reflects reality.


STARCHED AND PLAITED.

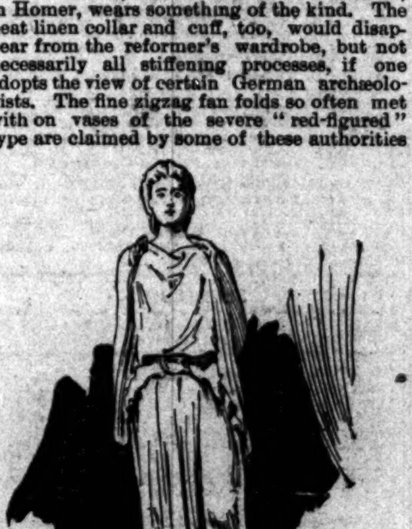
Or, if distracted by the difficulties of early art, the enthusiast turns in despair to early Greek literature, scant help for her purpose can be got from the manifold lines of Homer, for example. Garments, indeed, are freely enough mentioned throughout his pages, but in a way disappointing to any one who, armed with scissors and stuff, awaits instructions how to begin.


A LOVELY TYPE OF DRESS.

For one thing the scissors would shortly have to be laid aside, as all such stuffs were woven in one piece and not cut off from a length. The material, too, is not defined with the precision of a draper's catalogue. Vague objections, as "shining" and "variegated," are suggestive enough to the modern artist, to whose mind they call up visions of a sheeny shimmer that is eminently delightful, but they are no guide to the mother of a family, who would prefer a small square that she could produce from a handbag and pass across the counter to the shopman.

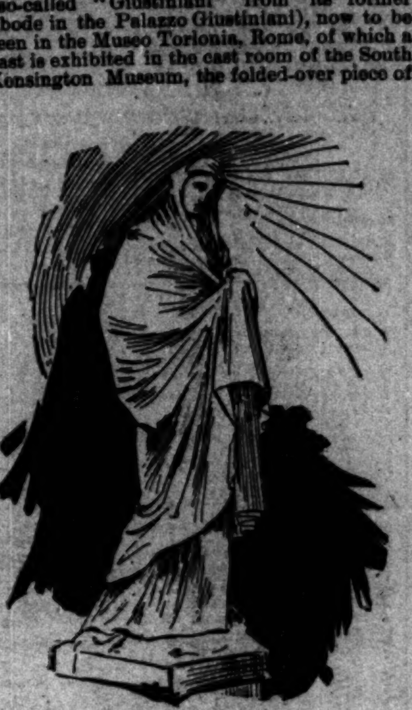
The omissions, again, necessary at the initial stages of an adoption of Greek dress are a serious item. At one fell swoop, if she would be classically correct, the lady who adopts the "Chiton" must abandon most of what we call "underclothing." The group of two women pursued by Centaurs in the frieze from the Temple at Bassae, now in the British Museum, shows this plainly. The left-hand figure has her garment unfastened at one shoulder, showing the bare arm; the dress of the other has been rudely torn off by the man-horse and discloses no under garment.

Gloves, too, would disappear, for though the arms and hands of figures of the comic stage in Greek art seem to be covered by a sort of glove, it is only part of a general cover fitted over the person by way of increasing its apparent size and height. No stockings either should be admitted in a correct version of Greek dress, though the legs of men seem to have been protected by a sort of gaiter in severe weather, made of skin or felt. Laertes, in Homer, wears something of the kind. The neat linen collar and cuff, too, would disappear from the reformer's wardrobe, but not necessarily all stiffening processes, if one adopts the view of certain German archæologists. The fine zigzag fan folds so often met with on vases of the severe "red-figured" type are claimed by some of these authorities as owing their symmetrical arrangement to some method very closely resembling our modern starching and ironing, applied either directly to the garment or to separate slips of material thus treated and sewn on as adornments.


ANOTHER MODE OF DRAPING.

The fine period of Greek art offers lovely types of dress made from simple squares of stuff draped in various ways and falling softly and gracefully in them all. The square may be just folded round the figure, fastened on the shoulders, and the additional stuff drawn over the girdle, or a piece may be folded over before the garment is put on at all. Over either of these styles the "himation" can be drawn, serving at once as cloak or veil.

Greek coverings for the head were far more suitable as defenses against the cold than that minimum to which women in England are now reduced by the vagaries of the milliner. Any one who strolls through the terra-cotta room of the British Museum will find on one after another of the small terra-cotta figures there (called from the place in Bœotia where they are mostly found the "Tanagra Figurines") that the "himation" as draped over the head must have been a perfect protection against draughts to the back of the neck or the ears. In the figure of the Hestia (so-called "Giustiniani" from its former abode in the Palazzo Giustiniani), now to be seen in the Museo Torlonia, Rome, of which a cast is exhibited in the cast room of the South Kensington Museum, the folded-over piece of drapery of the chiton is drawn over the head from the back.


SEWING AS CLOAK AND VEIL.

As a traveling hat it is found, on the evidence of the same small figures from Tanagra, in which the museums of Berlin and Vienna are even more rich than that of London, that on her very infrequent journeys the Greek lady donned a small traveling hat not unlike the "petasos" of her husband—i. e., a soft hat with a flat crown, hardly higher than the skull, with flaps and a rather wide crescent brim over the eyes and back of the neck.

On the general question of modern adoption of Greek dress it is almost impossible to come to a definite conclusion. As a street dress it would most certainly be in the way in the slush of a London street or the mire of a country lane. It was owing to the sedentary life of Greek women that such draperies were at all possible for them. In Greek art amazons and other women engaged in active pursuits wear very short draperies, and something of this kind might be possible for us, though not so graceful as the long robes. To the stout and elderly, Greek dress could hardly be very becoming, though in the house garments falling to every movement it would be most charming for the young. But for young and old some modifications of the strictly classical style would be necessary for warmth's sake in this climate, where "rheumatic diseases do abound."

TAKING CARE OF THE TURKEY.

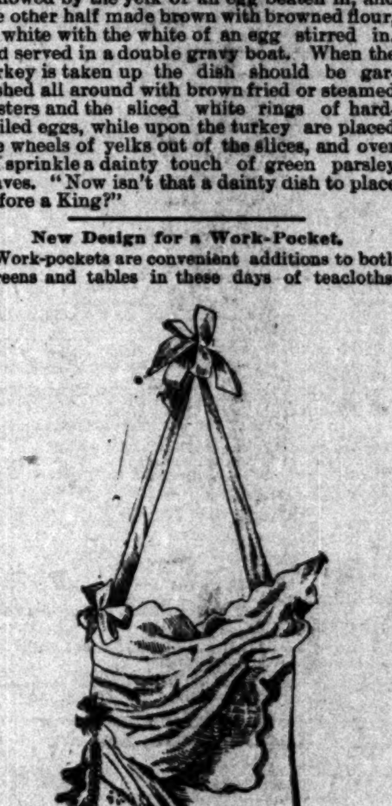
Directions for Preparing the Bird in the Highest Style of the Art.

The pride of the epicure is to have the fowl as large as possible and fat. It must be nicely dressed, and then it is ready for treatment. Place in a close-covered vessel with enough water to cover entirely, and boil until slightly tender. While it is boiling prepare the dressing as follows: Roast a pint of large chestnuts in their shells, stirring them occasionally so that they may be uniformly toasted. When brown, shell and pound fine in a mortar. Throw into a large bowl and add three stale grated rolls (or that have been softened by steaming and free from lumps), and three corn muffins; one pint fresh oysters, with their liquor; one small onion, shaved fine; two sticks celery, cut fine (or one teaspoonful celery salt), salt, pepper, a sprig of parsley, a pinch of cayenne, three tablespoons of butter, and three hard boiled eggs that have been mashed very fine with a fork. Beat and thoroughly mix, adding water in which the turkey is boiling until the proper consistency, which must be stiff enough to put in with the hands. When the turkey is ready and cooled sufficiently to handle stuff full and tight, and whatever you have left put in baking pan to make gravy. Bake in water in which it was boiled, basting frequently and gradually turning the fowl entirely over, allowing the breast to brown last. When it is of a beautiful golden brown all over it is done.

The heart, liver, and gizzard, after being boiled, should be cut up fine and left in the gravy, half of which should be thickened and yellowed by the yelk of an egg beaten in, and the other half made brown with browned flour, or white with the white of an egg stirred in, and served in a double gravy boat. When the turkey is taken up the dish should be garnished all around with brown fried or steamed oysters and the sliced white rings of hard-boiled eggs, while upon the turkey are placed the wheels of yelks out of the slices, and over all sprinkle a dainty touch of green parsley leaves. "Now isn't that a dainty dish to place before a King?"

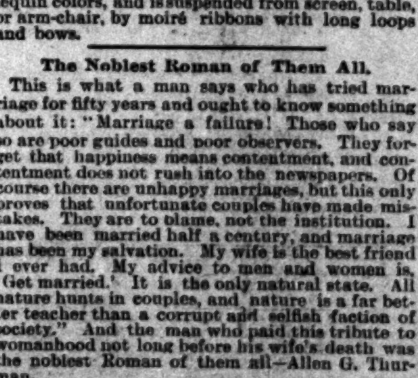
New Design for a Work-Pocket.

Work-pockets are convenient additions to both screens and tables in these days of teacloths, doilies, and flower-sprinkled sideboard scarfs. The panel for the back of the graceful little bag in the accompanying illustration is of stout cardboard, faced and draped with satin merveilleux, harmonizing or contrasting with the prevailing shade of the brocade used for the front of the pocket. It is edged with a tassel-fringe in harlequin colors, and is suspended from screen, table, or arm-chair, by moiré ribbons with long loops and bows.



The Noblest Roman of Them All.

This is what a man says who has tried marriage for fifty years and ought to know something about it: "Marriage a failure! Those who say so are poor guides and poor observers. They forget that happiness means contentment, and contentment does not rush into the newspapers. Of course there are unhappy marriages, but this only proves that unfortunate couples have made mistakes. They are to blame, not the institution. I have been married half a century, and marriage has been my salvation. My wife is the best friend I ever had. My advice to men and women is, 'Get married.' It is the only natural state. All nature hunts in couples, and nature is a far better teacher than a corrupt and selfish faction of society." And the man who paid this tribute to womanhood not long before his wife's death was the noblest Roman of them all—Allen G. Thurman.



"What did she die of?"
"She overloaded her stummick with turkey an' mince pie on Thanksgivin'."
"O, what a loverly death—how I envy her corpse!"—*Life.*

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Ough!

The ploughboy whistled behind his plough,
For his lungs were sound and he had no cough;
He guided his team with a pliant bough,
And watered it well by the wayside trough.

The toil was hard for the land was rough—
It lay on the shores of an Irish lough—
But his well-fed team was stout and tough,
And he plied his bough to flank and hough.

He toiled all day and the crow and chough
Flew around his head though he oft cried
"Shough!"
But his plough at eve struck a hidden sough
With a force that sent the share clear through.

The frightened team ran off with the plough
With the speed of the wind from the ploughboy,
though
He shouted "Woa!" and into a slough
It plunged, where the mud was soft as dough.
—*Globe-Democrat.*

A Sea Gull: Incantation.

Pale prophet of a storm that swift shalt be,
Dip thy gray wings and lift thy mournful cry!
Thou knowest how this brief bright day shall die,
How swift the purple mantle of the sea
Will show a thousand rifts where suddenly
Wan faces of the dead shall peep and pry,
And weird hands beckon; where all prone do lie
Those who from life's unrest are safe, are free!
Flit through the surges, bird of presage ill;
Flap silent past dead ships and buried men!
Call sadly to the coast and spread alarm!
Hear how the wind doth rise; see! fog-wraiths
fill
The low horizon. Call again, again!
Then softly hide thee; thou hast worked the
charm!
—*London World.*

Broken Hearts.

Pale ghosts of a passionate past come thronging,
The feverish folly, the fierce embrace,
The vague unrest and the ceaseless thronging,
The last wild kiss on an upturned face;
Of a heart that cried and that broke in crying,
Of bitter sorrow and blinding tears,
When hope lay dead, and when love lay dying,
And all the folly of bygone years.
But now how we smile at the fond love token,
And laugh at the sweet words whispered low,
We, whose hearts have been broken, broken,
Broken ever so long ago.

Wild hearts that beat in this great, sad city,
That sorrow in vain for a lost delight;
Ah! yet we hear, with a wondering pity,
The stifled sob in the lone, dark night.
Would ye were even as we are—sorrow
Should strike its hardest, but never again
Would the sad heart break for a hopeless morrow,
Or the face grow weary and white from pain.
O, calm, unmoved in a peace unspoken,
We look, like gods, on a world of woe—
We, whose hearts have been broken, broken,
Broken ever so long ago.

At the merry feast, in the light talk after,
In dreamy maze of the sensuous valse,
Does ever a sob break through the laughter?
Does ever a jarring note ring false?
Who carries their burden of life so lightly?
Who dons so gayly the jester's guise?
Who laughs so loudly as we, who nightly
Look laughing back into laughing eyes?
Drink deep, laugh loud, and dance for a token,
Your hearts are merry and none will know
That the merry hearts have been broken, broken,
Broken ever so long ago.

For clash go the merry bells a-ringing,
Drowning the sob and the passionate cry,
Ah! yet hearken awhile to their sweet, sad singing,
Who live and suffer and laugh and die.
But let never a pitying word be spoken,
Or a tear be shed—we would have it so—
For those whose hearts have been broken,
broken,
Broken ever so long ago.
—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

The Maid of the Matinee.

You may sing of summer maidens
And of haughty winter girls,
You may praise their voices' cadence
Or enthuse about their curls;
But there's one that still is sweeter,
Spite of all that you can say;
There are none of them can beat her,
The Maid of the Matinée.

Down the aisle she comes a-swaying,
Flushing, blushing like a rose,
In time to the music playing;
How she does it no one knows.
But she seats herself sedately
All unconscious by your side,
And you make room for her, greatly
By her presence edified.

And she wears a gown close fitting,
You are sure it's tailor made,
As you watch her graceful sitting,
Fan and flowers together laid
In her lap, her left hand clasping
A bejeweled bonbonnière;
And her right, coquettish, grasping
At a dagger in her hair.

O! that wicked silver dagger,
How it will unfastened get,
But it's so intensely swagger,
And her tortoise shell lorgnette,
Through it she can place securely
Every man within the house,
Flirting all the while demurely
As a kitten or a mouse.

O'er the dresses, how she gushes!
And the handsome leading man;
On her face a wild rose flush is,
But she hides it with her fan.
You're so glad you're sitting near her;
It's much nicer than the play.
More entrancing—thrilling—dearer!
The Maid of the Matinée!
—*Kate Masterson.*

He Wasted No Time.

She asked him if he'd hold some yarn;
He ran away in haste,
But came back quickly when he saw
'Twas wound around her waist.
—*Cloak Review.*

Young Benedick's Trial.

Although he wears a smiling face
His humor's somewhat jerky,
For well he knows that after grace
He'll have to carve the turkey!
—*Judge.*

The Poet's Disappointment.

She reclined in the shade,
And my heart thrilled with pride
As I saw that my poems
Were close by her side.

Then I glanced once again,
And I almost could weep!
My poems lay near her ....
But—she was asleep........
—*Kate Field's Washington.*

The Three Wishes.

Three girls sat idly on the beach—
One like a lily, tall and fair,
One brilliant with her raven hair,
One sweet and shy of speech.

"I wish for fame," the lily said;
"And I for wealth and courtly life."
Then gently spoke the third: "As wife
I ask for love instead."

Years passed. Again beside the sea
Three women sat, with whitening hair,
Still graceful, lovable, and fair,
And told their destiny.

"Fame is not all," the lily sighed.
"Wealth futile if the heart be dead."
"I have been loved," one sweetly said,
"And I am satisfied."
—*Judge.*

A Song of Loves.

Love is a shallow brook
Tenderly wooing
Each shady nook
With murmured suing.

Love is a river strong,
Restlessly sweeping
Past sigh and song,
Laughter and weeping.

Love is an ocean deep
Round the world flowing,
Where hidden sleep
Realms beyond knowing.

Draw closer, heart of me,
Thy secret telling;
Which of these loves with thee
Maketh its dwelling?
—*Duffield Osborne in Harper's Bazar.*

To My Mother.

Since thou didst pass, beloved, to thy rest,
Long years ago, one constant hope has filled
My longing heart—its first wild anguish stilled—
That we shall walk again in regions blest
With all the old sweet human love unchilled
By time or absence; but today, oppressed
With fear, I shrink from dreams like this I see,
Friends reunited here too oft awake,
Each life so altered to a different key,
That only harsh and bitter discords break
From voices once attuned to harmony;
What if it should be so with thee and me?

Ah no! ah no! the tender smile that made
The sunshine of my happy youth appears
Across the mist of intervening years,
And comforts me—I am no more afraid!
What though my voice is hoarse and choked
with tears—
What though my wayward footsteps may have
strayed—
Heaven has not changed thee. Thou wilt find it
sweet
Again to teach the faltering lips to say
"Our Father"; and to guide the trembling feet
With gentle hand, along the shining way,
Till thou canst cry with joy, "Behold, O Lord,
The child Thou givest me to Thee restored."
—*Overland Monthly.*